THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

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WILL RECEIVE COMFORT BAGS

At the meeting of Troop G this evening each member of the troop will be presented with a "comfort bag" by the ladies of Grand Rapids. These articles have been manufactured by the ladies of this city and will contain numerous articles that add to the comfort of the man in the army, which would often be missing if left to their own resources.

The bags will be marked by the names of the men for whom they are intended and each member of the troop will receive one.

BLISS-COWEN

Miss Hazel Bliss of this city and Mr. Archie Cowen of Stevens Point were married at Stevens Point on Monday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. Blake performing the ceremony. They were accompanied by Miss Mabel Bliss, Miss Minnie Cowen and Messrs. Roy Getts and Harry Cartmill. The young couple left the same day on their wedding trip, which will occupy about two weeks, after which they will return to this city to make their home.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Bliss of this city and is one of our popular young ladies. The Tribune extends congratulations.

STARK-LANDRY

Tuesday forenoon at the Catholic parsonage, the marriage of Miss Martha Stark of Neshkoro to Louis Landry, took place, Rev. Wm. Roding officiating. They were attended by Miss Anna Stark, sister of the bride, and Mr. Chas. Spratka. The young couple left at noon for Wautoma and Neshkoro where the will visit relatives for a few days, after which they will return and make their home in this city.

DEATH OF GEORGE CONKLIN

George Conklin of Babcock died on Sunday after a short illness, death being the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a week before. The remains were brought to this city on Tuesday for burial.

Mr. Conklin was formerly a resident of the town of Seneca, but moved to Babcock about seven years ago, where he has since resided. While a resident of Seneca he was a member of the county board and was well known in this section.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Luzenski on Wednesday, July 4, 1917.

LOCAL RED CROSS DOING ACTIVE WORK

The Elk club these days is one of the busy places of the city, as there are a number at work there during the entire day. Some of the young ladies and girls are working on things for the soldiers and others are taking care of subscriptions, enrolling new members and looking after the clerical work connected with the local branch. The result is that there is something doing there at all times of the day. The lodge room is being utilized as a work shop by the ladies and it makes a fine place for this purpose.

Miss Margaret Langstorf of Milwaukee has been in the city for several days past, and she has been giving instruction to the local members that will be of use to them, and her work is thoroly appreciated by those connected with the order.

It has required the present conditions to bring home to us the immense work that this order takes care of. Many had supposed that the work of Red Cross members was all done on the battlefield, but this is only a small part of what there is to do. It is true that there are many nurses at the front who largely supplement the work of surgeons who are furnished by the government, but there are so many things that have to go to the front ready for use, that it requires a large force at home steadily employed in the work.

The instruction that is being given by those in attendance is such as to be of value whether the country is at war or not, and it will not be amiss for any of the ladies to attend, no matter if they never expect to be a nurse at the front. The knowledge of how to care for a sick or wounded person is of value in every household and cannot help but broaden the minds of those who learn and make them better housekeepers. There are very few women in the community who are not called upon some time to help about a sick room, and this sort of knowledge is just as valuable in helping to keep people well as it is in curing them after they are sick.

HELPING THE FIGHTING MEN

By organizing a mutual employer's and employes' association, the Milwaukee Electric Rail and Light company has reduced the amount of sickness among employes by one-half. Both employer and employe apparently consider the investment well worth while from a purely dollars and cents point of view.

After making great gains in the health of the employes themselves, the company found it to be a good business to extend the service to the families of the employes as well. It was determined that no man was as good at his work as he ought to be if his mind was disturbed by thoughts of a sick wife or child at home. In the instance of the train employes, it is believed that the company will save itself, its passengers, and the public generally, many accidents which might be very costlyy in dollars and in lives.

That experience offers a great lesson to public officials and the people generally in the war predicament in which we now find ourselves. President Wilson, Governor Philipp, state and local defense councils are urging that our success in war depends as much upon our productiveness in various forms of manufacturing and agricultural industries as in the strength and effectiveness of our fighting men.

Obviously, the health of workers on farms and in villages and cities is a most important factor in determining what the productiveness of the country will be. Likewise, in the matter of economies, if the amount of sickness could be reduced by one-half an enormous sum of money would be directly saved.

Every community, every family and every individual can do a great deal to reduce illness by two means, first, by building up health and resistance; second, by preventing disease and curing it as rapidly as possible. It is a patriotic duty now to avoid abuses which invite sickness, to eat and exercise properly, and secure proper rest. The secret of preventing and rapidly curing disease is just as simple. In general, it consists in discovering little ills early and removing them before the become big.

That has been the method of the electric company. It is a method that can be equally well employed by the public if an equal amount of will and intelligence is employed on the job.

MERRILL WINS GAME

The game of baseball between the Merrill and Grand Rapids teams resulted in a victory for the Merrill team on the Fourth by a score of 3 to 1. It looked at one time as if Grand Rapids might win the game, but luck seemed to be against the home boys and they lost out. Those who saw the game report that it was a pretty good contest.

CASE WAS ADJOURNED

Forest Millenbach was arrested on Thursday evening on a charge of assault and battery. Upon being taken before Justice Pomainville he plead not guilty to the charge against him and the case was adjourned until the 6th of July, bail being fixed at $100.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Warrens drove up to spend the 4th at the Jacob Kissinger home in the town of Sigel. They returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel and children returned on Tuesday from Tomahmore where they had spent several days visiting with friends and relatives.

Carl Hepp of the town of Armonia, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Riverview hospital, had recovered sufficiently so that his people were able to take him home this morning.

Nick Kluck of the town of Grand Rapids was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. Mr. Kluck reports everything looking good out his way in spite of the continued cool weather.

Mr. and Mrs. M. White and two children of Chippewa Falls drove to the city on Wednesday to spend a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Geoghan. They report the roads as pretty good between this city and Chippewa.

DEATHS IN SIGEL

Mrs. Ella Mary Anderson, wife of Christ Anderson, died on June 28th and was buried on Sunday from the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. Nordling officiating. Deceased is survived by her husband and two small children.

Mrs. Caroline Kraft died on June 30th from old age. The remains were shipped to Belvidere, Ill., for interment.

PAY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Soldiers in the United States service are well cared for. An enlisted man gets monthly wages, clothes, equipment, board and lodging. The monthly pay of the enlisted men is as follows:

First sergeant	$45.00
Quartermaster sergeant	30.00
Supply sergeant	30.00
Duty sergeant	30.00
Corporal	21.00
Mechanic	21.00
First class private	18.00
Second class private	15.00
Musician	15.00
Cook	30.00

The commissioned officers are paid a considerably larger salary than the non-commissioned, but they are expected to furnish everything, including food and clothing. Their salaries are: Captain, $2,400 a year; first lieutenant, $2,000 a year; second lieutenant, $1,700 a year.

CANNING OF FRUIT WITHOUT ANY SUGAR

Washington, D. C., June 25—Fruit for use in pie or salads or as stewed fruit can be put up or canned without the use of any sugar at all, according to the canning specialists of the Department. They, therefore, advise those who, because of the high price of sugar, have been thinking of reducing the amount of fruit they put up, to can as much of their surplus as possible by the use of boiling water when sugar sirup is beyond their means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot sirup. The use of sugar, of course, is desirable in the canning of all kinds of fruits and makes a better and ready-sweetened product. Moreover, most of the fruits when canned in water alone do not retain their natural flavor, texture and color as well as fruit put up in sirup. Fruit canned without sugar to be used for sauces or desserts must be sweetened.

Directions for Canning Without Sirup

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, stem, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; The water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using steam pressure canner instead of the hot water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with five pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

TWO FIRE ALARMS

The fire companies were turned out Tuesday noon by an alarm from the Commercial Hotel, where there was a small damage, but the flames were extinguished before they had spread to the remainder of the building. The fire started from a fumigating fire in one of the rooms, which being closed up tight, prevented the flames gaining any headway before they were discovered. Outside of a hole being burned thru the floor, but little damage was done.

Fire was discovered in the Tim Reilly residence about midnight last night, but the damage done there was only slight, a hole being burned thru the roof. The fire is supposed to have originated from the electric light wires.

CHAUTAUQUA DOING FINE

The Chautauqua which opened in this city on Tuesday evening has been drawing large crowds at every session, and those who have attended report that they were well pleased with the entertainment that has been afforded them. The promoters are greatly pleased at the manner in which things are turning out, as matters started off rather slow at first, but since things got well under way the enthusiasm has greatly increased and there is no question but what things are coming out all right.

ORDINANCE NO.-----

An ordinance punishing disorderly conduct in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

The Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall appear in any public place in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any indecent or lewd act, language, written or spoken, or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell, or offer to sell, any indecent or lewd book, picture, or anything lewd or indecent, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, lewd or immoral play or representation, or who shall make use of any loud, boisterous or insulting language tending to excite a breach of the peace, or shall be guilty of any other disorderly conduct, within said city, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 2. Any person who shall make or assist in making any riot, noise or disturbance in the city of Grand Rapids, or shall aid or countenance any disorderly assemblies shall upon conviction be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Section 3. In default of the payment of any fine imposed upon a conviction for violation of this ordinance, together with costs of the case, the person or persons so convicted may be committed to the county jail of Wood county for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until such fine and costs are paid.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Dated July 3rd, 1917.

Passed and approved July 3d 1917.

E. W. ELLIS, Mayor.

Attest:
JOS. WHEIR, JR., City Clerk.

Band Concert Tonight.

Weather permitting, there will be a band concert at the west side band stand this evening.

The new Citizens National Bank is rapidly nearing completion, and if nothing unforseen occurs it is planned to move into the new building in about two weeks.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN GAME LAWS

According to reports from Madison the game laws of the state caused considerable discussion in the legislature, and almost everything was changed to a certain extent, and when it was all over there was not a great deal of difference from what the law had been right along. One matter that caused the greatest fight among the lawmakers was the size of the mesh of the nets to be used by the professional fishermen in Lake Michigan. Most of the fishermen wanted to use a small size mesh, while the minority wanted a large size mesh, but the small size won out. The small size enables the fishermen to catch more fish, but it also depletes the supply more rapidly and is not supposed to be so good for the fishermen in the long run.

Assemblyman F. N. Graass of Sturgeon Bay has been fathering the bill as passed, and he is of the opinion that the game fish are protected better now than ever before. Some of the important changes are as follows:

Nonresident fishermen must pay a license fee of $1 and coupons attached permit the shipments. A coupon must accompany each shipment of fish.

The bill allows a nonresident female to fish without a license, but if she desires to make any shipments of fish she must have a license.

Resident hook and line fishermen need not take a license, but are limited to shipments within the state, and to ship outside the state must get a permit. This provision is also designed as a check on "pot" fishermen.

The season for black bass fishing, which formerly opened May 31, will hereafter open June 15, except that in a few inland lakes Oswego or green bass may be caught after May 29. This provision is incorporated to preserve the fish during the spawning, it having been demonstrated that black bass caught on or about June 1 were still filled with spawn. This bill also prevents the sale of black bass.

The "one buck" law was repealed and in its place a provision was incorporated permitting the shooting of one deer of either sex. The season has been shortened ten days. This will meet the objections raised by the hunters to the one buck law.

The muskrat season has been left practically as before.

Shooting of chickens and partridges has been prohibited for two years, while the opening and closing of the rabbit season was provided for to meet the requirements of each county.

The open season for ducks and aquatic fowls was specified in the new bill from Sept. 7 to Dec. 10. Heretofore duck hunters were not allowed to shoot until sunrise, but under the bill passed they will be permitted to shoot thirty minutes before sunrise. This provision was asked for by the leading duck hunters of the state.

Another provision of the bill gives the state conservation wider powers of supervision and for the enforcing of the law which was enacted by the legislature. The penalties for violation of any provision of the bill were greatly increased.

There was probably no bill that received more complete discussion than the fish and game measure. The provisions of the bill become effective as soon as the measure has been signed and published.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The teachers and officers of the Congregational Bible school are planning a real treat for the boys and girls in the form of a picnic surprise. At 1:30 p. m. on Thursday, July 12, conveyances will stand ready at the church to take the children out for an excursion. The place is to be kept secret, but we will state for those mothers who might be anxious that it will be a safe and ideal spot for the youngsters to spend a happy afternoon. Each is to bring his own basket lunch and will receive one ice cream cone free of charge and as many more as he can eat—and pay for. Don't miss this picnic that comes but once a year, and unless you prefer to walk don't miss the 1:30 mark next Thursday afternoon.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED AT $45

The legislature has made possible many school teachers of the state receiving an increase in salary during the coming year. The legislature has passed a bill fixing the minimum wage of teachers at $45 a month. The first minimum salary law was enacted in Wisconsin in 1913 fixing the salary of teaching at not less than $40 a month. School mon claim that the minimum salary law has brought better teachers into the profession. In order to enforce the provision for this minimum salary the law as just signed by the governor provides that "no apportionment of school funds shall be made to any city, village or town" unless the common school shall have been taught by a qualified teacher and paid a salary of not less than $45 a month.

CHANGE AT JULIEN

The Hotel Julien has been leased by Miss Mary Shanley of Milwaukee who has taken charge of the place and will operate it in the future, the lease running for three years. The new proprietor is having the hotel fixed up in fine shape, so that when all the work is completed it will be an ideal place to stop. The rooms are being cleaned and redecorated and everything possible will be done to make the hotel inviting to the traveling public.

SKAT TOURNAMENT

The Elks held their regular Skat tournament last Tuesday evening with the following results:

First—Dr. W. A. Stewart of Stevens Point, 14 net games.

Second-J. G. Hamilton, 577 points.

Third—Oscar Uehling, 14 net games.

Fourth—Albert Bunde, 474 points.

Fifth—Herman Radtke, high hand, 120 points.

SHOT FOR RED CROSS

The gun club held a shoot on the morning of the Fourth at which there were a number of the shooters out, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Sunday before there were also a number of the members out and the two days netted the society the sum of $14.

CONTRACT FOR WIRING

Joe Staub of this city has been granted the contract for wiring the new bank that is being erected at Mosinee, having been the successful bidder on the work. The new bank building is to be 44x76 feet, and will be up-to-date in every respect. All of the electric wiring will be laid in steel conduits.

NOT IN FAVOR OF PUTTING A STAMP ON EACH CHECK.

At the bankers' meeting held in Milwaukee recently the bankers passed a resolution against the plan of the government to have a revenue stamp placed on each chech as a plan to increase the war revenue. They were of the opinion that it would have a tendency to reduce the number of checks drawn and consequently cause people to use the banks less as a depository for their funds.

It would seem as if the stand were well taken. We all know and admit that the government must increase the income during the continuance of the war, and cannot blame those at the head of things for improving every possible opportunity to bring about this end; but the bankers and many others have decided that the way to encourage a man or woman to save is to deposit his money in a bank and draw it out by check only. In order to bring about this result they have spent a good many dollars in the last few years in different ways, and it is possible that a certain amount of their work will be undone if the new plan of a cent on each check is enforced.

This plan was tried during the war with Spain, and several different methods were devised for defeating the scheme, so that eventually there were very few of the big business houses that were placing very many stamps on checks.

WAS A QUIET DAY

The Fourth of July was observed in a safe and sane manner in Grand Rapids. There were times when there was scarcely a sound on the streets to indicate that the city was inhabited. There were many small celebrations of a quiet nature in the places in this vicinity, and many small picnic parties went out to spend the day along the river. There were celebrations at Kellner and one below Nekoosa, where there were large gatherings of the country people and where good times were had by all who participated. A large number from here went to Marshfield to attend the races and in the evening there was a large gathering at the Pavilion where dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning. While there was no great demonstration, it is safe to say that everybody had just as good a time as they generally do on Independence Day.

CAPTURES FISH AFTER FIGHT

Amherst, June 28.—George Newby captured a large trout Monday morning that so many local anglers have spent hours trying to catch within the last two years. He hooked the fish by use of a common angleworm.

The trout made its home near the Jackson Milling company's basement and would come out in a tantalizing manner almost every day during the winter months. All kinds of bait have been offered it, but to no avail. At last on Monday, Mr. Newby was successful in getting a rise from the fish which was at once the hope and despair of the local followers of Izaak Walton. It required the combined efforts of the fisherman himself and Jim Johnson to pull in the trout. It was found to be of the German brown species, measured 25 inches, and weighed a few ounces over six pounds.

FISH TRAIN ON AGAIN

The Milwaukee railway officials had decided not to put on the fish train this season, owing to the war and the expectation that there would not be much of a demand for it, but it seems that people want to go fishing even if there is a war, and to comply with the numerous requests it has again been put in operation, the first trip having been made last week.

The train goes north Friday evening and goes back Sunday night, so that people from Milwaukee and Chicago may leave home after the day's work is finished on Friday and get back ready for business Monday morning. While the train is put on for the convenience of the city dwellers, there are many along the line that take advantage of the opportunity to get to the north woods for a couple of days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING

The annual meeting in school district No. 2, town of Grand Rapids, was held on Monday evening in the Fadner residence in that district. There were about 70 patrons of the district in attendance. There were two candidates for the office of clerk in the district and the choice fell to George Snyder, the other candidate being B. M. Vaughan.

It was decided to build only one school house in the district instead of two, as was the talk earlier in the year, and to use the old site for the new building. There was considerable contest over this matter, as there are a number of patrons located near the city limits who wanted a school building on the river road.

NEW REAL ESTATE MAN

Allen L. Hall of Milwaukee has moved to this city to make his home, having brought his family here on Monday, and is now located at 327 Fourth avenue. Mr. Hall has been engaged in the real estate business for a number of years past and has made many trips to this city and vicinity during the past eleven years, and made up his mind several years ago to locate in Grand Rapids, and thinks that Grand Rapids is an ideal place to live. Mr. Hall has an extensive acquaintance among business men in the southern part of the state, and is a firm believer in the future of Grand Rapids and vicinity.

BRIDGE BEING REPLANKED

A gang of workmen has been busy the past week replanking the bridge. The planks are being put on differently this time from previous times, the new planking being laid on top of the old ones and spiked down. This plan does not interrupt traffic so much as was the case on former occasions when the old planks were torn up and new ones put down in their place.

DYNAMITE CAP EXPLODES

The eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kinkowski who live beyond the Bender stone quarry, had two of his fingers on his left hand blown off Monday while playing with a dynamite cap. The lad found the cap while playing at the Margeson quarry, and took it in the wagon shed at his home where he hit it with a hammer.

O. G. Malde, who has had charge of the experiment station in the town of Cranmoor since its establishment by the state, leaves this week for Valley Junction where he will have charge of a cranberry marsh. Nobody has as yet been appointed to take his place at the experiment station and it is not known by the cranberry growers whether there will be a station maintained there or not.

'HAPPY' FELSCH IS NOW A TOPNOTCHER

J. R. Ragan spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago last week, having gone down on business connected with the state Undertakers' Association. While in Chicago he saw the White Sox play a game of baseball, one of the outfielders being Happy Felsch, who played ball in this city some years ago, but who has since risen to considerable prominence as one of the big men in the league. The following write-up of Happy is taken from the Milwaukee Free Press, and gives some idea of how the big fellows look at our former townsman:

Oscar Felsch, outfielder of the White Sox, at the tender age of 23 has established a reputation as one of the game's leading outfielders. Out Chicago way the fans believe Felsch is destined to wear the batting crown when Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker have run their course, if not before.

Felsch today is one of the best fielders in the American league. He can go back almost any distance for line drives and he has the knack of planting himself just right for the various hitters. Felsch, too, like Speaker, is very certain on ground balls. These he plays with the grace of an infielder. He is possessed of a strong and accurate throwing arm.

Oscar Felsch is more popularly known to his club mates and the base ball fraternity in general as "Happy" or "Hap." This soubriquet is self-explanatory. The nickname is well deserved, for Felsch is possessed of an even temperament and a wonderful disposition. Felsch is quite as popular with his American league acquaintances as Laughing Larry Doyle in the older major league.

Wants to Lead League

"I'd like to lead the American league just once," said Felsch the other day.

"That's an accomplishment that any player may be proud of with such great hitters as Speaker, Cobb, Jackson, Collins, Baker and Sisler shooting at the old alley.

"There's nothing I like better than baseball," Felsch continued, "and I intend to keep on aiming for the top so long as I remain in the game. It was Ty Cobb's wonderful enthusiasm and persistence that has made him the ball player he is.

"I think I have learned a great deal in the last two years. I am sure that I am a much better player than when I joined the Sox. I'm young and should easily last eight or ten years more. A great deal can be accomplished in eight or ten years. It took Speaker nearly that time to head Ty Cobb, but Tris had the satisfaction of realizing his ambition at last."

Unlike the great majority of the American league sluggers, Felsch is a right-handed hitter. This makes him all the more valuable to the White Sox because the other two heaviest guns, Jackson and Collins, hit from the first base side of the plate.

A Wrestler Once

Felsch is one of the strongest men in organized baseball. He is stockily built, standing only 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighing in condition approximately 190 pounds. The youngster has a powerful pair of shoulders. Indeed, he was a clever wrestler some years ago.

Felsch was raised in Milwaukee, a city that has always been pretty strong for the mat game. Young Felsch for a number of years held the wrestling championships of the Turnverein, of which he was a member. Indeed, before he began to make his mark on the ball field he had serious intentions of engaging in the grappling profession.

"At one time," declared Felsch, "my friends had me almost kidded into believing that I had a chance for the heavyweight wrestling championship. They thought I would be heavier than I am when I fully developed. Once I made an opening in the baseball profession, however, I soon lost much of my enthusiasm for head spinning. I'd sooner be batting champion of the American league than the conqueror of Frank Gotch."

Felsch is one of the best investments Charles A. Comiskey has made since he set about trying to purchase a pennant several years ago. The Old Roman tied up $50,000 in Second Baseman Eddie Collins and paid practically a like sum for Outfielder Joe Jackson. Felsch cost only $7,000 according to reports. Just now Hap is doing much better work than either of his high priced teammates.

Fourth Year in Baseball

This is Felsch's fourth season in professional baseball. He broke in with the Fond du Lac team of the Wisconsin-Illinois league in 1913, and in ninety-two games hit .316. Before the drafting season of that year Felsch was sent to the Milwaukee club of the American association. In twenty-six games Felsch hit only .183 for the brewers.

Felsch, however, found himself in the association in 1914, and thru a full campaign hit .304. It was his batting ability that attracted Comiskey. Felsch was purchased just before the season for draft.

During his first year with the White Sox—that is, in 1915—Felsch was unable to do himself justice because of a serious injury to a leg. The accident happened shortly after the opening of the season and bothered Happy all year. Felsch hit only .248 in 1915.

GETS PAINFUL WOUND

Pittsville Record: While about the back yard of his home Sunday morning F. S. Woodworth had the misfortune to step on a large nail, or spike, which penetrated his foot at the bottom and came out at the top, leaving a most serious wound.

A peculiar sequel to the accident is the fact that with the nail completely through his foot, and being unable to pull the nail from the shoe, Mr. Woodworth stepped on the plank in which the nail was driven and pulled his foot from the shoe. The shoe is still fastened to the plank securely and bears evidence of a painful and powerful pull. He was rushed to Marshfield by Dr. Beyer where a preventative for lock-jaw was administered. At present he is resting well and will soon be able to hobble about with the aid of a crutch.

DISCONTINUES MILK ROUTE

F. W. Jones has discontinued his milk route that he has been operating in this city for some time past, and will hereafter sell his product to the Mott & Wood company. The Mott & Wood company are working up a large business in milk and cream in this city, their pasteurized product having apparently filled a long felt want with the people.

Mrs. F. X. Pomainville left Wednesday evening for New York City to visit with the doctor before he leaves for France.

WISCONSIN ENLISTS 1000 MEN FOR THE NAVY

Wisconsin has supplied her first 1000 men for the navy, but recruiting officers are not boasting about that—they are now hard at work to get another 1000 for "the first line of defense."

Albert Schultz of Wausau, has the honor of completing the first 1000 young men enlisted from Wisconsin and upper Michigan.

While Milwaukee continued to lead all other cities in the state in recruiting last week, the state at large contributed more than two-thirds of the forty men who joined the navy.

Wausau with seven enlisted men stands first after Milwaukee. Oshkosh secured six men, Ishpeming, Mich., five, Madison and Eau Claire two each and LaCrosse and Ashland one each.

The high standards for enlistment are being maintained, as the large percentage of rejections show. A young man must be perfect before he can get into the navy. Any young man who is accepted for naval service has the honor of being stamped "100 per cent Physically Perfect" by Uncle Sam.

Seven men applied at LaCrosse but only one was taken. Ishpeming, Mich., had twenty applicants but only five were accepted. Only six out of fourteen applicants were accepted at Oshkosh.

On July 1 the age limit for the navy was raised to 18 years. Formerly a boy of 17 could enlist, but the Navy Department has seen fit to put the minimum age at 18.

Certain branches of the naval service are all ready filled. Orders have been received at the navy recruiting office, 222 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, not to enlist any more yoemen or electricians. As the various ranks are filled up, each new applicant will have less choice of which branch he accepts. If any young man is planning to enlist, the sooner he does the better his chances will bt.

The navy is already playing a large and vital part in the war. In hunting U-boats and in guarding the transports that are carrying American soldiers to France, the American navy is on the job. It needs thousands of men to bring it up to the number authorized by President Wilson. For the ambitious young man no other branch of the military service offers such general wide opportunities or such generous pay.

CITY BUYS PROPERTY

The city of Grand Rapids has purchased the A. J. Hasbrouck livery stable property on the east side, paying $3,000 therefor. It is entirely probable that this property will be used for the erection of the new fire engine house which it is proposed to build in the near future, and there is no better place in the city for the purpose. The lot is 50 feet wide and extends thru from First to Second street, and has the advantage of being centrally located, faces on a wide part of First street, and a nice building in that location will do much toward dressing up that part of the city.

FOUR LICENSES DENIED

There was a special meeting of the city council on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the granting of saloon licenses for the coming year, and four of the applicants were turned down, three on account of the Baker law and one because the aldermen did not consider that the applicant had been conducting his place in a proper manner. The three that were denied on account of the Baker law were Ed Berg, J. F. Johnson and August Miller, and the other was Nic Tomsyck.

Fourteen licenses were granted. The Baker law allows only one saloon for each 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof, except in cases where a saloon has been operated continuously for nine years.

CHICKEN SEASON CLOSED

One of the last things done by the legislature was to close the prairie chicken and partridge season for two years thruout the state, so there will not be much to hunt in this section for a time. This closing of the chicken season is in accordance with the wishes of the hunters in this section, as all of them realize that the birds would soon become extinct if hunted every year. The hard winters and persistent sleet storms that were experienced here greatly depleted the number of birds in this section, and with the hunters that hunted in this section there was no chance of the birds multiplying.

LIBERTY LOAN BUYERS

The oldest purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond is Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers of Milwaukee, who is 102 years of age and a real daughter of the Revolution, her father having served in the Continental Army which won our independence.

The youngest subscriber to a Liberty Loan Bond is Miss Florence Estelle Rogers of Medford, Mass., whose father purchased her a bond when she was 8 hours old.

The purchaser of a Liberty Loan bond with the longest name was Mr. Gust J. Papatheodorokoumoundurgistomichalakopulos, of Chicago.

EXEMPTION BOARD ORGANIZED

The Wood county exemption board was organized in this city on Monday, Sheriff Normington being selected as chairman of the board and Sam Church secretary. The other members of the board are T. W. Brazeau of this city, W. H. Upham of Marshfield, O. Carlin of Vesper, Dr. Sexton of Marshfield and J. Werner of Pittsville. These are the men who will pass on all claims for exemption in Wood county among the young men who will be called by conscription for the regular army.

STEVENS POINT BEATEN

The game of baseball Sunday between the Grand Rapids and Stevens Point teams was won by Grand Rapids by a score of 2 to 0. Those who saw the game say that it was a good exhibition, there being considerable ball playing all the way thru, both pitchers having been hit to considerable extent.

GRADUATE FROM ANNAPOLIS

One of the graduates from Annapolis this year is Robert L. Mitten, a grandson of Mrs. George E. Hoskinson of this city. Mr. Mitten was a member of the class of 1918, but that class is being graduated this year to help out in supplying officers for the navy on account of the war.

ACCIDENT AT NEKOOSA

Leo Huber of Nekoosa, who is employed on the construction work on the new sulphate plant being erected in that village, was quite severely injured last Friday when he fell a distance of thirty feet, fracturing one of his arms in bad shape and sustaining other bruises.

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WILL RECEIVE COMFORT BAGS

At the meeting of Troop G this evening each member of the troop will be presented with a "comfort bag" by the ladies of Grand Rapids. These articles have been manufactured by the ladies of this city and will contain numerous articles that add to the comfort of the man in the army, which would often be missing if left to their own resources.

The bags will be marked by the names of the men for whom they are intended and each member of the troop will receive one.

BLISS-COWEN

Miss Hazel Bliss of this city and Mr. Archie Cowen of Stevens Point were married at Stevens Point on Monday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. Blake performing the ceremony. They were accompanied by Miss Mabel Bliss, Miss Minnie Cowen and Messrs. Roy Getts and Harry Cartmill. The young couple left the same day on their wedding trip, which will occupy about two weeks, after which they will return to this city to make their home.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Bliss of this city and is one of our popular young ladies. The Tribune extends congratulations.

STARK-LANDRY

Tuesday forenoon at the Catholic parsonage, the marriage of Miss Martha Stark of Neshkoro to Louis Landry, took place, Rev. Wm. Roding officiating. They were attended by Miss Anna Stark, sister of the bride, and Mr. Chas. Sprafka. The young couple left at noon for Wautoma and Neshkoro where the will visit relatives for a few days, after which they will return and make their home in this city.

DEATH OF GEORGE CONKLIN

George Conklin of Babcock died on Sunday after a short illness, death being the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a week before. The remains were brought to this city on Tuesday for burial.

Mr. Conklin was formerly a resident of the town of Seneca, but moved to Babcock about seven years ago, where he has since resided. While a resident of Seneca he was a member of the county board and was well known in this section.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Luzenski on Wednesday, July 4, 1917.

LOCAL RED CROSS DOING ACTIVE WORK

The Elk club these days is one of the busy places of the city, as there are a number at work there during the entire day. Some of the young ladies and girls are working on things for the soldiers and others are taking care of subscriptions, enrolling new members and looking after the clerical work connected with the local branch. The result is that there is something doing there at all times of the day. The lodge room is being utilized as a work shop by the ladies and it makes a fine place for this purpose.

Miss Margaret Langstorf of Milwaukee has been in the city for several days past, and she has been giving instruction to the local members that will be of use to them, and her work is thoroly appreciated by those connected with the order.

It has required the present conditions to bring home to us the immense work that this order takes care of. Many had supposed that the work of Red Cross members was all done on the battlefield, but this is only a small part of what there is to do. It is true that there are many nurses at the front who largely supplement the work of surgeons who are furnished by the government, but there are so many things that have to go to the front ready for use, that it requires a large force at home steadily employed in the work.

The instruction that is being given by those in attendance is such as to be of value whether the country is at war or not, and it will not be amiss for any of the ladies to attend, no matter if they never expect to be a nurse at the front. The knowledge of how to care for a sick or wounded person is of value in every household and cannot help but broaden the minds of those who learn and make them better housekeepers. There are very few women in the community who are not called upon some time to help about a sick room, and this sort of knowledge is just as valuable in helping to keep people well as it is in curing them after they are sick.

HELPING THE FIGHTING MEN

By organizing a mutual employer's and employes' association, the Milwaukee Electric Rail and Light company has reduced the amount of sickness among employes by one-half. Both employer and employe apparently consider the investment well worth while from a purely dollars and cents point of view.

After making great gains in the health of the employes themselves, the company found it to be a good business to extend the service to the families of the employes as well. It was determined that no man was as good at his work as he ought to be if his mind was disturbed by thoughts of a sick wife or child at home. In the instance of the train employes, it is believed that the company will save itself, its passengers, and the public generally, many accidents which might be very costlyy in dollars and in lives.

That experience offers a great lesson to public officials and the people generally in the war predicament in which we now find ourselves. President Wilson, Governor Philipp, state and local defense councils are urging that our success in war depends as much upon our productiveness in various forms of manufacturing and agricultural industries as in the strength and effectiveness of our fighting men.

Obviously, the health of workers on farms and in villages and cities is a most important factor in determining what the productiveness of the country will be. Likewise, in the matter of economics, if the amount of sickness could be reduced by one-half an enormous sum of money would be directly saved.

Every community, every family and every individual can do a great deal to reduce illness by two means, first, by building up health and resistance; second, by preventing disease and curing it as rapidly as possible. It is a patriotic duty now to avoid abuses which invite sickness, to eat and exercise properly, and secure proper rest. The secret of preventing and rapidly curing disease is just as simple. In general, it consists in discovering little ills early and removing them before the become big.

That has been the method of the electric company. It is a method that can be equally well employed by the public if an equal amount of will and intelligence is employed on the job.

MERRILL WINS GAME

The game of baseball between the Merrill and Grand Rapids teams resulted in a victory for the Merrill team on the Fourth by a score of 2 to 1. It looked at one time as if Grand Rapids might win the game, but luck seemed to be against the home boys and they lost out. Those who saw the game report that it was a pretty good contest.

CASE WAS ADJOURNED

Forest Millenbach was arrested on Thursday evening on a charge of assault and battery. Upon being taken before Justice Pomainville he plead not guilty to the charge against him and the case was adjourned until the 6th of July, bail being fixed at $100.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Warrens drove up to spend the 4th at the Jacob Kissinger home in the town of Sigel. They returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel and children returned on Tuesday from Fonnimore where they had spent several days visiting with friends and relatives.

Carl Hepp of the town of Armenia, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Riverview hospital, had recovered sufficiently so that his people were able to take him home this morning.

Nick Kluck of the town of Grand Rapids was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. Mr. Kluck reports everything looking good out his way in spite of the continued cool weather.

Mr. and Mrs. M. White and two children of Chippewa Falls drove to the city on Wednesday to spend a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Geoghan. They report the roads as pretty good between this city and Chippewa.

DEATHS IN SIGEL.

Mrs. Ella Mary Anderson, wife of Christ Anderson, died on June 28th and was buried on Sunday from the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. Nordling officiating. Deceased is survived by her husband and two small children.

Mrs. Caroline Kraft died on June 30th from old age. The remains were shipped to Belvidere, Ill., for interment.

PAY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Soldiers in the United States service are well cared for. An enlisted man gets monthly wages, clothes, equipment, board and lodging. The monthly pay of the enlisted men is as follows:

First sergeant	$45.00
Quartermaster sergeant	30.00
Supply sergeant	30.00
Duty sergeant	30.00
Corporal	21.00
Mechanic	21.00
First class private	18.00
Second class private	15.00
Musician	15.00
Cook	30.00

The commissioned officers are paid a considerably larger salary than the non-commissioned, but they are expected to furnish everything, including food and clothing. Their salaries are: Captain, $2,400 a year; first lieutenant, $2,000 a year; second lieutenant, $1,700 a year.

CANNING OF FRUIT WITHOUT ANY SUGAR

Washington, D. C., June 25—Fruit for use in pie or salads or as stewed fruit can be put up or canned without the use of any sugar at all, according to the canning specialists of the Department. They, therefore, advise those who, because of the high price of sugar, have been thinking of reducing the amount of fruit they put up, to can as much of their surplus as possible by the use of boiling water when sugar sirup is beyond their means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot sirup. The use of sugar, of course, is desirable in the canning of all kinds of fruits and makes a better and ready-sweetened product. Moreover, most of the fruits when canned in water alone do not retain their natural flavor, texture and color as well as fruit put up in sirup. Fruit canned without sugar to be used for sauces or desserts must be sweetened.

Directions for Canning Without Sirup

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, stem, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; The water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using steam pressure canner instead of the hot water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with five pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

TWO FIRE ALARMS

The fire companies were turned out Tuesday noon by an alarm from the Commercial Hotel, where there was a small damage, but the flames were extinguished before they had spread to the remainder of the building. The fire started from a fumigating fire in one of the rooms, which being closed up tight, prevented the flames gaining any headway before they were discovered. Outside of a hole being burned thru the floor, but little damage was done.

Fire was discovered in the Tim Reilly residence about midnight last night, but the damage done there was only slight, a hole being burned thru the roof. The fire is supposed to have originated from the electric light wires.

CHAUTAUQUA DOING FINE

The Chautauqua which opened in this city on Tuesday evening has been drawing large crowds at every session, and those who have attended report that they were well pleased with the entertainment that has been afforded them. The promoters are greatly pleased at the manner in which things are turning out, as matters started off rather slow at first, but since things got well under way the enthusiasm has greatly increased and there is no question but what things are coming out all right.

ORDINANCE NO.-----

An ordinance punishing disorderly conduct in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

The Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall appear in any public place in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any indecent or lewd act, language, written or spoken, or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell, or offer to sell, any indecent or lewd book, picture, or anything lewd or indecent, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, lewd or immoral play or representation, or who shall make use of any loud, boisterous or insulting language tending to excite a breach of the peace, or shall be guilty of any other disorderly conduct, within said city, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 2. Any person who shall make or assist in making any riot, noise or disturbance in the city of Grand Rapids, or shall aid or countenance any disorderly assemblies, shall upon conviction be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Section 3. In default of the payment of any fine imposed upon a conviction for violation of this ordinance, together with costs of the case, the person or persons so convicted may be committed to the county jail of Wood county for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until such fine and costs are paid.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Dated July 3rd, 1917.

Passed and approved July 3d 1917.

E. W. ELLIS, Mayor.

Attest:
JOS. WHEIR, JR., City Clerk.

Band Concert Tonight.

Weather permitting, there will be a band concert at the west side band stand this evening.

The new Citizens National Bank is rapidly nearing completion, and if nothing unforseen occurs it is planned to move into the new building in about two weeks.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN GAME LAWS

According to reports from Madison the game laws of the state caused considerable discussion in the legislature, and almost everything was changed to a certain extent, and when it was all over there was not a great deal of difference from what the law had been right along. One matter that caused the greatest fight among the lawmakers was the size of the mesh of the nets to be used by the professional fishermen in Lake Michigan. Most of the fishermen wanted to use a small size mesh, while the minority wanted a large size mesh, but the small size won out. The small size enables the fishermen to catch more fish, but it also depletes the supply more rapidly and is not supposed to be so good for the fishermen in the long run.

Assemblyman F. N. Graass of Sturgeon Bay has been fathering the bill as passed, and he is of the opinion that the game fish are protected better now than ever before. Some of the important changes are as follows:

Nonresident fishermen must pay a license fee of $1 and coupons attached permit the shipments. A coupon must accompany each shipment of fish.

The bill allows a nonresident female to fish without a license, but if she desires to make any shipments of fish she must have a license.

Resident hook and line fishermen need not take a license, but are limited to shipments within the state, and to ship outside the state must get a permit. This provision is also designed as a check on "pot" fishermen.

The season for black bass fishing, which formerly opened May 31, will hereafter open June 15, except that in a few inland lakes Oswego or green bass may be caught after May 29. This provision is incorporated to preserve the fish during the spawning, it having been demonstrated that black bass caught on or about June 1 were still filled with spawn. This bill also prevents the sale of black bass.

The "one buck" law was repealed and in its place a provision was incorporated permitting the shooting of one deer of either sex. The season has been shortened ten days. This will meet the objections raised by the hunters to the one buck law.

The muskrat season has been left practically as before.

Shooting of chickens and partridges has been prohibited for two years, while the opening and closing of the rabbit season was provided for to meet the requirements of each county.

The open season for ducks and aquatic fowls was specified in the new bill from Sept. 7 to Dec. 10. Heretofore duck hunters were not allowed to shoot until sunrise, but under the bill passed they will be permitted to shoot thirty minutes before sunrise. This provision was asked for by the leading duck hunters of the state.

Another provision of the bill gives the state conservation wider powers of supervision and for the enforcing of the law which was enacted by the legislature. The penalties for violation of any provision of the bill were greatly increased.

There was probably no bill that received more complete discussion than the fish and game measure. The provisions of the bill become effective as soon as the measure has been signed and published.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The teachers and officers of the Congregational Bible school are planning a real treat for the boys and girls in the form of a picnic surprise. At 1:30 p. m. on Thursday, July 12, conveyances will stand ready at the church to take the children out for an excursion. The place is to be kept secret, but we will state for those mothers who might be anxious that it will be a safe and ideal spot for the youngsters to spend a happy afternoon. Each is to bring his own basket lunch and will receive one ice cream cone free of charge and as many more as he can eat—and pay for. Don't miss this picnic that comes but once a year, and unless you prefer to walk don't miss the 1:30 mark next Thursday afternoon.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED AT $45

The legislature has made possible many school teachers of the state receiving an increase in salary during the coming year. The legislature has passed a bill fixing the minimum wage of teachers at $45 a month. The first minimum salary law was enacted in Wisconsin in 1913 fixing the salary of teaching at not less than $40 a month. School men claim that the minimum salary law has brought better teachers into the profession. In order to enforce the provision for this minimum salary the law as just signed by the governor provides that "no apportionment of school funds shall be made to any city, village or town" unless the common school shall have been taught by a qualified teacher and paid a salary of not less than $45 a month.

CHANGE AT JULIEN

The Hotel Julien has been leased by Miss Mary Shanley of Milwaukee who has taken charge of the place and will operate it in the future, the lease running for three years. The new proprietor is having the hotel fixed up in fine shape, so that when all the work is completed it will be an ideal place to stop. The rooms are being cleaned and redecorated and everything possible will be done to make the hotel inviting to the traveling public.

SKAT TOURNAMENT

The Elks held their regular Skat tournament last Tuesday evening with the following results:

First—Dr. W. A. Stewart of Stevens Point, 14 net games.

Second—J. G. Hamilton, 577 points.

Third—Oscar Uehling, 14 net games.

Fourth—Albert Bunde, 474 points.

Fifth—Herman Radtke, high hand, 120 points.

SHOT FOR RED CROSS

The gun club held a shoot on the morning of the Fourth at which there were a number of the shooters out, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Sunday before there were also a number of the members out and the two days netted the society the sum of $14.

CONTRACT FOR WIRING

Joe Staub of this city has been granted the contract for wiring the new bank that is being erected at Mosinee, having been the successful bidder on the work. The new bank building is to be 44x76 feet, and will be up-to-date in every respect. All of the electric wiring will be laid in steel conduits.

NOT IN FAVOR OF PUTTING A STAMP ON EACH CHECK.

At the bankers' meeting held in Milwaukee recently the bankers passed a resolution against the plan of the government to have a revenue stamp placed on each chech as a plan to increase the war revenue. They were of the opinion that it would have a tendency to reduce the number of checks drawn and consequently cause people to use the banks less as a depository for their funds.

It would seem as if the stand were well taken. We all know and admit that the government must increase the income during the continuance of the war, and cannot blame those at the head of things for improving every possible opportunity to bring about this end, but the bankers and many others have decided that the way to encourage a man or woman to save is to deposit his money in a bank and draw it out by check only. In order to bring about this result they have spent a good many dollars in the last few years in different ways, and it is possible that a certain amount of their work will be undone if the new plan of a cent on each check is enforced.

This plan was tried during the war with Spain, and several different methods were devised for defeating the scheme, so that eventually there were very few of the big business houses that were placing very many stamps on checks.

WAS A QUIET DAY

The Fourth of July was observed in a safe and sane manner in Grand Rapids. There were times when there was scarcely a sound on the streets to indicate that the city was inhabited. There were many small celebrations of a quiet nature in the places in this vicinity, and many small picnic parties went out to spend the day along the river. There were celebrations at Kellner and one below Nekoosa, where there were large gatherings of the country people and where good times were had by all who participated. A large number from here went to Marshfield to attend the races and in the evening there was a large gathering at the Pavilion where dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning. While there was no great demonstration, it is safe to say that everybody had just as good a time as they generally do on Independence Day.

CAPTURES FISH AFTER FIGHT

Amherst, June 28.—George Newby captured a large trout Monday morning that so many local anglers have spent hours trying to catch within the last two years. He hooked the fish by use of a common angleworm.

The trout made its home near the Jackson Milling company's basement and would come out in a tantalizing manner almost every day during the winter months. All kinds of bait have been offered it, but to no avail. At last on Monday, Mr. Newby was successful in getting a rise from the fish which was at once the hope and despair of the local followers of Izak Walton. It required the combined efforts of the fisherman himself and Jim Johnson to pull in the trout. It was found to be of the German brown species, measured 25 inches, and weighed a few ounces over six pounds.

FISH TRAIN ON AGAIN

The Milwaukee railway officials had decided not to put on the fish train this season, owing to the war and the expectation that there would not be much of a demand for it, but it seems that people want to go fishing even if there is a war, and to comply with the numerous requests it has again been put in operation, the first trip having been made last week.

The train goes north Friday evening and goes back Sunday night, so that people from Milwaukee and Chicago may leave home after the day's work is finished on Friday and get back ready for business Monday morning. While the train is put on for the convenience of the city dwellers, there are many along the line that take advantage of the opportunity to get to the north woods for a couple of days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING

The annual meeting in school district No. 2, town of Grand Rapids, was held on Monday evening in the Fadner residence in that district. There were about 70 patrons of the district in attendance. There were two candidates for the office of clerk in the district and the choice fell to George Snyder, the other candidate being B. M. Vaughan.

It was decided to build only one school house in the district instead of two, as was the talk earlier in the year, and to use the old site for the new building. There was considerable contest over this matter, as there are a number of patrons located near the city limits who wanted a school building on the river road.

NEW REAL ESTATE MAN

Allen L. Hall of Milwaukee has moved to this city to make his home, having brought his family here on Monday, and is now located at 327 Fourth avenue. Mr. Hall has been engaged in the real estate business for a number of years past and has made many trips to this city and vicinity during the past eleven years, and made up his mind several years ago to locate in Grand Rapids, and thinks that Grand Rapids is an ideal place to live. Mr. Hall has an extensive acquaintance among business men in the southern part of the state, and is a firm believer in the future of Grand Rapids and vicinity.

BRIDGE BEING REPLANKED

A gang of workmen has been busy the past week replanking the bridge. The planks are being put on differently this time from previous times, the new planking being laid on top of the old ones and spiked down. This plan does not interrupt traffic so much as was the case on former occasions when the old planks were taken up and new ones put down in their place.

DYNAMITE CAP EXPLODES

The eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kinkowski who live beyond the Bender stone quarry, had two of his fingers on his left hand blown off Monday while playing with a dynamite cap. The lad found the cap while playing at the Margeson quarry, and took it in the wagon shed at his home where he hit it with a hammer.

O. G. Malde, who has had charge of the experiment station in the town of Cranmoor since its establishment by the state, leaves this week for Valley Junction where he will have charge of a cranberry marsh. Nobody has as yet been appointed to take his place at the experiment station and it is not known by the cranberry growers whether there will be a station maintained there or not.

'HAPPY' FELSCH IS NOW A TOPNOTCHER

J. R. Ragan spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago last week, having gone down on business connected with the state Undertakers' Association. While in Chicago he saw the White Sox play a game of baseball, one of the outfielders being Happy Felsch, who played ball in this city some years ago, but who has since risen to considerable prominence as one of the big men in the league. The following write-up of Happy is taken from the Milwaukee Free Press, and gives some idea of how the big fellows look at our former townsman:

Oscar Felsch, outfielder of the White Sox, at the tender age of 23 has established a reputation as one of the game's leading outfielders. Out Chicago way the fans believe Felsch is destined to wear the batting crown when Ty Cobb and Tris Sjeaker have run their course, if not before.

Felsch today is one of the best fielders in the American league. He can go back almost any distance for line drives and he has the knack of planting himself just right for the various hitters. Felsch, too, like Speaker, is very certain on ground balls. These he plays with the grace of an infielder. He is possessed of a strong and accurate throwing arm.

Oscar Felsch is more popularly known to his club mates and the base ball fraternity in general as "Happy" or "Hap." This soubriquet is self-explanatory. The nickname is well deserved, for Felsch is possessed of an even temperament and a wonderful disposition. Felsch is quite as popular with his American league acquaintances as Laughing Larry Doyle in the older major league.

Wants to Lead League

"I'd like to lead the American league just once," said Felsch the other day.

"That's an accomplishment that any player may be proud of with such great hitters as Speaker, Cobb, Jackson, Collins, Baker and Sisler shooting at the old alley.

"There's nothing I like better than baseball," Felsch continued, "and I intend to keep on aiming for the top so long as I remain in the game. It was Ty Cobb's wonderful enthusiasm and persistence that has made him the ball player he is.

"I think I have learned a great deal in the last two years. I am sure that I am a much better player than when I joined the Sox. I'm young and should easily last eight or ten years more. A great deal can be accomplished in eight or ten years. It took Speaker nearly that time to head Ty Cobb, but Tris had the satisfaction of realizing his ambition at last."

Unlike the great majority of the American league sluggers, Felsch is a right-handed hitter. This makes him all the more valuable to the White Sox because the other two heaviest guns, Jackson and Collins, hit from the first base side of the plate.

A Wrestler Once

Felsch is one of the strongest men in organized baseball. He is stockily built, standing only 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighing in condition approximately 190 pounds. The youngster has a powerful pair of shoulders. Indeed, he was a clever wrestler some years ago.

Felsch was raised in Milwaukee, a city that has always been pretty strong for the mat game. Young Felsch for a number of years held the wrestling championships of the Turnverein, of which he was a member. Indeed, before he began to make his mark on the ball field he had serious intentions of engaging in the grappling profession.

"At one time," declared Felsch, "my friends had me almost kidded into believing that I had a chance for the heavyweight wrestling championship. They thought I would be heavier than I am when I fully developed. Once I made an opening in the baseball profession, however, I soon lost much of my enthusiasm for head spinning. I'd sooner be batting champion of the American league than the conqueror of Frank Gotch."

Felsch is one of the best investments Charles A. Comiskey has made since he set about trying to purchase a pennant several years ago. The Old Roman tied up $50,000 in Second Baseman Eddie Collins and paid practically a like sum for Outfielder Joe Jackson. Felsch cost only $7,000 according to reports. Just now Hap is doing much better work than either of his high priced teammates.

Fourth Year in Baseball

This is Felsch's fourth season in professional baseball. He broke in with the Fond du Lac team of the Wisconsin-Illinois league in 1913, and in ninety-two games hit .310. Before the drafting season of that year Felsch was sent to the Milwaukee club of the American association. In twenty-six games Felsch hit only .183 for the brewers.

Felsch, however, found himself in the association in 1914, and thru a full campaign hit .304. It was his batting ability that attracted Comiskey. Felsch was purchased just before the season for draft.

During his first year with the White Sox—that is, in 1915—Felsch was unable to do himself justice because of a serious injury to a leg. The accident happened shortly after the opening of the season and bothered Happy all year. Felsch hit only .248 in 1915.

GETS PAINFUL WOUND

Pittsville Record: While about the back yard of his home Sunday morning F. S. Woodworth had the misfortune to step on a large nail, or spike, which penetrated his foot at the bottom and came out at the top, leaving a most serious wound.

A peculiar sequel to the accident is the fact that with the nail completely through his foot, and being unable to pull the nail from the shoe, Mr. Woodworth stepped on the plank in which the nail was driven and pulled his foot from the shoe. The shoe is still fastened to the plank securely and bears evidence of a painful and powerful pull. He was rushed to Marshfield by Dr. Beyer where a preventative for lock-jaw was administered. At present he is resting well and will soon be able to hobble about with the aid of a crutch.

DISCONTINUES MILK ROUTE

F. W. Jones has discontinued his milk route that he has been operating in this city for some time past, and will hereafter sell his product to the Mott & Wood company. The Mott & Wood company are working up a large business in milk and cream in this city, their pasteurized product having apparently filled a long felt want with the people.

Mrs. F. X. Pomainville left Wednesday evening for New York City to visit with the doctor before he leaves for France.

WISCONSIN ENLISTS 1000 MEN FOR THE NAVY

Wisconsin has supplied her first 1000 men for the navy, but recruiting officers are not boasting about that—they are now hard at work to get another 1000 for "the first line of defense."

Albert Schultz of Wausau, has the honor of completing the first 1000 young men enlisted from Wisconsin and upper Michigan.

While Milwaukee continued to lead all other cities in the state in recruiting last week, the state at large contributed more than two-thirds of the forty men who joined the navy.

Wausau with seven enlisted men stands first after Milwaukee. Oshkosh secured six men, Ishpeming, Mich., five, Madison and Eau Claire two each and LaCrosse and Ashland one each.

The high standards for enlistment are being maintained, as the large percentage of rejections show. A young man must be perfect before he can get into the navy. Any young man who is accepted for naval service has the honor of being stamped "100 per cent Physically Perfect" by Uncle Sam.

Seven men applied at LaCrosse but only one was taken. Ishpeming, Mich., had twenty applicants but only five were accepted. Only six out of fourteen applicants were accepted at Oshkosh.

On July 1 the age limit for the navy was raised to 18 years. Formerly a boy of 17 could enlist, but the Navy Department has seen fit to put the minimum age at 18.

Certain branches of the naval service are all ready filled. Orders have been received at the navy recruiting office, 222 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, not to enlist any more yoemen or electricians. As the various ranks are filled up, each new applicant will have less choice of which branch he accepts. If any young man is planning to enlist, the sooner he does the better his chances will bt.

The navy is already playing a large and vital part in the war. In hunting U-boats and in guarding the transports that are carrying American soldiers to France, the American navy is on the job. It needs thousands of men to bring it up to the number authorized by President Wilson. For the ambitious young man no other branch of the military service offers such general wide opportunities or such generous pay.

CITY BUYS PROPERTY

The city of Grand Rapids has purchased the A. J. Hasbrouck livery stable property on the east side, paying $3,000 therefor. It is entirely probable that this property will be used for the erection of the new fire engine house which it is proposed to build in the near future, and there is no better place in the city for the purpose. The lot is 50 feet wide and extends thru from First to Second street, and has the advantage of being centrally located, faces on a wide part of First street, and a nice building in that location will do much toward dressing up that part of the city.

FOUR LICENSES DENIED

There was a special meeting of the city council on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the granting of saloon licenses for the coming year, and four of the applicants were turned down, three on account of the Baker law and one because the aldermen did not consider that the applicant had been conducting his place in a proper manner. The three that were denied on account of the Baker law were Ed Berg, J. F. Johnson and August Miller, and the other was Nic Tomsyck.

Fourteen licenses were granted. The Baker law allows only one saloon for each 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof, except in cases where a saloon has been operated continuously for nine years.

CHICKEN SEASON CLOSED

One of the last things done by the legislature was to close the prairie chicken and partridge season for two years thruout the state, so there will not be much to hunt in this section for a time. This closing of the chicken season is in accordance with the wishes of the hunters in this section, as all of them realize that the birds would soon become extinct if hunted every year. The hard winters and persistent sleet storms that were experienced here greatly depleted the number of birds in this section, and with the hunters that hunted in this section there was no chance of the birds multiplying.

LIBERTY LOAN BUYERS

The oldest purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond is Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers of Milwaukee, who is 102 years of age and a real daughter of the Revolution, her father having served in the Continental Army which won our independence.

The youngest subscriber to a Liberty Loan Bond is Miss Florence Estelle Rogers of Medford, Mass., whose father purchased her a bond when she was 8 hours old.

The purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond with the longest name was Mr. Gust J. Papatheodorokoumoundurgistomichalakopulos, of Chicago.

EXEMPTION BOARD ORGANIZED

The Wood county exemption board was organized in this city on Monday, Sheriff Normington being selected as chairman of the board and Sam Church secretary. The other members of the board are T. W. Brazeau of this city, W. H. Upham of Marshfield, O. Carlin of Vesper, Dr. Sexton of Marshfield and J. Werner of Pittsville. These are the men who will pass on all claims for exemption in Wood county among the young men who will be called by conscription for the regular army.

STEVENS POINT BEATEN

The game of baseball Sunday between the Grand Rapids and Stevens Point teams was won by Grand Rapids by a score of 2 to 0. Those who saw the game say that it was a good exhibition, there being considerable ball playing all the way thru, both pitchers having been hit to considerable extent.

GRADUATE FROM ANNAPOLIS

One of the graduates from Annapolis this year is Robert L. Mitten, a grandson of Mrs. George E. Hoskinson of this city. Mr. Mitten was a member of the class of 1918, but that class is being graduated this year to help out in supplying officers for the navy on account of the war.

ACCIDENT AT NEKOOSA

Leo Huber of Nekoosa, who is employed on the construction work on the new sulphate plant being erected in that village, was quite severely injured last Friday when he fell a distance of thirty feet, fracturing one of his arms in bad shape and sustaining other bruises.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

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WILL RECEIVE COMFORT BAGS

At the meeting of Troop G this evening each member of the troop will be presented with a "comfort bag" by the ladies of Grand Rapids. These articles have been manufactured by the ladies of this city and will contain numerous articles that add to the comfort of the man in the army, which would often be missing if left to their own resources.

The bags will be marked by the names of the men for whom they are intended and each member of the troop will receive one.

BLISS—COWEN

Miss Hazel Bliss of this city and Mr. Archie Cowen of Stevens Point were married at Stevens Point on Monday afternoon at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. Blake performing the ceremony. They were accompanied by Miss Mabel Bliss, Miss Minnie Cowen and Messrs. Roy Getts and Harry Cartmill. The young couple left the same day on their wedding trip, which will occupy about two weeks, after which they will return to this city to make their home.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Bliss of this city and is one of our popular young ladies. The Tribune extends congratulations.

STARK—LANDRY

Tuesday forenoon at the Catholic parsonage, the marriage of Miss Martha Stark of Neshkoro to Louis Landry, took place, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. They were attended by Miss Anna Stark, sister of the bride, and Mr. Chas. Spratka. The young couple left at noon for Wautoma and Neshkoro where the will visit relatives for a few days, after which they will return and make their home in this city.

DEATH OF GEORGE CONKLIN

George Conklin of Babcock died on Sunday after a short illness, death being the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered a week before. The remains were brought to this city on Tuesday for burial.

Mr. Conklin was formerly a resident of the town of Seneca, but moved to Babcock about seven years ago, where he has since resided. While a resident of Seneca he was a member of the county board and was well known in this section.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Luzenski on Wednesday, July 4, 1917.

LOCAL RED CROSS DOING ACTIVE WORK

The Elk club these days is one of the busy places of the city, as there are a number at work there during the entire day. Some of the young ladies and girls are working on things for the soldiers and others are taking care of subscriptions, enrolling new members and looking after the clerical work connected with the local branch. The result is that there is something doing there at all times of the day. The lodge room is being utilized as a work shop by the ladies and it makes a fine place for this purpose.

Miss Margaret Langstorf of Milwaukee has been in the city for several days past, and she has been giving instruction to the local members that will be of use to them, and her work is thoroly appreciated by those connected with the order.

It has required the present conditions to bring home to us the immense work that this order takes care of. Many had supposed that the work of Red Cross members was all done on the battlefield, but this is only a small part of what there is to do. It is true that there are many nurses at the front who largely supplement the work of surgeons who are furnished by the government, but there are so many things that have to go to the front ready for use, that it requires a large force at home steadily employed in the work.

The instruction that is being given by those in attendance is such as to be of value whether the country is at war or not, and it will not be amiss for any of the ladies to attend, no matter if they never expect to be a nurse at the front. The knowledge of how to care for a sick or wounded person is of value in every household and cannot help but broaden the minds of those who learn and make them better housekeepers. There are very few women in the community who are not called upon some time to help about a sick room, and this sort of knowledge is just as valuable in helping to keep people well as it is in curing them after they are sick.

HELPING THE FIGHTING MEN

By organizing a mutual employer's and employes' association, the Milwaukee Electric Rail and Light company has reduced the amount of sickness among employes by one-half. Both employer and employe apparently consider the investment well worth while from a purely dollars and cents point of view.

After making great gains in the health of the employes themselves, the company found it to be a good business to extend the service to the families of the employes as well. It was determined that no man was as good at his work as he ought to be if his mind was disturbed by thoughts of a sick wife or child at home. In the instance of the train employes, it is believed that the company will save itself, its passengers, and the public generally, many accidents which might be very costlyy in dollars and in lives.

That experience offers a great lesson to public officials and the people generally in the war predicament in which we now find ourselves. President Wilson, Governor Philipp, state and local defense councils are urging that our success in war depends as much upon our productiveness in various forms of manufacturing and agricultural industries as in the strength and effectiveness of our fighting men.

Obviously, the health of workers on farms and in villages and cities is a most important factor in determining what the productiveness of the country will be. Likewise, in the matter of economics, if the amount of sickness could be reduced by one-half an enormous sum of money would be directly saved.

Every community, every family and every individual can do a great deal to reduce illness by two means, first, by building up health and resistance; second, by preventing disease and curing it as rapidly as possible. It is a patriotic duty now to avoid abuses which invite sickness, to eat and exercise properly, and secure proper rest. The secret of preventing and rapidly curing disease is just as simple. In general, it consists in discovering little ills early and removing them before the become big.

That has been the method of the electric company. It is a method that can be equally well employed by the public if an equal amount of will and intelligence is employed on the job.

MERRILL WINS GAME

The game of baseball between the Merrill and Grand Rapids teams resulted in a victory for the Merrill team on the Fourth by a score of 2 to 1. It looked at one time as if Grand Rapids might win the game, but luck seemed to be against the home boys and they lost out. Those who saw the game report that it was a pretty good contest.

CASE WAS ADJOURNED

Forest Millenbach was arrested on Thursday evening on a charge of assault and battery. Upon being taken before Justice Pomainville he plead not guilty to the charge against him and the case was adjourned until the 6th of July, bail being fixed at $100.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Warrens drove up to spend the 4th at the Jacob Kissinger home in the town of Sigel. They returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel and children returned on Tuesday from Fennimore where they had spent several days visiting with friends and relatives.

Carl Hepp of the town of Armenia, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at Riverview hospital, had recovered sufficiently so that his people were able to take him home this morning.

Nick Kluck of the town of Grand Rapids was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning. Mr. Kluck reports everything looking good out his way in spite of the continued cool weather.

Mr. and Mrs. M. White and two children of Chippewa Falls drove to the city on Wednesday to spend a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Geoghan. They report the roads as pretty good between this city and Chippewa.

DEATHS IN SIGEL.

Mrs. Ella Mary Anderson, wife of Christ Anderson, died on June 28th and was buried on Sunday from the Swedish Lutheran church, Rev. Nordling officiating. Deceased is survived by her husband and two small children.

Mrs. Caroline Kraft died on June 30th from old age. The remains were shipped to Belvidere, Ill., for interment.

PAY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Soldiers in the United States service are well cared for. An enlisted man gets monthly wages, clothes, equipment, board and lodging. The monthly pay of the enlisted men is as follows:

First sergeant	$45.00
Quartermaster sergeant	30.00
Supply sergeant	30.00
Duty sergeant	30.00
Corporal	21.00
Mechanic	21.00
First class private	18.00
Second class private	15.00
Musician	15.00
Cook	30.00

The commissioned officers are paid a considerably larger salary than the non-commissioned, but they are expected to furnish everything, including food and clothing. Their salaries are: Captain, $2,400 a year; first lieutenant, $2,000 a year; second lieutenant, $1,700 a year.

CANNING OF FRUIT WITHOUT ANY SUGAR

Washington, D. C., June 25—Fruit for use in pie or salads or as stewed fruit can be put up or canned without the use of any sugar at all, according to the canning specialists of the Department. They, therefore, advise those who, because of the high price of sugar, have been thinking of reducing the amount of fruit they put up, to can as much of their surplus as possible by the use of boiling water when sugar sirup is beyond their means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot sirup. The use of sugar, of course, is desirable in the canning of all kinds of fruits and makes a better and ready-sweetened product. Moreover, most of the fruits when canned in water alone do not retain their natural flavor, texture and color as well as fruit put up in sirup. Fruit canned without sugar to be used for sauces or desserts must be sweetened.

Directions for Canning Without Sirup

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, stem, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; The water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using steam pressure canner instead of the hot water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with five pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

TWO FIRE ALARMS

The fire companies were turned out Tuesday noon, by an alarm from the Commercial Hotel, where there was a small damage, but the flames were extinguished before they had spread to the remainder of the building. The fire started from a fumigating fire in one of the rooms, which being closed up tight, prevented the flames gaining any headway before they were discovered. Outside of a hole being burned thru the floor, but little damage was done.

Fire was discovered in the Tim Reilly residence about midnight last night, but the damage done there was only slight, a hole being burned thru the roof. The fire is supposed to have originated from the electric light wires.

CHAUTAUQUA DOING FINE

The Chautauqua which opened in this city on Tuesday evening has been drawing large crowds at every session, and those who have attended report that they were well pleased with the entertainment that has been afforded them. The promoters are greatly pleased at the manner in which things are turning out, as matters started off rather slow at first, but since things got well under way the enthusiasm has greatly increased and there is no question but what things are coming out all right.

ORDINANCE NO.-----

An ordinance punishing disorderly conduct in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

The Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall appear in any public place in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any indecent or lewd act, language, written or spoken, or behavior, or shall exhibit, sell, or offer to sell, any indecent or lewd book, picture, or anything lewd or indecent, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, lewd or immoral play or representation, or who shall make use of any loud, boisterous or insulting language tending to excite a breach of the peace, or shall be guilty of any other disorderly conduct, within said city, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

Section 2. Any person who shall make or assist in making any riot, noise or disturbance in the city of Grand Rapids, or shall aid or countenance any disorderly assemblies shall upon conviction be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Section 3. In default of the payment of any fine imposed upon a conviction for violation of this ordinance, together with costs of the case, the person or persons so convicted may be committed to the county jail of Wood county for a term not exceeding thirty days, or until such fine and costs are paid.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Dated July 3rd, 1917.

Passed and approved July 3d 1917.

E. W. ELLIS, Mayor.

Attest:
JOS. WHEIR, JR., City Clerk.

Band Concert Tonight.

Weather permitting, there will be a band concert at the west side bandstand this evening.

The new Citizens National Bank is rapidly nearing completion, and if nothing unforseen occurs it is planned to move into the new building in about two weeks.

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE IN GAME LAWS

According to reports from Madison the game laws of the state caused considerable discussion in the legislature, and almost everything was changed to a certain extent, and when it was all over there was not a great deal of difference from what the law had been right along. One matter that caused the greatest fight among the lawmakers was the size of the mesh of the nets to be used by the professional fishermen in Lake Michigan. Most of the fishermen wanted to use a small size mesh, while the minority wanted a large size mesh, but the small size won out. The small size enables the fishermen to catch more fish, but it also depletes the supply more rapidly and is not supposed to be so good for the fishermen in the long run.

Assemblyman F. N. Graass of Sturgeon Bay has been fathering the bill as passed, and he is of the opinion that the game fish are protected better now than ever before. Some of the important changes are as follows:

Nonresident fishermen must pay a license fee of $1 and coupons attached permit the shipments. A coupon must accompany each shipment of fish.

The bill allows a nonresident female to fish without a license, but if she desires to make any shipments of fish she must have a license.

Resident hook and line fishermen need not take a license, but are limited to shipments within the state, and to ship outside the state must get a permit. This provision is also designed as a check on "pot" fishermen.

The season for black bass fishing, which formerly opened May 31, will hereafter open June 15, except that in a few inland lakes Oswego or green bass may be caught after May 29. This provision is incorporated to preserve the fish during the spawning, it having been demonstrated that black bass caught on or about June 1 were still filled with spawn. This bill also prevents the sale of black bass.

The "one buck" law was repealed and in its place a provision was incorporated permitting the shooting of one deer of either sex. The season has been shortened ten days. This will meet the objections raised by the hunters to the one buck law.

The muskrat season has been left practically as before.

Shooting of chickens and partridges has been prohibited for two years, while the opening and closing of the rabbit season was provided for to meet the requirements of each county.

The open season for ducks and aquatic fowls was specified in the new bill from Sept. 7 to Dec. 10. Heretofore duck hunters were not allowed to shoot until sunrise, but under the bill passed they will be permitted to shoot thirty minutes before sunrise. This provision was asked for by the leading duck hunters of the state.

Another provision of the bill gives the state conservation wider powers of supervision and for the enforcing of the law which was enacted by the legislature. The penalties for violation of any provision of the bill were greatly increased.

There was probably no bill that received more complete discussion than the fish and game measure. The provisions of the bill become effective as soon as the measure has been signed and published.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The teachers and officers of the Congregational Bible school are planning a real treat for the boys and girls in the form of a picnic surprise. At 1:30 p. m. on Thursday, July 12, conveyances will stand ready at the church to take the children out for an excursion. The place is to be kept secret, but we will state for those mothers who might be anxious that it will be a safe and ideal spot for the youngsters to spend a happy afternoon. Each is to bring his own basket lunch and will receive one ice cream cone free of charge and as many more as he can eat—and pay for. Don't miss this picnic that comes but once a year, and unless you prefer to walk don't miss the 1:30 mark next Thursday afternoon.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED AT $45

The legislature has made possible many school teachers of the state receiving an increase in salary during the coming year. The legislature has passed a bill fixing the minimum wage of teachers at $45 a month. The first minimum salary law was enacted in Wisconsin in 1913 fixing the salary of teaching at not less than $40 a month. School men claim that the minimum salary law has brought better teachers into the profession. In order to enforce the provision for this minimum salary the law as just signed by the governor provides that "no apportionment of school funds shall be made to any city, village or town" unless the common school shall have been taught by a qualified teacher and paid a salary of not less than $45 a month.

CHANGE AT JULIEN

The Hotel Julien has been leased by Miss Mary Shanley of Milwaukee who has taken charge of the place and will operate it in the future, the lease running for three years. The new proprietor is having the hotel fixed up in fine shape, so that when all the work is completed it will be an ideal place to stop. The rooms are being cleaned and redecorated and everything possible will be done to make the hotel inviting to the traveling public.

SKAT TOURNAMENT

The Elks held their regular Skat tournament last Tuesday evening with the following results:

First—Dr. W. A. Stewart of Stevens Point, 14 net games.

Second—J. G. Hamilton, 577 points.

Third—Oscar Uehling, 14 net games.

Fourth—Albert Bunde, 474 points.

Fifth—Herman Radtke, high hand, 120 points.

SHOT FOR RED CROSS

The gun club held a shoot on the morning of the Fourth at which there were a number of the shooters out, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Red Cross. The Sunday before there were also a number of the members out and the two days netted the society the sum of $14.

CONTRACT FOR WIRING

Joe Staub of this city has been granted the contract for wiring the new bank that is being erected at Mosinee, having been the successful bidder on the work. The new bank building is to be 44x76 feet, and will be up-to-date in every respect. All of the electric wiring will be laid in steel conduits.

NOT IN FAVOR OF PUTTING A STAMP ON EACH CHECK.

At the bankers' meeting held in Milwaukee recently the bankers passed a resolution against the plan of the government to have a revenue stamp placed on each chech as a plan to increase the war revenue. They were of the opinion that it would have a tendency to reduce the number of checks drawn and consequently cause people to use the banks less as a depository for their funds.

It would seem as if the stand were well taken. We all know and admit that the government must increase the income during the continuance of the war, and cannot blame those at the head of things for improving every possible opportunity to bring about this end; but the bankers and many others have decided that the way to encourage a man or woman to save is to deposit his money in a bank and draw it out by check only. In order to bring about this result they have spent a good many dollars in the last few years in different ways, and it is possible that a certain amount of their work will be undone if the new plan of a cent on each check is enforced.

This plan was tried during the war with Spain, and several different methods were devised for defeating the scheme, so that eventually there were very few of the big business houses that were placing very many stamps on checks.

WAS A QUIET DAY

The Fourth of July was observed in a safe and sane manner in Grand Rapids. There were times when there was scarcely a sound on the streets to indicate that the city was inhabited. There were many small celebrations of a quiet nature in the places in this vicinity, and many small picnic parties went out to spend the day along the river. There were celebrations at Kellner and one below Nekoosa, where there were large gatherings of the country people and where good times were had by all who participated. A large number from here went to Marshfield to attend the races and in the evening there was a large gathering at the Pavilion where dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning. While there was no great demonstration, it is safe to say that everybody had just as good a time as they generally do on Independence Day.

CAPTURES FISH AFTER FIGHT

Amherst, June 28.—George Newby captured a large trout Monday morning that so many local anglers have spent hours trying to catch within the last two years. He hooked the fish by use of a common angleworm.

The trout made its home near the Jackson Milling company's basement and would come out in a tantalizing manner almost every day during the winter months. All kinds of bait have been offered it, but to no avail. At last on Monday, Mr. Newby was successful in getting a rise from the fish which was at once the hope and despair of the local followers of Izak Walton. It required the combined efforts of the fisherman himself and Jim Johnson to pull in the trout. It was found to be of the German brown species, measured 25 inches, and weighed a few ounces over six pounds.

FISH TRAIN ON AGAIN

The Milwaukee railway officials had decided not to put on the fish train this season, owing to the war and the expectation that there would not be much of a demand for it, but it seems that people want to go fishing even if there is a war, and to comply with the numerous requests it has again been put in operation, the first trip having been made last week.

The train goes north Friday evening and goes back Sunday night, so that people from Milwaukee and Chicago may leave home after the day's work is finished on Friday and get back ready for business Monday morning. While the train is put on for the convenience of the city dwellers, there are many along the line that take advantage of the opportunity to get to the north woods for a couple of days.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETING

The annual meeting in school district No. 2, town of Grand Rapids, was held on Monday evening in the Fadner residence in that district. There were about 70 patrons of the district in attendance. There were two candidates for the office of clerk in the district and the choice fell to George Snyder, the other candidate being B. M. Vaughan.

It was decided to build only one school house in the district instead of two, as was the talk earlier in the year, and to use the old site for the new building. There was considerable contest over this matter, as there are a number of patrons located near the city limits who wanted a school building on the river road.

NEW REAL ESTATE MAN

Allen L. Hall of Milwaukee has moved to this city to make his home, having brought his family here on Monday, and is now located at 327 Fourth avenue. Mr. Hall has been engaged in the real estate business for a number of years past and has made many trips to this city and vicinity during the past eleven years, and made up his mind several years ago to locate in Grand Rapids, and thinks that Grand Rapids is an ideal place to live. Mr. Hall has an extensive acquaintance among business men in the southern part of the state, and is a firm believer in the future of Grand Rapids and vicinity.

BRIDGE BEING REPLANKED

A gang of workmen has been busy the past week replanking the bridge. The planks are being put on differently this time from previous times, the new planking being laid on top of the old ones and spiked down. This plan does not interrupt traffic so much as was the case on former occasions when the old planks were taken up and new ones put down in their place.

DYNAMITE CAP EXPLODES

The eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kinkowski who live beyond the Bender stone quarry, had two of his fingers on his left hand blown off Monday while playing with a dynamite cap. The lad found the cap while playing at the Margeson quarry, and took it in the wagon shed at his home where he hit it with a hammer.

O. G. Malde, who has had charge of the experiment station in the town of Cranmoor since its establishment by the state, leaves this week for Valley Junction where he will have charge of a cranberry marsh. Nobody has as yet been appointed to take his place at the experiment station and it is not known by the cranberry growers whether there will be a station maintained there or not.

'HAPPY' FELSCH IS NOW A TOPNOTCHER

J. R. Ragan spent several days in Milwaukee and Chicago last week, having gone down on business connected with the state Undertakers' Association. While in Chicago he saw the White Sox play a game of baseball, one of the outfielders being Happy Felsch, who played ball in this city some years ago, but who has since risen to considerable prominence as one of the big men in the league. The following write-up of Happy is taken from the Milwaukee Free Press, and gives some idea of how the big fellows look at our former townsman:

Oscar Felsch, outfielder of the White Sox, at the tender age of 22 has established a reputation as one of the game's leading outfielders. Out Chicago way the fans believe Felsch is destined to wear the batting crown when Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker have run their course, if not before.

Felsch today is one of the best fielders in the American league. He can go back almost any distance for line drives and he has the knack of planting himself just right for the various bitters. Felsch, too, like Speaker, is very certain on ground balls. These he plays with the grace of an infielder. He is possessed of a strong and accurate throwing arm.

Oscar Felsch is more popularly known to his club mates and the baseball fraternity in general as "Happy" or "Hap." This soubriquet is self-explanatory. The nickname is well deserved, for Felsch is possessed of an even temperament and a wonderful disposition. Felsch is quite as popular with his American league acquaintances as Laughing Larry Doyle in the older major league.

Wants to Lead League

"I'd like to lead the American league just once," said Felsch the other day.

"That's an accomplishment that any player may be proud of with such great hitters as Speaker, Cobb, Jackson, Collins, Baker and Sisler shooting at the old alley.

"There's nothing I like better than baseball," Felsch continued, "and I intend to keep on aiming for the top so long as I remain in the game. It was Ty Cobb's wonderful enthusiasm and persistence that has made him the ball player he is.

"I think I have learned a great deal in the last two years. I am sure that I am a much better player than when I joined the Sox. I'm young and should easily last eight or ten years more. A great deal can be accomplished in eight or ten years. It took Speaker nearly that time to head Ty Cobb, but Tris had the satisfaction of realizing his ambition at last."

Unlike the great majority of the American league sluggers, Felsch is a right-handed hitter. This makes him all the more valuable to the White Sox because the other two heaviest guns, Jackson and Collins, hit from the first base side of the plate.

A Wrestler Once

Felsch is one of the strongest men in organized baseball. He is stockily built, standing only 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighing in condition approximately 190 pounds. The youngster has a powerful pair of shoulders. Indeed, he was a clever wrestler some years ago.

Felsch was raised in Milwaukee, a city that has always been pretty strong for the mat game. Young Felsch for a number of years held the wrestling championships of the Turnverein, of which he was a member. Indeed, before he began to make his mark on the ball field he had serious intentions of engaging in the grappling profession.

"At one time," declared Felsch, "my friends had me almost kidded into believing that I had a chance for the heavyweight wrestling championship. They thought I would be heavier than I am when I fully developed. Once I made an opening in the baseball profession, however, I soon lost much of my enthusiasm for head spinning. I'd sooner be batting champion of the American league than the conqueror of Frank Gotch."

Felsch is one of the best investments Charles A. Comiskey has made since he set about trying to purchase a pennant several years ago. The Old Roman tied up $50,000 in Second Baseman Eddie Collins and paid practically a like sum for Outfielder Joe Jackson. Felsch cost only $7,000 according to reports. Just now Hap is doing much better work than either of his high priced teammates.

Fourth Year in Baseball

This is Felsch's fourth season in professional baseball. He broke in with the Fond du Lac team of the Wisconsin-Illinois league in 1913, and in ninety-two games hit .310. Before the drafting season of that year Felsch was sent to the Milwaukee club of the American association. In twenty-six games Felsch hit only .183 for the brewers.

Felsch, however, found himself in the association in 1914, and thru a full campaign hit .304. It was his batting ability that attracted Comiskey. Felsch was purchased just before the season for draft.

During his first year with the White Sox—that is, in 1915—Felsch was unable to do himself justice because of a serious injury to a leg. The accident happened shortly after the opening of the season and bothered Happy all year. Felsch hit only .248 in 1915.

GETS PAINFUL WOUND

Pittsville Record: While about the back yard of his home Sunday morning F. S. Woodworth had the misfortune to step on a large nail, or spike, which penetrated his foot at the bottom and came out at the top, leaving a most serious wound.

A peculiar sequel to the accident is the fact that with the nail completely through his foot, and being unable to pull the nail from the shoe, Mr. Woodworth stepped on the plank in which the nail was driven and pulled his foot from the shoe. The shoe is still fastened to the plank securely and bears evidence of a painful and powerful pull. He was rushed to Marshfield by Dr. Beyer where a preventative for lock-jaw was administered. At present he is resting well and will soon be able to hobble about with the aid of a crutch.

DISCONTINUES MILK ROUTE

F. W. Jones has discontinued his milk route that he has been operating in this city for some time past, and will hereafter sell his product to the Mott & Wood company. The Mott & Wood company are working up a large business in milk and cream in this city, their pasteurized product having apparently filled a long felt want with the people.

Mrs. F. X. Pomainville left Wednesday evening for New York City to visit with the doctor before he leaves for France.

WISCONSIN ENLISTS 1000 MEN FOR THE NAVY

Wisconsin has supplied her first 1000 men for the navy, but recruiting officers are not boasting about that—they are now hard at work to get another 1000 for "the first line of defense."

Albert Schultz of Wausau, has the honor of completing the first 1000 young men enlisted from Wisconsin and upper Michigan.

While Milwaukee continued to lead all other cities in the state in recruiting last week, the state at large contributed more than two-thirds of the forty men who joined the navy.

Wausau with seven enlisted men stands first after Milwaukee. Oshkosh secured six men, Ishpeming, Mich., five, Madison and Eau Claire two each and LaCrosse and Ashland one each.

The high standards for enlistment are being maintained, as the large percentage of rejections show. A young man must be perfect before he can get into the navy. Any young man who is accepted for naval service has the honor of being stamped "100 per cent Physically Perfect" by Uncle Sam.

Seven men applied at LaCrosse but only one was taken. Ishpeming, Mich., had twenty applicants but only five were accepted. Only six out of fourteen applicants were accepted at Oshkosh.

On July 1 the age limit for the navy was raised to 18 years. Formerly a boy of 17 could enlist, but the Navy Department has seen fit to put the minimum age at 18.

Certain branches of the naval service are all ready filled. Orders have been received at the navy recruiting office, 222 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, not to enlist any more yeomen or electricians. As the various ranks are filled up, each new applicant will have less choice of which branch he accepts. If any young man is planning to enlist, the sooner he does the better his chances will bt.

The navy is already playing a large and vital part in the war. In hunting U-boats and in guarding the transports that are carrying American soldiers to France, the American navy is on the job. It needs thousands of men to bring it up to the number authorized by President Wilson. For the ambitious young man no other branch of the military service offers such general wide opportunities or such generous pay.

CITY BUYS PROPERTY

The city of Grand Rapids has purchased the A. J. Hasbrouck livery stable property on the east side, paying $5,000 therefor. It is entirely probable that this property will be used for the erection of the new fire engine house which it is proposed to build in the near future, and there is no better place in the city for the purpose. The lot is 50 feet wide and extends thru from First to Second street, and has the advantage of being centrally located, faces on a wide part of First street, and a nice building in that location will do much toward dressing up that part of the city.

FOUR LICENSES DENIED

There was a special meeting of the city council on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the granting of saloon licenses for the coming year, and four of the applicants were turned down, three on account of the Baker law and one because the aldermen did not consider that the applicant had been conducting his place in a proper manner. The three that were denied on account of the Baker law were Ed Berg, J. F. Johnson and August Miller, and the other was Nic Tomsyck.

Fourteen licenses were granted. The Baker law allows only one saloon for each 500 inhabitants or fraction thereof, except in cases where a saloon has been operated continuously for nine years.

CHICKEN SEASON CLOSED

One of the last things done by the legislature was to close the prairie chicken and partridge season for two years thruout the state, so there will not be much to hunt in this section for a time. This closing of the chicken season is in accordance with the wishes of the hunters in this section, as all of them realize that the birds would soon become extinct if hunted every year. The hard winters and persistent sleet storms that were experienced here greatly depleted the number of birds in this section, and with the hunters that hunted in this section there was no chance of the birds multiplying.

LIBERTY LOAN BUYERS

The oldest purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond is Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers of Milwaukee, who is 102 years of age and a real daughter of the Revolution, her father having served in the Continental Army which won our independence.

The youngest subscriber to a Liberty Loan Bond is Miss Florence Estelle Rogers of Medford, Mass., whose father purchased her a bond when she was 8 hours old.

The purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond with the longest name was Mr. Gust J. Papatheoderokoumoundurgistomichalakopulos, of Chicago.

EXEMPTION BOARD ORGANIZED

The Wood county exemption board was organized in this city on Monday, Sheriff Normington being selected as chairman of the board and Sam Church secretary. The other members of the board are T. W. Brazeau of this city, W. H. Upham of Marshfield, O. Carlin of Vesper, Dr. Sexton of Marshfield and J. Werner of Pittsville. These are the men who will pass on all claims for exemption in Wood county among the young men who will be called by conscription for the regular army.

STEVENS POINT BEATEN

The game of baseball Sunday between the Grand Rapids and Stevens Point teams was won by Grand Rapids by a score of 2 to 0. Those who saw the game say that it was a good exhibition, there being considerable ball playing all the way thru, both pitchers having been hit to considerable extent.

GRADUATE FROM ANNAPOLIS

One of the graduates from Annapolis this year is Robert L. Mitten, a grandson of Mrs. George E. Hoskinson of this city. Mr. Mitten was a member of the class of 1918, but that class is being graduated this year to help out in supplying officers for the navy on account of the war.

ACCIDENT AT NEKOOSA

Leo Huber of Nekoosa, who is employed on the construction work on the new sulphate plant being erected in that village, was quite severely injured last Friday when he fell a distance of thirty feet, fracturing one of his arms in bad shape and sustaining other bruises.

WHITTET EDUCATION BOARD BILL WINS

LOWER HOUSE CONCURS IN SPEAKER'S MEASURE BY VOTE OF 57 TO 23.

PRES. VAN HISE IS EXCLUDED

Act Provides for State Board of Nine Members, Five to Be Appointed by Governor, One to Be a Woman.

Madison—The Whittet central board of education bill was concurred in by the assembly, 57 to 23, just as it passed the senate, and will be messaged immediately to the governor so that the five appointments can be submitted to the legislature. The bill as concurred in is in the form of the Staudenmeyer substitute.

The bill provides for a state board of education of nine members, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor for terms ranging from one to five years. One of the appointments must be a woman and all five appointments must be confirmed by the senate. The other members are the governor, state superintendent of public instruction and one representative of the normal and one representative of the university regents.

By provision it is impossible for President Van Hise to be a member. The secretary of state will be a member until the expiration of his present term. The board's present powers are curtailed. The new board will pass upon education budgets of the university and normal schools and the capital accounts of these institutions. The appropriations by the legislature go direct to the separate institutions and the separate board of regents. The bill has the support of President Van Hise and Gov. Philipp.

Debate on the school bill was opened by Carl Hansen, who opposed the measure. He read statistics indicating that a rigid supervision of university finances was needed. Whittet maintained that the central board should have the power to make the budget and pass on capital and recommendations.

The assembly passed the bill appropriating $37,200 for the biennial period and authorizing the university to conduct investigational work in stump pulling in northern Wisconsin. The bill now goes to the governor.

GOV. VETOES FREE PASS BILL

Says Railroad Transportation Privilege Proposed for Editors Violates Constitution.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has vetoed the Burnett bill, permitting railroad companies to exchange passenger transportation for advertising space in daily and weekly newspapers. He vetoed the bill because he considered it unconstitutional and against good public policy. The bill sought to permit a railroad company to exchange transportation over its lines between points in Wisconsin for a distance of not more than 2,500 miles annually, to any daily or weekly newspaper published in the state in exchange for advertising, providing the editor did not hold a public office of trust or profit.

The transportation was for the editor and members of his family dependent upon him. In his veto, the governor reviewed at considerable length the long contest waged in Wisconsin over railroad freight and passenger rates, and for the passage of a law prohibiting railroads from giving away passes or discriminating in freight rates. The governor said that the enactment of the Burnett bill would permit railroads to discriminate in their passenger rates, which would be intolerable to the general public, which would have to pay for its transportation in cash, while the editor of a weekly or daily newspaper, and the members of his family dependent on him, could ride on transportation secured in exchange for advertising space in his newspaper.

Gun Discharge Causes Death.

Oshkosh—The body of Charles Cury Chase, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of this city, was found in the basement of his home. Near the body was a shot gun cleaning rod while his favorite gun was securely fastened in a vise at which he had been accustomed to clean the weapon. Death was caused by a wound in the left breast apparently the result of an accidental discharge of the gun.

Assemblyman's Daughter Weds.

Fond du Lac—Miss Augusta Pickart, daughter of former Assemblyman Chris. Pickart, was married here to William F. Phelan.

Archbishop Messmer to Ordain.

Oconomowoc—Ordination ceremonies will be held at the chapel of the Redemptorist college on Lac La Belle, Oconomowoc, on June 29 and July 1 and 2, Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee conferring the holy orders.

May Draft 700 at Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac—Including the national guard and regulars 700 men will be drafted in this county on the first call, according to H. E. Swett, chairman of the county defense council.

Wife Slayer Takes Own Life.

Frederic—The body of Oscar Dunn, who in a jealous rage shot and killed his wife at their home near here, was found in a clump of bushes not far from the house with a bullet wound in the temple.

State Capitol Dedication Delayed.

Madison—There will be no dedication of Wisconsin's new $6,000,000 state capitol this year. Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay withdrew the resolution from consideration.

Gets Munitions Board Post.

Madison — Prof. Ralph H. Hess of the political economy department at the University of Wisconsin, has left for Washington, D. C., to report for staff duty on the general munitions board.

Jokes Lead to Suicide.

Fond du Lac—After being "kidded" for several days over the fact that he registered for army service, Matthew Molator, 24 years old, suicided by hanging in the town of Forest.

DRAFT MAY MISS 5 COUNTIES

Adjt. Gen. Holway Polls State to Determine Number of Men to Be Called Out.

Madison — When President Wilson proclaims the first draft to fill the regular army and the national guard, he will find Wisconsin far ahead of the schedule, according to Adjt. Gen. Orlando Holway, who has just completed a poll of the state by counties to determine how many men each county will have to furnish.

Under the draft act the quota for each state is determined according to the population and credit is to be given for the number of men who were in military service in the guard on April 1, or who have entered the guard or the regular army since that date. Holway's toll does not include the men who have enlisted in the regular army since April 1. He is still seeking this information.

According to Gen. Holway's figures the following counties will be exempt from the first draft: Ashland, Forest, Green, Pepin and Sawyer.

The first draft is proposed to bring the strength of the army and the guard to 750,000. Wisconsin's national guard strength, when completed by recruiting will be 21,500 men, part of which will offset the first draft to fill the army and will also be a part offset to the second draft of 500,000. The second draft will bring Wisconsin's quota of men to 32,000. Add to Wisconsin's 21,500 guardsmen 2,500 men enlisted in the regular army since April 1, and Wisconsin, will have to furnish only about 8,000 men under the second draft.

Gen. Holway, however, is urging enlistment in the guard or regular army continually in the hope that when the second draft comes Wisconsin will already have completed its quota of 32,500. A campaign to enlist 2,000 men has been started in forty-five counties in Wisconsin, and the date set for the completion of this work is July 1. If the goal is reached, 160 men must volunteer for service every twenty-four hours, or four to a county.

937 GRADUATE AT MADISON

Annual Commencement Exercises of University of Wisconsin Held on June 20th.

Madison — Graduate, undergraduate and honorary degrees to the number of 937 were conferred upon the members of the graduating class at the annual commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin on June 20.

Of these, 808 were bachelor or other first degrees, 106 were master or other second degrees, 20 were doctor degrees, and three were honorary degrees. This is a large increase over the 850 degrees granted last June. In addition, 103 degrees of various grades have been granted since last commencement bringing the total number of degrees granted this year to 1040.

Of the 937 graduates, about 325 were women; almost one-fourth of the 142 who received higher degrees were women. One woman received an honorary degree and one received a doctor's degree. About 300 of the graduates were registered from outside of Wisconsin.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by President C. R. Van Hise of the University, and the invocation was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin.

PLAN BUYING FIRST CAPITOL

Legislative Finance Committee in Favor of Restoring Old Buildings Located at Leslie.

Madison—The Wisconsin legislature favors the preservation of the first territorial capitol of Wisconsin, located at Belmont (now Leslie). The joint finance committee of the legislature has recommended an appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of the buildings, their removal to the site on which they were located in 1836, and the rebuilding of them as nearly as possible into the form in which they existed when the first territorial legislature met there in the fall of 1836.

For years past the old capitol has been used as a barn for cows and horses and hay. According to Jonathan Henry Evans, a Platteville banker, in his reminiscences filed with the Wisconsin Historical society, the lower floor was used as a senate chamber, and the second story was used as the assembly chamber. Recently upwards of thirty members of the present legislature visited the scene, and the opinion seems to be nearly unanimous in favor of the preservation.

Call Boys for U. S. Reserve.

Madison — Louis E. Reber, junior labor adviser of the State Council of Defense is sending out a call to all boys between 16 and 20 to join the United States Boys' Working reserve. Mr. Rebor says that about Aug. 1 the country will be short of 2,000,000 men and that boys must make up this deficiency.

Will Resume Athletics.

Madison — Intercollegiate athletics will be resumed next fall by the University of Wisconsin with such readjustments as conditions at that time may require. Approval of this action was voted by the faculty on recommendation of the athletic council.

Order State Batteries to Camp.

Green Bay—Batteries B and E, First Wisconsin artillery, have been ordered to entrain for Camp Douglas on July 2.

Four Hurt When Team Runs Away.

Janesville — Mrs. Fred Hesenauer, Jr., is lying at the point of death with a fractured skull. Edith Engnott suffered a broken leg and two young men escaped with bruises when a team ran away while the party was returning from a fishing trip.

Stump Puller Slips; Kills Man.

Janesville — Otto Krebs, 34 years old, died here from injuries received when a stump puller slipped, striking him beneath the heart.

New Bank Is Incorporated.

Madison—The state bank commissioner approved articles of incorporation of the Farmers' and Miners' bank of New Diggings, Lafayette county, with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators are George W. Watson, C. J. Vickers, H. J. Murphy, L. D. Adams, B. C. Berg and T. M. Triestly.

Badger Lieutenant Dies.

Madison—Lieut. C. F. Ellefson, Third United States cavalry, died at the military hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M.

ASSEMBLY PASSES FIREMEN MEASURE

MEMBERS OF DEPARTMENT IN FIRST CLASS CITIES TO GET ONE DAY OFF IN THREE.

FAIR AID BILL LAID OVER

Amendment to Frohmader Measure Introduced in Assembly Providing for State Aid to Only One Exhibit in Each County.

Madison—The assembly tabled the Otto bill to pension superannuated and disabled employes of the city of Milwaukee at the request of the author. It is understood that an amendment is to be offered to the bill.

The Gettelman bill, which provides for days of rest for firemen, was passed. Firemen in cities of the first class are to have one day off in three. Those in cities of the second and third class one day off in four and those in cities of the fourth class one day off in every 168 hours.

The Pieper bill, which provided that the legislative appropriations be made for two years and that all appropriations now made be void after June 3, 1919, was killed.

The Bray bill relating to the licensing of persons who sell securities offered as a method of strengthening the blue sky law was killed.

The following bills were passed after senate amendments had been concurred in: The Chapple resolution to provide for the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate the subject of social insurance, the Hansen bill relating to the distribution of safety first literature to automobilists, the Whittingham bill relating to bonds for the reclamation of cutover lands, the Hanson warehouse bill and the bill by Senator Hansen affecting justices of the peace. A bill by Assemblyman Frohmader relating to aid for fairs was laid over after Assemblyman Woodard introduced an amendment providing that not more than one fair in each county should receive state aid.

WOULD LICENSE BOTTLERS

Bill Makes Soda Water Makers Subject to Supervision of Dairy and Food Department.

Madison — Manufacturers who engage in the bottling of soda water beverages must secure a license and be subject to the general supervision of the dairy and food department, under a senate bill, concurred in by the assembly.

The measure was considerably debated and was opposed by E. J. Pooi of Ozaukee county, who moved non-concurrence of the bill. The bill was defended by Aulenbacher, Kurtenacher and Young. Aulenbacher said he was interested in a factory of this kind and believed the supervision would be a good thing.

It was pointed out that the dairy and food department could only abate unsanitary conditions at the present time in these factories by a court act. Under the provisions of the bill these factories will be licensed and unless establishments are kept in a sanitary condition, their license can be revoked by the department. The bill was concurred in, 53 to 7.

BADGER MAN TO AID HOOVER

Dr. Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin Legislative Library Accepts Federal Position.

Madison—Wisconsin is to be closely identified with the movement to furnish food for the hungry countries of the world, except the common enemy, during the war.

Dr. Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference library, announced that he has accepted a position under Herbert Hoover, food dictator. Dr. McCarthy has left for Washington, D. C., on an indefinite leave of absence granted by Gov. Philipp, to become connected with organization work.

It is known here that Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will be identified with the food conservation program to be carried out under the direction of Mr. Hoover.

Soldier Students Get Diplomas.

Madison—The most unique part of the commencement of the University of Wisconsin was held at Fort Sheridan. Diplomas to about 100 students in training here were presented to them.

Women Organize Club.

Racine—The Racine Business Women's Social club has been organized here with a membership of thirty-five.

Big Load of Cheese.

Antigo—A load of cheese weighing 4,400 pounds and worth more than $1,000 was hauled to this city from a nearby cheese factory. The consignment was shipped to Texas. A recent shipment of Langlade county cheese was sent to England.

Pass Bogus Checks.

Racine—Forged checks of the Paul Riesens Sons Co. of Milwaukee were passed here and thus far four shopkeepers are out $240.

Cattle for British.

Neenah—Agents of the British government are making purchases of beef cattle in this locality. The cattle are being shipped to Canada where they will be slaughtered and shipped to England.

Music Director Resigns.

Stevens Point—After a year and a half as director of music in the normal school here, Miss Mabelle M. Shelton has resigned. No successor has been named.

Predict Big Berry Crop.

Ashland—Blueberry bushes in the upper lake country are loaded with berries. The wild cranberry marshes and the thousands of acres of wild rice on the Bad river reservation also promise big crops.

Gets Bargain in Bail.

Fond du Lac — Charles Martin of Oxford, was arrested here for a statutory offense. Bail was fixed at $400. His attorney objected, so the bond was reduced to $398.

BILL'S SISTER'S HUSBAND'S TROUBLE

New York Evening Telegram.

FUEL SUPPLIES SEIZED

PRICES ON COAL AND OIL FOR U. S. NAVY TO BE FIXED.

Steel Also Is Commandeered for the Building of Vessels—Fair Profit for Dealers.

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed later by the president when the federal trade commission has determined a fair rate. The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000,000 barrels of oil purchased under this application of the authorities granted by congress.

Similarly steel for the entire navy building program is being bought at a rate fixed when Secretary Daniels rejected the proposals of the steel makers as too high.

Secretary Daniels said that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of $2.95 a ton at the mine. The navy has been paying $2.88 a ton delivered. The secretary directed the companies to ship immediately, the orders being prorated among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of $2.88 at the mines pending a report from the federal trade commission.

Oil quotations submitted Mr. Daniels, said, ranged from $1.58 to $1.86 a barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, although the present rate is 89 cents a barrel at that point. The department directed the producers to fill its orders for 50,000,000 barrels, leaving the question of price to be determined by the trade commission.

BRITISH WIN IN RECORD TIME

General Haig's Troops Capture German Positions in Fight That Lasts Two Minutes.

British Headquarters in France, June 19.—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry hill, east of Monchy Le Preux. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25 and at 7:27 rockets signaled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 other prisoners.

PRESENT VALLEY FORGE ARCH

National and State Officers Take Part in Historic Ceremonies—Champ Clark Makes Presentation.

Valley Forge, Pa., June 20.—Marking the site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the winter of 1777-78 a memorial arch, for which congress appropriated $125,000, was presented to the state by Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, on behalf of the government. More than a hundred senators and congressmen who came here by special train from Washington attended the exercises.

To Seize Draft Slackers.

Boston, June 21.—Notice that all men of military age who failed to register under the selective draft law would be arrested after June 25 was sent out by Federal District Attorney George W. Anderson.

Twelve French Airmen in N. Y.

New York, June 21.—Capt. Achille Boyriven, in charge of 12 French aviators, arrived here en route to Washington. The French airmen will be assigned to American aviation schools as instructors.

Goethals Orders More Ships.

Washington, June 20.—Contracts for ten more steel merchant ships complete and for 24 additional wooden hulls were announced by Major General Goethals, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

Coal Operators on Trial.

New York, June 20.—The government's case against 64 individuals and 108 corporations indicted on a charge of conspiring to restrain trade and fix prices in Virginia and West Virginia, was brought to trial here.

Mob Lynches Negro.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19.—Henry Conly, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Holdenville, Okla., after, it is said, he had been identified by Mrs. Jesse L. Burford, wife of a farmer, as the man who had assaulted her.

Heavy Bail for Anarchists.

New York, June 19.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists arrested for inciting anticonscription feeling, waived examination in federal court and were remanded under $25,000 bail each.

RUSS ARMY TO FIGHT

DUMA DEMANDS TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Congress of Workers and Soldiers Indorses Expulsion of Peace Envoys—Will Continue War.

Petrograd, June 19.—A resolution calling for an immediate offensive by Russian troops, has been adopted by the duma in secret session.

This information was made public at about the same time that notice was given that the pan-Russian congress of all councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates had ratified the action of the provisional government in expelling from Russia Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist, reported to be the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

The duma statement declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignoble treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."

FOR BIG U. S. AIR FLEET

One Hundred Thousand American Airplanes Will Be Rushed to France —President Approves.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of War Baker, in an interview, officially indorsed the plan to put an overwhelming force of American airplanes on the European battle front in the shortest possible time.

It is understood the war department has prepared plans involving the expenditure of $600,000,000 in the immediate construction of a vast fleet of airplanes, and that estimates covering the plans will be forwarded to congress shortly.

The statement by Secretary Baker is regarded as doubly important so far as consummation of the gigantic plan to put upward of 100,000 airplanes into action if necessary, because it shows that President Wilson himself is squarely behind the proposition.

WEEK'S SINKINGS ARE HIGH

Total of British Losses Among Worst on Record—Twenty-seven Vessels Are Destroyed.

Chicago, June 22.—Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed.

Take Alleged Cuban Rebels.

New York, June 20.—Five Cubans, said to have been implicated in the recent uprising, who had taken refuge in Haiti, reached here on a Dutch steamship in custody of American officers. They were arrested and brought to the United States, officers of the ship said, on orders from Washington.

Crops Retarded Two Weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 22. — Cold weather has set the season back two weeks so far as growing crops are concerned, the weekly crop bulletin for the period ending June 19, issued by the federal weather bureau states.

Police Chief Rusca Killed.

Natchitoches, La., June 22.—Chief of Police Leo Rusca and Ernest Prudhomme were killed and School Superintendent L. E. Hudson was fatally wounded by George Pikes, a drunken negro, who was finally killed.

Judson C. Clements Dead.

Washington, June 20.—Commissioner Judson C. Clements of the interstate commerce commission died here on Monday. He had served on the rate-making body since 1892 and once had been chairman.

Sinn Feiner Freed.

Dublin, Ireland, June 20.—Count Plunkett, member of parliament and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein who were arrested on June 9, were released from prison on Monday afternoon.

French Freighter Is Sunk.

New York, June 19.—News of the destruction of the big French freight steamship Mississippi by a German submarine, with a loss of one of the merchantman's crew, was brought here by officers of a British freight vessel.

$500,000 for Red Cross.

Chicago, June 19.—The honor of being the first Chicago subscriber to the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund has gone to J. Ogden Armour, who donated $500,000. Armour's gift is conditional on Chicago's subscription of $8,000,000.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

PRESIDENT URGES 70,000 MEN TO ENLIST IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WILL START DRAFT SOON

Operation of Conscription Law Will Begin After July 1—Labor Men on Exemption Boards—Guards Join Army July 15.

Washington, June 22.—President Wilson issued a proclamation here designating the week of June 23-30 as recruiting week for the regular army and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as Recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated, to the number of 70,000.

"WOODROW WILSON."

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the war department to carry out its plan in regard to the training of all the forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of armies to France.

Plans of the administration to make immediately available a great army, which will be thrown into the balance against Germany as rapidly as it can be transported to Europe, were revealed here.

The entire National Guard of the country will have become a constituent part of the regular army within the next 45 days.

Drafting of the guardsmen will be accomplished by three executive orders.

The first draft order will be issued July 15, the second July 25, and the third August 5.

The regular army is to be sent to Europe first. The last of the units of this class which can be utilized will bid farewell to American shores at a date near at hand.

Immediately after July 1 the operation of the draft will begin.

U. S. TO RUN MINES AND LINES

Trade Board Says It Is Only Way to Avert Shortage—Fuel Famine Predicted.

Washington, June 22.—Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation were recommended to congress on Wednesday by the federal trade commission as the only means of avoiding a disastrous coal shortage next winter.

"The commission believes," says the report, submitted after many months of investigation ordered by congress, "that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation. There are enough coal cars in the country, but not enough are delivered to the mines, and these cars are not moved to the point of consumption with the greatest expedition, nor are they promptly discharged."

In view of these conditions the commission recommends:

"1. That the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency; that the producers of various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production, plus a uniform profit per ton (with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service); and,

"2. That the transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, be similarly pooled and operated on government account, under the direction of the president, and that all such means of transportation be operated as a unit, the owning corporations being paid a just and fair compensation which would cover normal net profit, upkeep and betterments."

SAVE RECRUITS SAYS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy Makes Vice Charges at Newport in Plea to Governor.

Washington, June 22.—Sensational charges that naval recruits at the Newport, R. I., training station are exposed to open gambling houses, immoral resorts and illegal sales of liquor were made on Wednesday by Secretary Daniels in announcing that he had appealed to Governor Beeckman.

Admiral Jellicoe's Nephew Enlists.

New York, June 22.—H. V. Jellicoe, nephew of Admiral Jellicoe of the British navy, enlisted for the English army aviation corps at the British recruiting station here. He was sent to an aviation training camp in Canada.

"Bone-Dry" Reunion at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—Old Harvard men, returning for commencement, found that the university was celebrating on a "bone-dry" schedule for the first time in its history. Drinks at class celebrations are now barred.

Take Captain for Murder.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 21.—A warrant for the arrest of Dr. William J. Condon, a captain in the United States army medical corps, was issued in connection with the murder of John V. Piper.

Kidnaping Suspect Arrested.

Springfield, Mo., June 21.—Dick Carter, against whom a warrant has been issued charging first-degree murder in connection with the kidnaping of "Buddie" Keet, was arrested in Hutchinson, Kan.

Russ Navy Commander Quits.

Petrograd, June 19.—Admiral Madimoff, commander of the Black sea fleet, has left his post and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Verdervski. General Yudevitch has been replaced by General Prjevalsky.

Diver Sinks Big Transport.

Paris, June 19.—The transport Annam was torpedoed in the Ionian sea on June 11 while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear.

HITS FOOD GAMBLERS

HOOVER SAYS SPECULATORS LOOTED COUNTRY OF $250,000,000 IN FIVE MONTHS.

SPEAKS FOR CONTROL BILL

Denies Intent to Impose Rations or Restrict Farmers' Initiative—Declares Russ Revolution Was Caused by Food Shortage.

Washington, June 21.—Food speculators have been taking $50,000,000 a month for the last five months—a total of a quarter of a billion dollars—from the American people, Herbert C. Hoover told senators on Tuesday, in explaining the purposes of the food control bill now before congress.

Mr. Hoover outlined broadly the question of prospective food supplies.

"Despite the reduced consumption of the allies they will require a larger amount of cereals next year than ever before. The allies are more isolated in food sources. It takes three times the tonnage and double the trouble to get Australian wheat. Crop failures in the Argentine give no hope of relief from there before next spring.

"The allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent of what they require. The other 40 per cent must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation. Without an adequate food supply no European population will continue the fight and we shall find ourselves alone against Germany.

"The Russian revolution was a food riot and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our government for failure of democracy through a food shortage."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill establishes a food dictatorship.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar, and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is contemplated.

MILLION U. S. MEN TO FRANCE

Gen. Pershing to Be Re-Enforced by Large Number of National Guardsmen.

Washington, June 21.—America's plans for participating in the war unfolded rapidly during the day. These things became known:

1. There will be a second draft within a few months after the first 625,000 conscripts go into training.

2. Pershing's division will be re-enforced immediately by another large force of picked troops and by September 1 divisions of National Guardsmen will be moving overseas.

3. The New York National Guard will be the first. They will be followed by the Illinois militia.

Indications are that the second draft will be made not later than November and call probably another 625,000 men.

More may be called, as the general staff is planning to fill all vacancies through the draft. It may be 1,000,000 will be selected, making 1,625,000 before Christmas. Registered men must keep themselves informed as to whether or not they have been drafted. This pronouncement was issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

63 DIE ON BRITISH TRANSPORT

British Steamer Cameronian Torpedoed by U-Boat—Vessel Carried Small Number of Troops.

London, June 20.—The British transport Cameronian with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean the night of June 2, it was announced officially on Monday. Sixty-three persons, including the captain of the transport, are presumed to have died.

The Cameronian, recorded as belonging to F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool, was a vessel of 5,861 tons. It was originally the Kamerun, a Hamburg-American liner, and was one of the interned German steamers taken over by the British and renamed.

SIMS HEADS ALLIES' FLEET

American Admiral Given High Post by British—Will Guard Irish Waters.

London, June 21.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity only while the British naval commander in chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains.

State Banks Entering Reserve.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Reserve bank officials declare entry of the Guardian Savings and Trust company of Cleveland, a state bank, into the federal system, heralded a general movement of that nature.

2,000 Michigan Miners Idle.

Saginaw, Mich., June 22.—Operations in Michigan coal mines employing about two thousand men are at a standstill as the result of a strike of 200 machine workers, who demand an increase in wages.

Ignored by U. S. Minister.

London, June 21.—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Times states that the American delegates to the socialist conference, Messrs. Goldfarb and Reinstein, have not been officially recognized by the United States minister.

Oil Tanker Sunk by Diver.

New York, June 21.—The Standard oil tanker John D. Archbold, was sunk by a submarine last Saturday, three days out from a French port on her return trip to America. Five members of her crew were killed.

Boy Scouts Sell $20,000,000.

New York, June 20.—The four-day campaign of the Boy Scouts of America for the Liberty loan last week resulted in estimated sales of more than $20,000,000, it was accounced at the organization's national headquarters.

Is Only "Slackerless" Town.

Decatur, Ill., June 20.—Decatur laid claim to the title of "only slackerless town in Illinois." The police and sheriffs' forces have searched diligently to find any young men who failed to register, but without avail.

GOOD NEWS, HERE'S SOUND-PROOF ROOM

Friend Husband Can Now Rave His Head Off Without Disturbing Neighbors.

Chicago.—"For heaven's sake, keep still; do you want all the neighbors to hear you?"

Glad tidings, husbands. Friend wife soon may have no reason to utter this phrase. If you're peevish you can peeve all you want to in perfect security from the prying ears of the family above, below or next door, for Prof. Irving Hamlin, secretary of the musical conservatory at Northwestern university, has invented a sound-proof room.

Professor Hamlin furnished the following description of his invention:

"Felt-mounted steps are placed on the top and two free edges of the door frame, which are under forcible com-

Here's Sound-Proof Room.

pression when the door is closed. An invisible board with a generous fold of felt, protected by strong sailcloth, moves downward by the action of the handle of the door and fills the crack between the door and the threshold. The door contains airspaces and a deadening quilt is placed in the space not occupied by the mechanism.

"Windows are treated somewhat similarly. Air spaces and quilts are placed in the walls, ceiling and floor. Ventilation is effected by introducing air through a duct in the roof to the basement, where it passes through heating coils and is washed. It flows in individual pipes to the rooms at a point near the ceiling and escapes through a pipe to the roof."

Like a one-man auto top, what could be simpler?

CHILD TELLS WEIRD TALE

Nine-Year-Old Chicago Movie Fan Has a Most Wonderful Imagination.

Chicago. — Nine-year-old Margaret Brennan is a movie fan. That, the police think, accounts for her vivid imagination.

An officer found Margaret strolling aimlessly through the loop district at five o'clock in the morning. He took her to central station.

"It happened just like things in the movies," said Margaret. "I was going to the theater Saturday night when an old man stopped me in the entrance and said: 'Do you want some ice cream?' I told him 'yes' and he whirled me away in an auto and took me to a house, where he bound me to a chair. I haven't had anything to eat all this time and I'm hungry."

The police called Michael Brennan, the child's father. He said she had run away the night before.

WIFE UNREASONABLE? MAKE LOVE TO HER!

Denver, Colo.—"If your wife is jealous of you and accuses you of things you didn't do and starts a quarrel with you on that account, don't argue with her or sass her back. Just make love to her."

This is a quotation from the advice of Hamilton Armstrong, chief of police of Denver, given to William Jacobson of Denver, when Jacobson with his sturdy wife appeared at the police station for personal repairs necessitated by a domestic passage at arms. The argumentative weapons used were a saucer and a potato masher.

Parrot Gives Fire Alarm.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The incessant screeching of a parrot saved the lives of Mr. and Mrs. William Templeton and their children of Mount Zion, near the Wyoming camp grounds, by awakening the family and giving all a chance to fight their way from the burning building.

Lightning Kills Man in Field.

Weldon, Pa. — Raymond Bushnell was struck by lightning and instantly killed while planting corn on the Seth Cranes farm here.

"Solomon's Servants."

"Solomon's servants" (Ezra 2:56-58; Nehemiah 7:57-60) were the descendants of the Canaanites reduced by Solomon to the state of slaves. They were compelled to work in the king's stone quarries and in building his palaces and cities.

First American Cent.

The first American cent was circulated in 1793. The so-called "Washington pennies" used before that date were not issued by the government and were really models of medals.

Speculation.

"I'll bet we have hash for dinner Wednesday."

"I'd take you, but for one thing."

"What's that?"

"The government has made it a crime to speculate in food."

The Lack.

There does not seem to be so much enthusiasm about baseball this year. How is it?"

"Well, you see, men are being demanded and in a way, scarce; fans can't afford to kill the umpires."

WHITTET EDUCATION BOARD BILL WINS

LOWER HOUSE CONCURS IN SPEAKER'S MEASURE BY VOTE OF 57 TO 23.

PRES. VAN HISE IS EXCLUDED

Act Provides for State Board of Nine Members, Five to Be Appointed by Governor, One to Be a Woman.

Madison—The Whittet central board of education bill was concurred in by the assembly, 57 to 23, just as it passed the senate, and will be messaged immediately to the governor so that the five appointments can be submitted to the legislature. The bill as concurred in is in the form of the Staudenmeyer substitute.

The bill provides for a state board of education of nine members, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor for terms ranging from one to five years. One of the appointments must be a woman and all five appointments must be confirmed by the senate. The other members are the governor, state superintendent of public instruction and one representative of the normal and one representative of the university regents.

By provision it is impossible for President Van Hise to be a member. The secretary of state will be a member until the expiration of his present term. The board's present powers are curtailed. The new board will pass upon education budgets of the university and normal schools and the capital accounts of these institutions. The appropriations by the legislature go direct to the separate institutions and the separate board of regents. The bill has the support of President Van Hise and Gov. Philipp.

Debate on the school bill was opened by Carl Hansen, who opposed the measure. He read statistics indicating that a rigid supervision of university finances was needed. Whittet maintained that the central board should have the power to make the budget and pass on capital and recommendations.

The assembly passed the bill appropriating $37,200 for the biennial period and authorizing the university to conduct investigational work in stump pulling in northern Wisconsin. The bill now goes to the governor.

GOV. VETOES FREE PASS BILL

Says Railroad Transportation Privilege Proposed for Editors Violates Constitution.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has vetoed the Burnett bill, permitting railroad companies to exchange passenger transportation for advertising space in daily and weekly newspapers. He vetoed the bill because he considered it unconstitutional and against good public policy. The bill sought to permit a railroad company to exchange transportation over its lines between points in Wisconsin for a distance of not more than 2,500 miles annually, to any daily or weekly newspaper published in the state in exchange for advertising, providing the editor did not hold a public office of trust or profit.

The transportation was for the editor and members of his family dependent upon him. In his veto, the governor reviewed at considerable length the long contest waged in Wisconsin over railroad freight and passenger rates, and for the passage of a law prohibiting railroads from giving away passes or discriminating in freight rates. The governor said that the enactment of the Burnett bill would permit railroads to discriminate in their passenger rates, which would be intolerable to the general public, which would have to pay for its transportation in cash, while the editor of a weekly or daily newspaper, and the members of his family dependent on him, could ride on transportation secured in exchange for advertising space in his newspaper.

Gun Discharge Causes Death.

Oshkosh—The body of Charles Cury Chase, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of this city, was found in the basement of his home. Near the body was a shot gun cleaning rod while his favorite gun was securely fastened in a vise at which he had been accustomed to clean the weapon. Death was caused by a wound in the left breast apparently the result of an accidental discharge of the gun.

Assemblyman's Daughter Weds.

Fond du Lac—Miss Augusta Pickart, daughter of former Assemblyman Chris. Pickart, was married here to William F. Phelan.

Archbishop Messmer to Ordain.

Oconomowoc—Ordination ceremonies will be held at the chapel of the Redemptorist college on Lac La Belle, Oconomowoc, on June 29 and July 1 and 2, Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee conferring the holy orders.

May Draft 700 at Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac—Including the national guard and regulars 700 men will be drafted in this county on the first call, according to H. E. Swett, chairman of the county defense council.

Wife Slayer Takes Own Life.

Frederic—The body of Oscar Dunn, who in a jealous rage shot and killed his wife at their home near here, was found in a clump of bushes not far from the house with a bullet wound in the temple.

State Capitol Dedication Delayed.

Madison—There will be no dedication of Wisconsin's new $6,000,000 state capitol this year. Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay withdrew the resolution from consideration.

Gets Munitions Board Post.

Madison — Prof. Ralph H. Hess of the political economy department at the University of Wisconsin, has left for Washington, D. C., to report for staff duty on the general munitions board.

Jokes Lead to Suicide.

Fond du Lac—After being "kidded" for several days over the fact that he registered for army service, Matthew Molstor, 24 years old, suicided by hanging in the town of Forest.

DRAFT MAY MISS 5 COUNTIES

Adjt. Gen. Holway Polls State to Determine Number of Men to Be Called Out.

Madison — When President Wilson proclaims the first draft to fill the regular army and the national guard, he will find Wisconsin far ahead of the schedule, according to Adjt. Gen. Orlando Holway, who has just completed a poll of the state by counties to determine how many men each county will have to furnish.

Under the draft act the quota for each state is determined according to the population and credit is to be given for the number of men who were in military service in the guard on April 1, or who have entered the guard or the regular army since that date. Holway's toll does not include the men who have enlisted in the regular army since April 1. He is still seeking this information.

According to Gen. Holway's figures the following counties will be exempt from the first draft: Ashland, Forest, Green, Pepin and Sawyer.

The first draft is proposed to bring the strength of the army and the guard to 750,000. Wisconsin's national guard strength, when completed by recruiting will be 21,500 men, part of which will offset the first draft to fill the army and will also be a part offset to the second draft of 500,000. The second draft will bring Wisconsin's quota of men to 32,000. Add to Wisconsin's 21,500 guardsmen 2,500 men enlisted in the regular army since April 1, and Wisconsin, will have to furnish only about 8,000 men under the second draft.

Gen. Holway, however, is urging enlistment in the guard or regular army continually in the hope that when the second draft comes Wisconsin will already have completed its quota of 32,500. A campaign to enlist 2,000 men has been started in forty-five counties in Wisconsin, and the date set for the completion of this work is July 1. If the goal is reached, 160 men must volunteer for service every twenty-four hours, or four to a county.

937 GRADUATE AT MADISON

Annual Commencement Exercises of University of Wisconsin Held on June 20th.

Madison — Graduate, undergraduate and honorary degrees to the number of 937 were conferred upon the members of the graduating class at the annual commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin on June 20.

Of these, 808 were bachelor or other first degrees, 106 were master or other second degrees, 20 were doctor degrees, and three were honorary degrees. This is a large increase over the 850 degrees granted last June. In addition, 103 degrees of various grades have been granted since last commencement bringing the total number of degrees granted this year to 1040.

Of the 937 graduates, about 325 were women; almost one fourth of the 112 who received higher degrees were women. One woman received an honorary degree and one received a doctor's degree. About 300 of the graduates were registered from outside of Wisconsin.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by President C. R. Van Hise of the University, and the invocation was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin.

PLAN BUYING FIRST CAPITOL

Legislative Finance Committee in Favor of Restoring Old Buildings Located at Leslie.

Madison—The Wisconsin legislature favors the preservation of the first territorial capitol of Wisconsin, located at Belmont (now Leslie). The joint finance committee of the legislature has recommended an appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of the buildings, their removal to the site on which they were located in 1836, and the rebuilding of them as nearly as possible into the form in which they existed when the first territorial legislature met there in the fall of 1836.

For years past the old capitol has been used as a barn for cows and horses and hay. According to Jonathan Henry Evans, a Platteville banker, in his reminiscences filed with the Wisconsin Historical society, the lower floor was used as a senate chamber, and the second story was used as the assembly chamber. Recently upwards of thirty members of the present legislature visited the scene, and the opinion seems to be nearly unanimous in favor of the preservation.

Call Boys for U. S. Reserve.

Madison — Louis E. Reber, junior labor advisor of the State Council of Defense is sending out a call to all boys between 16 and 20 to join the United States Boys' Working reserve. Mr. Reber says that about Aug. 1 the country will be short of 2,000,000 men and that boys must make up this deficiency.

Will Resume Athletics.

Madison — Intercollegiate athletics will be resumed next fall by the University of Wisconsin with such readjustments as conditions at that time may require. Approval of this action was voted by the faculty on recommendation of the athletic council.

Order State Batteries to Camp.

Green Bay—Batteries B and E, First Wisconsin artillery, have been ordered to entrain for Camp Douglas on July 2.

Four Hurt When Team Runs Away.

Janesville — Mrs. Fred Hesenauer, Jr., is lying at the point of death with a fractured skull. Edith Engnott suffered a broken leg and two young men escaped with bruises when a team ran away while the party was returning from a fishing trip.

Stump Puller Slips; Kills Man.

Janesville — Otto Krebs, 34 years old, died here from injuries received when a stump puller slipped, striking him beneath the heart.

New Bank is Incorporated.

Madison—The state bank commissioner approved articles of incorporation of the Farmers' and Miners' bank of New Diggings, Lafayette county, with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators are George W. Watson, C. J. Vickors, H. J. Murphy, L. D. Adams, B. C. Berg and T. M. Triestly.

Badger Lieutenant Dies.

Madison—Lieut. C. F. Ellefson, Third United States cavalry, died at the military hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M.

ASSEMBLY PASSES FIREMEN MEASURE

MEMBERS OF DEPARTMENT IN FIRST CLASS CITIES TO GET ONE DAY OFF IN THREE.

FAIR AID BILL LAID OVER

Amendment to Frohmader Measure Introduced in Assembly Providing for State Aid to Only One Exhibit in Each County.

Madison—The assembly tabled the Otto bill to pension superannuated and disabled employes of the city of Milwaukee at the request of the author. It is understood that an amendment is to be offered to the bill.

The Gettelman bill, which provides for days of rest for firemen, was passed. Firemen in cities of the first class are to have one day off in three. Those in cities of the second and third class one day off in four and those in cities of the fourth class one day off in every 168 hours.

The Pieper bill, which provided that the legislative appropriations be made for two years and that all appropriations now made be void after June 3, 1919, was killed.

The Bray bill relating to the licensing of persons who sell securities offered as a method of strengthening the blue sky law was killed.

The following bills were passed after senate amendments had been concurred in: The Chapple resolution to provide for the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate the subject of social insurance, the Hansen bill relating to the distribution of safety first literature to automobilists, the Whittingham bill relating to bonds for the reclamation of cutover lands, the Hanson warehouse bill and the bill by Senator Hansen affecting justices of the peace. A bill by Assemblyman Frohmader relating to aid for fairs was laid over after Assemblyman Woodard introduced an amendment providing that not more than one fair in each county should receive state aid.

WOULD LICENSE BOTTLERS

Bill Makes Soda Water Makers Subject to Supervision of Dairy and Food Department.

Madison — Manufacturers who engage in the bottling of soda water beverages must secure a license and be subject to the general supervision of the dairy and food department, under a senate bill, concurred in by the assembly.

The measure was considerably debated and was opposed by E. J. Poot of Ozaukee county, who moved non-concurrence of the bill. The bill was defended by Aulenbacher, Kurtenacher and Young. Aulenbacher said he was interested in a factory of this kind and believed the supervision would be a good thing.

It was pointed out that the dairy and food department could only abate unsanitary conditions at the present time in these factories by a court act. Under the provisions of the bill these factories will be licensed and unless establishments are kept in a sanitary condition, their license can be revoked by the department. The bill was concurred in, 53 to 7.

BADGER MAN TO AID HOOVER

Dr. Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin Legislative Library Accepts Federal Position.

Madison—Wisconsin is to be closely identified with the movement to furnish food for the hungry countries of the world, except the common enemy, during the war.

Dr. Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference library, announced that he has accepted a position under Herbert Hoover, food dictator. Dr. McCarthy has left for Washington, D. C., on an indefinite leave of absence granted by Gov. Philipp, to become connected with organization work.

It is known here that Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will be identified with the food conservation program to be carried out under the direction of Mr. Hoover.

Soldier Students Get Diplomas.

Madison—The most unique part of the commencement of the University of Wisconsin was held at Fort Sheridan. Diplomas to about 100 students in training here were presented to them.

Women Organize Club.

Racine—The Racine Business Women's Social club has been organized here with a membership of thirty-five.

Big Load of Cheese.

Antigo—A load of cheese weighing 4,400 pounds and worth more than $1,000 was hauled to this city from a nearby cheese factory. The consignment was shipped to Texas. A recent shipment of Langlade county cheese was sent to England.

Pass Bogus Checks.

Racine—Forged checks of the Paul Riesens Sons Co. of Milwaukee were passed here and thus far four shopkeepers are out $240.

Cattle for British.

Neenah—Agents of the British government are making purchases of beef cattle in this locality. The cattle are being shipped to Canada where they will be slaughtered and shipped to England.

Music Director Resigns.

Stevens Point—After a year and a half as director of music in the normal school here, Miss Mabelle M. Shelton has resigned. No successor has been named.

Predict Big Berry Crop.

Ashland—Blueberry bushes in the upper lake country are loaded with berries. The wild cranberry marshes and the thousands of acres of wild rice on the Bad river reservation also promise big crops.

Gets Bargain in Bail.

Fond du Lac — Charles Martin of Oxford, was arrested here for a statutory offense. Bail was fixed at $400. His attorney objected, so the bond was reduced to $398.

BILL'S SISTER'S HUSBAND'S TROUBLE

New York Evening Telegram.

FUEL SUPPLIES SEIZED

PRICES ON COAL AND OIL FOR U. S. NAVY TO BE FIXED.

Steel Also Is Commandeered for the Building of Vessels—Fair Profit for Dealers.

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed later by the president when the federal trade commission has determined a fair rate. The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000,000 barrels of oil purchased under this application of the authorities granted by congress.

Similarly steel for the entire navy building program is being bought at a rate fixed when Secretary Daniels rejected the proposals of the steel makers as too high.

Secretary Daniels said that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of $2.95 a ton at the mine. The navy has been paying $2.85 a ton delivered. The secretary directed the companies to ship immediately, the orders being prorated among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of $2.85 at the mines pending a report from the federal trade commission.

Oil quotations submitted Mr. Daniels, said, ranged from $1.58 to $1.80 a barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, although the present rate is 80 cents a barrel at that point. The department directed the producers to fill its orders for 50,000,000 barrels, leaving the question of price to be determined by the trade commission.

BRITISH WIN IN RECORD TIME

General Haig's Troops Capture German Positions in Fight That Lasts Two Minutes.

British Headquarters in France, June 19.—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry hill, east of Monchy Le Preux. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25 and at 7:27 rockets signaled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 other prisoners.

PRESENT VALLEY FORGE ARCH

National and State Officers Take Part in Historic Ceremonies—Champ Clark Makes Presentation.

Valley Forge, Pa., June 20.—Marking the site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the winter of 1777-78 a memorial arch, for which congress appropriated $125,000, was presented to the state by Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, on behalf of the government. More than a hundred senators and congressmen who came here by special train from Washington attended the exercises.

To Seize Draft Slackers.

Boston, June 21.—Notice that all men of military age who failed to register under the selective draft law would be arrested after June 25 was sent out by Federal District Attorney George W. Anderson.

Twelve French Airmen in N. Y.

New York, June 21.—Capt. Achille Boyriven, in charge of 12 French aviators, arrived here en route to Washington. The French airmen will be assigned to American aviation schools as instructors.

Goethals Orders More Ships.

Washington, June 20.—Contracts for ten more steel merchant ships complete and for 24 additional wooden hulls were announced by Major General Goethals, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

Coal Operators on Trial.

New York, June 20.—The government's case against 64 individuals and 108 corporations indicted on a charge of conspiring to restrain trade and fix prices in Virginia and West Virginia, was brought to trial here.

Mob Lynches Negro.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19.—Henry Comly, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Holdenville, Okla., after, it is said, he had been identified by Mrs. Jesse L. Burford, wife of a farmer, as the man who had assaulted her.

Heavy Bail for Anarchists.

New York, June 19.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists arrested for inciting anticonscription feeling, waived examination in federal court and were remanded under $25,000 bail each.

RUSS ARMY TO FIGHT

DUMA DEMANDS TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Congress of Workers and Soldiers Indorses Expulsion of Peace Envoys—Will Continue War.

Petrograd, June 19.—A resolution calling for an immediate offensive by Russian troops, has been adopted by the duma in secret session.

This information was made public at about the same time that notice was given that the pan-Russian congress of all councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates had ratified the action of the provisional government in expelling from Russia Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist, reported to be the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

The duma statement declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignoble treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."

FOR BIG U. S. AIR FLEET

One Hundred Thousand American Airplanes Will Be Rushed to France —President Approves.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of War Baker, in an interview, officially indorsed the plan to put an overwhelming force of American airplanes on the European battle front in the shortest possible time.

It is understood the war department has prepared plans involving the expenditure of $600,000,000 in the immediate construction of a vast fleet of airplanes, and that estimates covering the plans will be forwarded to congress shortly.

The statement by Secretary Baker is regarded as doubly important so far as consummation of the gigantic plan to put upward of 100,000 airplanes into action if necessary, because it shows that President Wilson himself is squarely behind the proposition.

WEEK'S SINKINGS ARE HIGH

Total of British Losses Among Worst on Record—Twenty-seven Vessels Are Destroyed.

Chicago, June 22.—Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed.

Take Alleged Cuban Rebels.

New York, June 20.—Five Cubans, said to have been implicated in the recent uprising, who had taken refuge in Haiti, reached here on a Dutch steamship in custody of American officers. They were arrested and brought to the United States, officers of the ship said, on orders from Washington.

Crops Retarded Two Weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 22. — Cold weather has set the season back two weeks so far as growing crops are concerned, the weekly crop bulletin for the period ending June 19, issued by the federal weather bureau states.

Police Chief Rusca Killed.

Natchitoches, La., June 22.—Chief of Police Leo Rusca and Ernest Prudhomme were killed and School Superintendent L. E. Hudson was fatally wounded by George Pikes, a drunken negro, who was finally killed.

Judson C. Clements Dead.

Washington, June 20.—Commissioner Judson C. Clements of the interstate commerce commission died here on Monday. He had served on the rate-making body since 1892 and once had been chairman.

Sinn Feiner Freed.

Dublin, Ireland, June 20.—Count Plunkett, member of parliament and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein who were arrested on June 9, were released from prison on Monday afternoon.

French Freighter Is Sunk.

New York, June 19.—News of the destruction of the big French freight steamship Mississippi by a German submarine, with a loss of one of the merchantman's crew, was brought here by officers of a British freight vessel.

$500,000 for Red Cross.

Chicago, June 19.—The honor of being the first Chicago subscriber to the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund has gone to J. Ogden Armour, who donated $500,000. Armour's gift is conditional on Chicago's subscription of $8,000,000.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

PRESIDENT URGES 70,000 MEN TO ENLIST IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WILL START DRAFT SOON

Operation of Conscription Law Will Begin After July 1—Labor Men on Exemption Boards—Guards Join Army July 15.

Washington, June 22.—President Wilson issued a proclamation here designating the week of June 23-30 as recruiting week for the regular army and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as Recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated, to the number of 70,000.

"WOODROW WILSON."

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the war department to carry out its plan in regard to the training of all the forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of armies to France.

Plans of the administration to make immediately available a great army, which will be thrown into the balance against Germany as rapidly as it can be transported to Europe, were revealed here.

The entire National Guard of the country will have become a constituent part of the regular army within the next 45 days.

Drafting of the guardsmen will be accomplished by three executive orders.

The first draft order will be issued July 15, the second July 25, and the third August 5.

The regular army is to be sent to Europe first. The last of the units of this class which can be utilized will bid farewell to American shores at a date near at hand.

Immediately after July 1 the operation of the draft will begin.

U. S. TO RUN MINES AND LINES

Trade Board Says It Is Only Way to Avert Shortage—Fuel Famine Predicted.

Washington, June 22.—Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation were recommended to congress on Wednesday by the federal trade commission as the only means of avoiding a disastrous coal shortage next winter.

"The commission believes," says the report, submitted after many months of investigation ordered by congress, "that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation. There are enough coal cars in the country, but not enough are delivered to the mines, and these cars are not moved to the point of consumption with the greatest expedition, nor are they promptly discharged."

In view of these conditions the commission recommends:

"1. That the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency; that the producers of various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production, plus a uniform profit per ton (with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service); and,

"2. That the transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, be similarly pooled and operated on government account, under the direction of the president, and that all such means of transportation be operated as a unit, the owning corporations being paid a just and fair compensation which would cover normal net profit, upkeep and betterments."

SAVE RECRUITS SAYS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy Makes Vice Charges at Newport in Plea to Governor.

Washington, June 22.—Sensational charges that naval recruits at the Newport, R. I., training station are exposed to open gambling houses, immoral resorts and illegal sales of liquor were made on Wednesday by Secretary Daniels in announcing that he had appealed to Governor Beeckman.

Admiral Jellicoe's Nephew Enlists.

New York, June 22.—H. V. Jellicoe, nephew of Admiral Jellicoe of the British navy, enlisted for the English army aviation corps at the British recruiting station here. He was sent to an aviation training camp in Canada.

"Bone-Dry" Reunion at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—Old Harvard men, returning for commencement, found that the university was celebrating on a "bone-dry" schedule for the first time in its history. Drinks at class celebrations are now barred.

Take Captain for Murder.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 21.—A warrant for the arrest of Dr. William J. Condon, a captain in the United States army medical corps, was issued in connection with the murder of John V. Piper.

Kidnaping Suspect Arrested.

Springfield, Mo., June 21.—Dick Carter, against whom a warrant has been issued charging first-degree murder in connection with the kidnaping of "Buddie" Keet, was arrested in Hutchinson, Kan.

Russ Navy Commander Quits.

Petrograd, June 19.—Admiral Madimoff, commander of the Black sea fleet, has left his post and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Verdervski. General Yudevitch has been replaced by General Prjevalsky.

Diver Sinks Big Transport.

Paris, June 19.—The transport Annam was torpedoed in the Ionian sea on June 11 while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear.

HITS FOOD GAMBLERS

HOOVER SAYS SPECULATORS LOOTED COUNTRY OF $250,000,000 IN FIVE MONTHS.

SPEAKS FOR CONTROL BILL

Denies Intent to Impose Rations or Restrict Farmers' Initiative—Declares Russ Revolution Was Caused by Food Shortage.

Washington, June 21.—Food speculators have been taking $50,000,000 a month for the last five months—a total of a quarter of a billion dollars—from the American people, Herbert C. Hoover told senators on Tuesday, in explaining the purposes of the food control bill now before congress.

Mr. Hoover outlined broadly the question of prospective food supplies.

"Despite the reduced consumption of the allies they will require a larger amount of cereals next year than ever before. The allies are more isolated in food sources. It takes three times the tonnage and double the trouble to get Australian wheat. Crop failures in the Argentine give no hope of relief from there before next spring.

"The allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent of what they require. The other 40 per cent must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation. Without an adequate food supply no European population will continue the fight and we shall find ourselves alone against Germany.

"The Russian revolution was a food riot and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our government for failure of democracy through a food shortage."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill establishes a food dictatorship.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar, and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is contemplated.

MILLION U. S. MEN TO FRANCE

Gen. Pershing to Be Re-Enforced by Large Number of National Guardsmen.

Washington, June 21.—America's plans for participating in the war unfolded rapidly during the day. These things became known:

1. There will be a second draft within a few months after the first 625,000 conscripts go into training.

2. Pershing's division will be reenforced immediately by another large force of picked troops and by September 1 divisions of National Guardsmen will be moving overseas.

3. The New York National Guard will be the first. They will be followed by the Illinois militia.

Indications are that the second draft will be made not later than November and call probably another 625,000 men.

More may be called, as the general staff is planning to fill all vacancies through the draft. It may be 1,000,000 will be selected, making 1,625,000 before Christmas. Registered men must keep themselves informed as to whether or not they have been drafted. This pronouncement was issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

63 DIE ON BRITISH TRANSPORT

British Steamer Cameronian Torpedoed by U-Boat—Vessel Carried Small Number of Troops.

London, June 20.—The British transport Cameronian with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean the night of June 2, it was announced officially on Monday. Sixty-three persons, including the captain of the transport, are presumed to have died.

The Cameronian, recorded as belonging to F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool, was a vessel of 5,801 tons. It was originally the Kamerun, a Hamburg-American liner, and was one of the interned German steamers taken over by the British and renamed.

SIMS HEADS ALLIES' FLEET

American Admiral Given High Post by British—Will Guard Irish Waters.

London, June 21.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity only while the British naval commander in chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains.

State Banks Entering Reserve.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Reserve bank officials declare entry of the Guardian Savings and Trust company of Cleveland, a state bank, into the federal system, heralded a general movement of that nature.

2,000 Michigan Miners Idle.

Saginaw, Mich., June 22.—Operations in Michigan coal mines employing about two thousand men are at a standstill as the result of a strike of 200 machine workers, who demand an increase in wages.

Ignored by U. S. Minister.

London, June 21.—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Times states that the American delegates to the socialist conference, Messrs. Goldfarb and Reinstein, have not been officially recognized by the United States minister.

Oil Tanker Sunk by Diver.

New York, June 21.—The Standard oil tanker John D. Archbold, was sunk by a submarine last Saturday, three days out from a French port on her return trip to America. Five members of her crew were killed.

Boy Scouts Sell $20,000,000.

New York, June 20.—The four-day campaign of the Boy Scouts of America for the Liberty loan last week resulted in estimated sales of more than $20,000,000, it was announced at the organization's national headquarters.

Is Only "Slackerless" Town.

Decatur, Ill., June 20.—Decatur laid claim to the title of "only slackerless town in Illinois." The police and sheriffs' forces have searched diligently to find any young men who failed to register, but without avail.

GOOD NEWS, HERE'S SOUND-PROOF ROOM

Friend Husband Can Now Rave His Head Off Without Disturbing Neighbors.

Chicago.—"For heaven's sake, keep still; do you want all the neighbors to hear you?"

Glad tidings, husbands. Friend wife soon may have no reason to utter this phrase. If you're peevish you can peeve all you want to in perfect security from the prying ears of the family above, below or next door, for Prof. Irving Hamlin, secretary of the musical conservatory at Northwestern university, has invented a sound-proof room.

Professor Hamlin furnished the following description of his invention:

"Felt-mounted steps are placed on the top and two free edges of the door frame, which are under forcible compression when the door is closed. An invisible board with a generous fold of felt, protected by strong sailcloth, moves downward by the action of the handle of the door and fills the crack between the door and the threshold. The door contains airspaces and a deadening quilt is placed in the space not occupied by the mechanism.

Here's Sound-Proof Room.

"Windows are treated somewhat similarly. Air spaces and quilts are placed in the walls, ceiling and floor. Ventilation is effected by introducing air through a duct in the roof to the basement, where it passes through heating coils and is washed. It flows in individual pipes to the rooms at a point near the ceiling and escapes through a pipe to the roof."

Like a one-man auto top, what could be simpler?

CHILD TELLS WEIRD TALE

Nine-Year-Old Chicago Movie Fan Has a Most Wonderful Imagination.

Chicago.—Nine-year-old Margaret Brennan is a movie fan. That, the police think, accounts for her vivid imagination.

An officer found Margaret strolling aimlessly through the loop district at five o'clock in the morning. He took her to central station.

"It happened just like things in the movies," said Margaret. "I was going to the theater Saturday night when an old man stopped me in the entrance and said: 'Do you want some ice cream?' I told him 'yes' and he whirled me away in an auto and took me to a house, where he bound me to a chair. I haven't had anything to eat all this time and I'm hungry."

The police called Michael Brennan, the child's father. He said she had run away the night before.

WIFE UNREASONABLE? MAKE LOVE TO HER!

Denver, Colo.—"If your wife is jealous of you and accuses you of things you didn't do and starts a quarrel with you on that account, don't argue with her or sass her back. Just make love to her."

This is a quotation from the advice of Hamilton Armstrong, chief of police of Denver, given to William Jacobson of Denver, when Jacobson with his sturdy wife appeared at the police station for personal repairs necessitated by a domestic passage at arms. The argumentative weapons used were a saucer and a potato masher.

Parrot Gives Fire Alarm.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The incessant screeching of a parrot saved the lives of Mr. and Mrs. William Templeton and their children of Mount Zion, near the Wyoming camp grounds, by awakening the family and giving all a chance to fight their way from the burning building.

Lightning Kills Man in Field.

Weldon, Pa. — Raymond Bushnell was struck by lightning and instantly killed while planting corn on the Seth Cranes farm here.

"Solomon's Servants."

"Solomon's servants" (Ezra 2:56-58; Nehemiah 7:57-60) were the descendants of the Cannanites reduced by Solomon to the state of slaves. They were compelled to work in the king's stone quarries and in building his palaces and cities.

First American Cent.

The first American cent was circulated in 1793. The so-called "Washington pennies" used before that date were not issued by the government and were really models of medals.

Speculation.

"I'll bet we have hash for dinner Wednesday."

"I'd take you, but for one thing."

"What's that?"

"The government has made it a crime to speculate in food."

The Lack.

There does not seem to be so much enthusiasm about baseball this year. How is it?

"Well, you see, men are being demanded and in a way, scarce; fans can't afford to kill the umpires."

The Real Adventure

A NOVEL

By Henry Kitchell Webster

ROSE ALDRICH LEAVES HER HUSBAND AND THE TWINS AND GOES FORTH INTO THE UNKNOWN WORLD TO MAKE A LIVING AND LEARN LIFE'S VALUES

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton, a young woman living in modest circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich and for more than a year lives in luxury and laziness. This life disgusts her. She plans to do something useful, but feels that the profession of motherhood is big enough for any woman, and looks forward eagerly to the birth of her baby. She has twins, however, and their care is taken entirely out of her hands by a professional nurse. Intense dissatisfaction with the useless life of luxury returns to Rose. She determines to go out and earn her living; to make good on her own hook. She and her doting husband have some bitter scenes over the wife's "whim." What she goes and does is described in this installment.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

—10—

"You won't even give me the poor satisfaction of knowing what you're doing," he said.

"I'd love to," she said, "to be able to write to you, hear from you every day. But I don't believe you want to know. I think it would be too hard for you. Because you'd have to promise not to try to get me back—not to come and rescue me if I got into trouble and things went badly and I didn't know where to turn. Could you promise that, Roddy?"

He gave a groan and buried his face in his hands. Then:

"No," he said furiously. "Of course I couldn't. See you suffering and stand by with my hands in my pockets and watch!" He sprang up and seized her by the arms in a grip that actually left bruises, and fairly shook her in the agony of his entreaty. "Tell me it's a nightmare, Rose," he said. "Tell me it isn't true. Wake me up out of it."

But under the indomitable resolution of her blue eyes he turned away. This was the last appeal of that sort that he made.

"I'll promise," she said presently, "to be sensible—not to take any risks I don't have to take. I'll regard my life, and my health and all, as something I'm keeping in trust for you. I'll take plenty of warm, sensible clothes when I go; lots of shoes and stockings—things like that; and, if you'll let me—I'll borrow a hundred dollars to start myself off with. It isn't a tragedy, Roddy—not that part of it. You wouldn't be afraid for anyone else as big and strong and healthy as I."

Gradually, out of a welter of scenes like that, the thing got itself recognized as something that was to happen. But the parting came at last in a little different way from any they had foreseen.

Rodney came home from his office early one afternoon, with a telegram that summoned him to New York to a conference of counsel in a big public-utility case he had been working on for months. He must leave, if he were going at all, at five o'clock. He ransacked the house, vainly at first, for Rose, and found her at last in the trunk-room—dusty, disheveled, sobbing quietly over something she hugged in her arms. But she dried her eyes and came over to him and asked him what it was that had brought him home so early.

He showed her the telegram. "I'll have to leave in an hour," he said, "if I'm to go."

She paled at that, and sat down rather giddily on the trunk. "You must go," she said, "of course. And—Roddy, I guess that'll be the easiest way. I'll get my telegram tonight—pretend to get it—from Portia. And you can give me the hundred dollars, and then, when you come back, I'll be gone."

The thing she had been holding in her hands slipped to the floor. He stooped and picked it up—stared at it with a sort of half-wakened recognition.

"I f-found it," she explained, "among some old things Portia sent over when she moved. Do you know what it is? It's one of the notebooks that got wet—that first night when we were put off the street car. And—Roddy, look!"

She opened it to an almost blank page, and with a weak little laugh pointed to the thing that was written there: "March 15, 1912!"

"Your birthday, you see, and the day we met each other."

And then, down below, the only note she had made during the whole of that lecture, he read: "Never marry a man with a passion for principles."

"That's the trouble with us, you see," she said. "If you were just an ordinary man without any big passions or anything, it wouldn't matter much if your life got spoiled. But with us, you see, we've got to try for the biggest thing there is. Oh, Roddy, Roddy darling! Hold me tight for just a minute, and then I'll come and help you pack."

CHAPTER XV.

The World Alone.

"Here's the first week's rent then," said Rose, handing the landlady three dollars, "and I think you'd better give me a receipt showing till when it's paid for."

The landlady had tight gray hair and a hard-bitten hatchet face. She had no charms, one would have said, of person, mind or manner. But it was nevertheless true that Rose was renting this room largely on the strength of the landlady. She was so much more humanly possible than any of the others at whose placarded doors Rose had knocked or rung . . .!

The landlady went away to write out a receipt. Rose closed the door after her and locked it.

She didn't particularly want to keep anybody out. But, in a sense in which it had never been quite true before, this was her room, a room where anyone lacking her specific invitation to enter would be an intruder—a condition which had not obtained either in her mother's house or in Rodney's.

She smiled widely over the absurdity of indulging in a pleasurable feeling of possession in a squalid little cubbyhole like this. The wall paper was stained and faded; there was an iron bed—the mattress on the bed was lumpy. There was a dingy-looking oak bureau with a small mirror; a marble-topped black walnut washstand and a pitcher standing in a bowl on top of it.

As for the hurrying life she looked out upon from her grimy window, the difference between it and that which she had been wont to contemplate through Florence McCrea's exquisitely leaded casements was simply planetary.

And yet, queerly enough, in terms of literal lineal measurement, the distance between the windows themselves was less than a thousand yards. And, such is the enormous social and spiritual distance between North Clark street and The Drive, she was as safely hidden here, as completely out of the orbit of any of her friends, or even of her friends' servants, as she could have been in New York or San Francisco.

Of course, wherever she went, whatever she did, there'd always be the risk that someone who could carry back news to Rodney's friends would recognize her. It was a risk that had to be taken. At the same time she'd protect the secret as well as she could.

There were two people, though, it couldn't be kept from—Portia and her mother. The story given out to Rodney's friends being that Rose was in California with her mother and Portia, left the chance always open for some contretemps which would lead to her mother's discovering the truth in a surprising and shocking way.

But the truth itself, confidently stated, not as a tragic ending, but as the splendid, hopeful beginning of a life of truer happiness for Rose and her husband, needn't be a shock. So this was what Rose had borne down upon her in her letter to Portia.

. . . I have found the big thing couldn't be had without a fight," she wrote. "You shouldn't be surprised, because you've probably found out for yourself that nothing worth having comes very easily. But you're not to worry about me, nor be afraid for me, because I'm going to win. I'm making the fight, somehow, for you as well as for myself. I want you to know that. I think that realizing I was living your life as well as mine, is what has given me the courage to start. . . .

"I've got some plans, but I'm not going to tell you what they are. But I'll write to you every week and tell you what I've done, and I want you to write to Rodney. I want to be sure that you understand this: Rodney isn't to blame for what's happened. We haven't quarreled, and I believe we're farther in love with each other than we've ever been before. I know I am with him. . . . Break this thing to mother as gently as you like, but tell her everything before you stop. . . . .

This letter written and dispatched, she had worked out the details of her departure with a good deal of care. In her own house, before the servants, she had tried to act just as she would have done had her pretended telegram really come from Portia. Her bag was packed, her trunk was gone, her motor waiting at the door to take her to the station, when the maid Doris brought the twins home from their airing. This wasn't chance, but prearrangement.

"Give them to me," Rose said, "and then you may go up and tell Mrs. Ruston she may have them in a few minutes."

She took them into her bedroom and laid them side by side on her bed. They had thriven finely—justified, so far as that went, Harriet's decision in favor of bottle feeding. Had she died back there in that bed of pain, never come out of the ether at all, they'd still be just like this—plump, placid, methodical. Rose had thought of that a hundred times, but it wasn't what she was thinking of now.

The thing that caught her as she was looking down on them, was a wave of sudden pity. She saw them sudenly as persons with the long road all ahead of them, as a boy and a girl, a youth and a maid, a man and a woman.

She'd never thought of them like that before. The baby she had looked forward to—the baby she hadn't had—had never been thought of that way, either. It was to be something to provide her, Rose, with an occupation; to make an alchemic change in the very substance of her life. The transmutation hadn't taken place. She surmised now, dimly, that she hadn't deserved it should.

"You've never had a mother at all, you poor little mites," she said. "But you're going to have one some day. You're going to be able to come to her with your troubles, because she'll have had troubles herself. She'll help you bear your hurts, because she's had hurts of her own. And she'll be able to teach you to stand the gaff, because she's stood it herself."

For the first time since they were born, she was thinking of their need of her rather than of her need of them, and with that thought came, for the first time, the surge of passionate maternal love that she had waited for so long in vain. There was, suddenly, an intolerable ache in her breast that could only have been satisfied by crushing them up against her breast; kissing their hands—their feet.

Rose stood there quivering, giddy with the force of it. "Oh, you darlings!" she said. "But wait—wait until I deserve it!" And, without touching them at all, she went to the door and opened it. Mrs. Ruston and Doris were both waiting in the hall.

"I must go now," she said, "Good-by. Keep them carefully for me." Her voice was steady, and, though her eyes were bright, there was no trace of tears upon her cheeks. But there was a kind of glory shining in her face that was too much for Doris, who turned away and sobbed loudly. Even Mrs. Ruston's eyes were wet.

"Good-by," said Rose again, and went down composedly enough to her car.

She rode down to the station, shook hands with Otto, the chauffeur, allowed a porter to carry her bag into the waiting room. There she tipped the porter, picked up the bag herself, and walked out the other door; crossed over to Clark street and took a street car. At Chicago avenue she got off, and walked north, keeping her eyes open for placards advertising rooms to let. It was at the end of about half a mile that she found the hatchet-faced landlady, paid her three dollars, and locked her door, as a symbol, perhaps, of the bigger, heavier door that she had locked upon her past life.

Strongest among all the welter of emotions boiling up within her, was a perfectly enormous relief. The thing which, when she had first faced it as the only thoroughfare to the real life she so passionately wanted, had seemed such a veritable nightmare, was an accomplished fact. The week of acute agony she had lived through while she was forcing her sudden resolution upon Rodney had been all but unendurable with the enforced contemplation of the moment of parting which they brought so relentlessly nearer. There had been a terror, too, lest when the moment actually came, she couldn't do it. Well, and now it had come and gone! The surgery of the thing was over.

Rose dusted the mirror with a towel—a reckless act, as she saw for herself, when she discovered she was going to have to use that towel for a week—and took an appraising look at herself. Then she nodded confidently—there was nothing the matter with her looks—and resumed her ulster, her rubbers, and her umbrella, for it was the kind of December day which called for all three. Then, glowingly conscious that she was saving a nickel by so doing, she set off downtown afoot to get a job. She meant to get it that very afternoon. And, partly because she meant to so very definitely, she did.

On the last Sunday before Rose went away she had studied the dramatic section of the morning paper with a good deal of care, and was rewarded by finding among the news notes an item referring to a new musical comedy which was to be produced at the Globe theater immediately after the Christmas holidays. "The Girl Up-Stairs" was the title of it. It was spoken of as one of the regular Globe productions, so it was probable Jimmy Wallace's experience with the production of an earlier number in the series would at least give her something to go by.

Granted that she was going to be a chorus girl for a while, she could hardly find a better place than one of the Globe productions to be a chorus girl in. According to Jimmy, it was a decent enough little place, and yet it possessed the advantage of being, spiritually, as well as actually, west of Clark street. Rodney's friends were less likely to go there, and so have a chance of recognizing her, than to any other theater in the city.

The news item in the paper told her that the production was in rehearsal, and it mentioned the name of the director, John Galbraith, referring to him as one of the three most prominent musical-comedy directors in the country.

When she asked at the box office at the Globe theater where they were rehearsing "The Girl Up-Stairs" today, the nicely manicured young man inside answered automatically, "North End hall."

"I'm afraid," said Rose, smiling a little, "I'll have to ask where North End hall is."

"Not at all," said the young man idiotically, and he told her the address—only a block or two from Rose's room.

CHAPTER XVI.

The First Day.

With her umbrella over her shoulder, Rose set sail northward again through the rain, absurdly cheered. The entrance to the North End hall was a pair of white painted doors

He Was Counting Aloud the Bars of the Music.

opening from the street level upon the foot of a broadish stair which took you up rather suddenly. At the head of the stairway, tilted back in a kitchen chair beneath a single gas jet whose light he was trying to make suffice for the perusal of a green newspaper, sat a man, under orders, no doubt, to keep intruders away. The thing to do was to go by as if, for such as she, watchmen didn't exist. The rhythmic pounding of feet and the frayed chords from a worn-out piano, convinced her she was in the right place.

Her stratagem succeeded. The man glanced up and, though she felt he didn't return to his paper again, he made no attempt to stop her. She walked steadily ahead to another open door at the far end of the room, through which sounds and light came in.

Rose paused for a steadying breath before she went through that farther door, her eyes starry with resolution, her cheeks, just for the moment, a little pale.

The room was hot and not well lighted. In the farther wall of it was a proscenium arch and a raised stage. On the stage, right and left, were two irregular groups of girls, with a few men, awkwardly, Rose thought, disposed among them. All were swaying a little to mark the rhythm of the music industriously pounded out by a sweaty young man at the piano—a swarthy, thick young man in his undershirt. There were a few more people sprawled in different parts of the hall.

It was all a little vague to her at first, because her attention was focused upon a single figure—a compact, rather slender, figure, and tall, Rose thought—of a man in a blue serge suit, who stood at the exact center of the stage and the extreme edge of the footlights. He was counting aloud the bars of the music—not beating time at all, nor yielding to the rhythm in any way; standing, on the contrary, rather tensely still. That was the quality about him, indeed, that riveted Rose's attention and held her, as still as he was, in the doorway—an exhilarating sort of intensity that had communicated itself to the swaying groups on the stage.

You could tell from the way he counted that something was gathering itself up, getting ready to happen. "Three . . . Four . . . Five . . . Six . . . Seven—Now!" he shouted on the eighth bar, and with the word one of the groups transformed itself. One of the men bowed to one of the girls and began waltzing with her; another couple formed, then another.

Rose watched breathlessly, hoping the maneuver wouldn't go wrong—for no reason in the world but that the man there at the footlights was so tautly determined that it shouldn't.

Determination triumphed. The number was concluded to John Galbraith's evident satisfaction. "Very good," he said. "If you'll all do exactly what you did that time from now on, I'll not complain." Without pause he went on: "Everybody on the stage—big girls—all the big girls!" And to the young man at the piano, "We'll do 'Afternoon Tea.'"

There was a momentary pause then, filled with subdued chatter, while the girls and men realigned themselves for the new number.

Rose looked them over. The girls weren't, on an average, extravagantly beautiful, though, with the added charm of make-up allowed for, there were, no doubt, many the audiences would consider so. They were dressed in pretty much anything that would allow perfect freedom to their bodies, especially their arms and legs; bathing suits mostly, or middy blouses and bloomers. Rose noted this with satisfaction. Her old university gymnasium costume would do perfectly. Anything, apparently, would do, because, as her eye adjusted itself to details, she discovered romper suits, pinafores, chemises, overalls—all equally taken for granted.

Galbraith struck his hands together for silence, and scrutinized the now motionless group on the stage.

"We're one shy," he said. "Who's missing?" And then answered his own question: "Grant!" He wheeled around and his eyes searched the hall.

Rose became aware, for the first time, that a mutter of conversation had been going on incessantly since she had come in, in one of the recessed window seats behind her. Now when Galbraith's gaze plunged in that direction, she turned and looked too. A big blonde chorus girl was in there with a man, a girl who, with twenty pounds trained off her, and that sulky look out of her face, would have been a beauty. She had roused herself with a sort of defiant deliberation at the sound of the director's voice, but she still had her back to him and went on talking to the man.

"Grant!" said John Galbraith again and this time his voice had a cutting edge. "Will you take your place on the stage, or shall I suspend rehearsal until you're ready?"

For answer she turned and began walking slowly across the room. She started walking slowly, but under Galbraith's eye she quickened her pace, involuntarily, it seemed, until it was a ludicrous sort of run. Presently she emerged upon the stage, looking rather artificially unconcerned, and the rehearsal went on again.

But just before he gave the signal to the pianist to go ahead, Galbraith with a nod summoned a young man from the wings and said something to him, whereupon, clearly carrying out his orders, he vaulted down from the stage and came walking toward the doorway where Rose was still standing.

But he didn't come straight to her: he brought up before a woman sitting in a folding chair a little farther along the wall, who drew herself defensively erect when she saw him turn toward her, assumed a look of calculated disdain, tapped a foot—gave, on the whole, an imitation of a duchess being kept waiting.

But the limp young man didn't seem disconcerted, and inquired in so many words what her business was. The duchess said in a harsh, high voice that she wanted to see the director; a very particular friend of his had begged her to do so.

"You'll have to wait till he's through rehearsing," said the young man, and then he came over to Rose.

The vestiges of the smile the duchess had provoked were still visible about her mouth when he came up. "May I wait and see Mr. Galbraith after the rehearsal?" she asked. "If I won't be in the way?"

"Sure," said the young man. "He won't be long now. He's been rehearsing since two." Then, rather explosively, "Have a chair."

He struck Rose as being a little flustered and uncertain somehow.

It was a long hour that Rose sat there in a little folding chair—an hour that, in spite of all her will could do, took some of the crispness out of her courage.

When at last, a little after six o'clock, Galbraith said: "Quarter to eight, everybody," and dismissed them with a nod for a scurry to what were evidently dressing rooms at the other side of the hall, the ship of Rose's hopes had utterly gone to pieces. She had a plank to keep herself afloat on. It was the determination to stay there until he should tell her in so many words that he hadn't any use for her.

The deprecatory young man was talking to him now, about her and the duchess evidently, for he peered out into the hall, then vaulted down from the stage and came toward them.

The duchess got up, and, with a good deal of manner, went over to meet him. Rose didn't hear what the duchess said. But when John Galbraith answered her, his voice easily filled the room; "You tell Mr. Pike, if that's his name, we haven't any vacancies in the chorus at present. If we find we need you, we can let you know."

He said it not unkindly, but he exercised some power of making it evident that as he finished speaking, the duchess, for him, simply ceased to exist. Then, with disconcerting suddenness, he looked straight at Rose and said: "What do you want?"

She'd thought him tall, but he wasn't. He was looking on a perfect level into her eyes.

"I want a job in the chorus," said Rose.

"You heard what I said to that other woman, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Rose, "but . . ."

"But you thought you'd let me say it to you again."

"Yes," she said. And, queerly enough, she felt her courage coming back.

Rose Aldrich's luck in hunting a job in the chorus of a musical comedy and what happens afterward is described with thrilling emphasis in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DRAFT TO BE FAIR

METHODS OF SELECTING MEN FOR NATIONAL ARMY WILL BE ABOVE CRITICISM.

NO CHANCE OF FAVORITISM

Rules for Physical Examination of Volunteer Recruits for Regular Army Will Be Modified for the Young Conscripts.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington. — Washington knows that there is anxiety throughout the country lest in the drawings here and there there may be some "trick of the trade" by which certain men may be drawn for the new army and certain other men not drawn by means of some deft sleight-of-hand performance.

The last Registration day reports have come into Washington. There is not enough concern left in the results of registration to shadow the rapidly looming interest in the methods which will be adopted to choose the service men by use of the rule of chance.

The country can at once give over any apprehension that the drawings will not be fair. A method will be adopted by which the drawings will be lifted from out of any shadow of suspicion as to the fairness of methods. There will be no possibility that anyone can enter a legitimate objection to the means which are to be employed to give all men equal chances in the matter.

The chances seem to be that for the new army there will be some modification of the rules which now are in force for the physical examination of volunteer recruits for the regular army. It is not believed that young Americans for the new forces will be compelled to measure up to the standards set for recruiting for the regulars. When it was declared a day or two ago, seemingly by authority, that regular army standards would be maintained for a physical examination, croakers instantly began to say, "This will not leave one really stalwart young American in the country."

Why So Few Are Accepted.

It is pretty generally known that out of every five men who have applied in the past at regular recruiting offices, only one man has been accepted. No one has seemed to realize the real reason for this condition of things. In certain districts in the United States fully 50 per cent of the volunteers of the regular army have been accepted. In some other districts only 10 per cent of the willing ones have been accepted. It is a matter easily explained.

In the past, notably in the city districts, there have applied to the recruiting officers thousands of men of whom by far the greater percentage were seeking enlistment because they had come to the conclusion that they could do nothing in civil life. Army officers, if they would talk, could tell tales of hundreds of down and outers, physical decrepits, who, tired with the struggle to get a living, perhaps not by the labor route, have applied for permission to serve Uncle Sam, with good money, good bed, good board, good clothing and good care thrown in. It was the down and outers and the men who, not willing to consider themselves down and out, yet through adverse conditions had become run down physically, who applied in largest numbers to the recruiting officers for regular service.

It was the inevitable thing, therefore, that the recruiting office records in the great cities should show only about one enlistment for about four or five applicants. In the country districts the percentage of acceptances was much higher, because away from the cities living conditions were better, and moreover many sturdy young Americans were willing to enlist to get a chance to see life under new conditions.

To Keep Alive Service Spirit.

And still the wonder is growing here at the results of registration day. There is an inflowing stream of telegrams and letters from the country, most of which give in enthusiastic description the marked service spirit and service desire with which the young men of all sections of the country went to their duty.

Belief is strong in Washington today that the war department will take advantage of the patriotic psychology of the occasion to move quickly with selections and exemptions and thus to give the country its new national army in short order.

It is known that officials believe instant preparation for the rest of the work should be made and that no more time than is necessary should be given to allow the ardor of youth to cool. There was a volunteer spirit evident everywhere Registration day, and it is this spirit which quick action, Washington believes, will keep alive.

It is realized that President Wilson has a difficult and delicate task in the outlining of industrial class exemptions. Unquestionably he studied the matter for a long time, advising almost daily with Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder and other army officials as to just what form the regulations of industrial exemption should take.

No Classes of Industry Exempt.

There are still evidences in Washington that men engaged in certain pursuits in life take it for granted that they will not be called to the colors. In some sections of the country farmers have been told by persons ignorant of the facts in the case that they will not be called.

No classes of industry are to be exempted as a whole. The law is mandatory only as it affects persons of religious creeds which contain definite pronouncements against arms bearing. That many industrial workers will be exempted is certain, but every means will be taken to determine definitely that the exempted ones will be of more use at home to the army and the country than they will be in service abroad.

From some of the industrial centers where munitions, machinery and textiles are manufactured there have come reports that a large percentage of the workmen expect the nature of their calling to exclude them from the army ranks. The percentages will not be heavy anywhere. It is only those whose services cannot be spared from the plow, the bench or the desk who will be told that until another day they need not carry the rifle.

Army officials already are looking forward to the day of the raising of the second army. Washington realizes, if the rest of the country does not, that the strong probability is America must send contingent after contingent across the water to make certain the triumph of democracy.

For a long time in the capital there was keen anxiety because of the recurring evidences that the country as a whole did not realize the immensity and the intensity of the war that is to come. Since Registration day the minds of the officials seem to have been lifted from their depression.

Washington officials desire that the work which began on Registration day shall be completed quickly. The present spirit they say is the spirit that honors, and quick action will help to keep the flame burning bright.

South to Get Training Camps.

Every man in the new National army that soon is to be organized for service will go into tent or into barracks early in September. The original plans for the encampments have been changed. It is entirely probable that later they may undergo another change. Climate eventually may prove to be the ruler in the case.

There has been a demand from nearly every section of the country that one of the training camps be given to the petitioning community. Selfishness to a large extent is at the bottom of some of the requests. Benefit to local trade conditions has been the first consideration in many instances. The good of the service has been the second consideration if it has been given any thought at all on the part of the petitioners.

Men cannot drill out of doors under bad weather conditions. Some persons seem to think that troops are hardened by subjecting them to conditions which would send the ordinary civilian on sick report inside of an hour. Troops are softened, not hardened, by adverse climatic conditions. In the northern section of the country the weather is bad in November. Outdoor drills cease at West Point on the last day of October or at the latest on November 15. Why? Simply because outdoor drilling is impossible.

Can't Drill in Snow or Hard Rains.

The recruits for the new National army of course cannot be hothouse recruits, nor on the other hand can they be icehouse recruits. They must be trained up to the point of resistance to climatic influences, but fitting the body to resistance in one thing while the drilling of the men so that they can take part in proper maneuvers is another thing.

Infantry drill largely is impossible when the snow is on the ground, when heavy rain is falling, on when the mud is deep. The new army must have quarters in places less likely than others to experience sudden changes in weather conditions. The North is an ideal training place for recruits from April 1 to November 1. The South is a fairly good training place from November 1 to April 1, although it is not always ideal by any manner of means.

It is believed today that the army officials finally will determine that the new army should be trained largely in the South, where in September the weather is inclement enough at times to give the men a certain amount of resisting power without being severe enough to put an entire camp of green troops on the sick list.

Washington waited with little anxiety but with deep interest the reports from the registration districts. As soon as they were received they were studied closely and there was particular interest in the number of answers received to Question 12 which concerns itself with the desire of the recruits to claim exemption at the outset.

Not long before Registration day an order was issued that answers to Question No. 12 are not obligatory. This meant simply that no young man was compelled to say whether or not he claimed exemption, but could postpone his decision in the matter to a later day when the question of exemptions specifically was to be considered.

This fact made it impossible for Washington to determine definitely just how many men for some reason or other would claim exemption. It is expected that about 50 per cent of the men who are exempted on no other ground will be exempted on physical grounds, but it is believed that there will be enough young Americans physically sound and with no dependents to fill the ranks of as many armies as it will be necessary to send to Europe to aid in the fight for democratic principles.

Some of Them.

"I tell you, the horrors of war are coming home to us women."

"I should say so. Here the women in France have to go without powder and the women in Germany have to have their hair cut."

SINGING CALLED LOST ART

It Is Now Confined Chiefly to Professionals, Drunkards and Phonographs, Says Writer.

Singing, as far as most people are concerned, is a lost art. Thousands attend operas, recitals and musical comedies, tens of thousands wind up phonographs; but as for singing themselves informally at their work or play they have forgotten how. In times past people of all ranks sang together as a matter of course. Sailors sang at their work, peasants, shepherds, cowboys—all had their favorite and appropriate songs. The songs of children at games, the lullabies of mothers are in the collected ballads and folklore of many peoples, says the Indianapolis News.

"The pastimes and the labors of the husbandman and the shepherd," says Andrew Lang, "were long ago a kind of natural opera. Each task had its own song; plowing, seeding, harvest, burial—all had their appropriate ballads or dirges. The whole soul of the peasant class breathes in their burdens as the great sea resounds in the shell cast up on the shore."

Nowadays the whirl of machinery makes all the noise. The workers in mills might find it unsatisfying to sing at their work, but it is doubtful if they would sing even if their voices could be heard; while singing in an office or store would pretty surely be stopped by the "boss" or the police. Thousands congregate every night in the silence of moving picture theaters, and even in the churches where singing by the congregation used to be customary the attendants now usually listen in silence to a paid singer.

Singing in this age is largely confined to the professional performer, drunken men and gramophones.

Crows Holding Their Own.

There has been hostility between the farmers and the crows ever since there were farmers in New England, but the number of crows, so far as anyone knows, has not decreased. They are efficient, they are able to care for themselves and are likely to hold their own, no matter how much the population may increase. More than that, despite the severity of winter, each crow looks sleek and well-fed, perfectly at home and contented with its surroundings. The English sparrows and the starlings may seek shelter during severe weather, but, no matter how cold or stormy it may be, one finds the crow doing business as usual. If the quail and ruffed grouse were as hardy and intelligent and possessed with an equally catholic taste for food, a whole volume of game laws might be done away with.

A Lost Range of Mountains.

A great range of mountains once extended from the eastern end of Lake Superior southwest to beyond the Missouri river. In places they were a mile high. Weather and volcanic action wore them down, the sea covered them and today they are prairie.

Some Weather Signs.

A deep blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

"HE GOT OFF MIGHTY LIGHT"

This Was Opinion of Frightened Colored Man Regarding Culprit Just Strung Up by Mob.

Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama is noted as the best story teller of negro dialect in the house. He told the story to friends in the New Willard hotel.

"When I was a young practicing lawyer in Alabama I had a lot to do with colored men, many of whom were my clients. One time a colored man in my district committed a crime, and the community took it upon itself to punish the offender. There was only one punishment fitting the crime—that was hanging. The guilty man was taken out in the early morning and hanged to a tree. Their job completed, the executioners started home. They had proceeded only a short distance from the place where the body dangled when they met an old colored fellow astride a mule, with a sack of oats swung over his shoulders. The black man saw the crowd approaching and he turned ashen, for instinctively he knew what they had been about. The leader of the gang rode up, and in a gruff voice declared:

"'You know us and we know you. If you say anything about this affair, the same fate awaits you.'

"'Deed, boss, I ain't gwine t' say nothin'. I thinks he got off mighty light, m'self.'"

Symptoms.

Some people take more pride in their symptoms than they do in their children. If you are fortunate enough to acquire or inherit a number of alarming symptoms you may be able to spend a happy lifetime being miserable. There is something peculiarly charming and piquant about one who complains about his ailments. How he is welcomed into any little social throng! How a room brightens at his appearance! Nervous disorders are perhaps the most enviable endowments. Have you some? Persons of this description are charming conversationalists. They are never at a loss for a remark. They can talk of their complaints at any length. Sick headaches, loss of appetite, weak back, dizzy spells are only a few of their favorite topics. In talking to persons of this sort it is pardonable to say, "I'd rather you'd die of your symptoms than talk of them."

Must Carry the Danger Mark.

By order of the health department of Newark, N. J., children under ten years of age, who are suffering with whooping cough, must wear a conspicuous sleeve badge. The badge bears the words "Whooping Cough," printed in bold letters. The ordinance insists upon the child wearing this badge for six weeks.

Sentences Were Tiresome.

Dowser—"There goes Judge Wurdleigh. In addition to his being a fine jurist, he has the reputation of being a master of the English language." Bowser—"That may be, but I don't like his sentences; they are too long. It took me six months to get to the end of one of them."

Potato Rings Valuable.

Irish potato rings are being eagerly sought for by collectors. These rings were in every-day use in the last century to encircle potatoes which had been boiled in the skins, and were served at the table nestling in Irish napery. Not long ago 16 of these silver rings brought as much as $11,190, the chief example, 7½ inches in diameter, by John Lloyd of Dublin, 1770, realizing $1,025. Another ring by the same maker was bought for the National museum, Dublin, for $700.

Fifty-Fifty.

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill-sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—Tit-Bits.

First Step to Greatness.

"The first step to greatness is to be honest."—Johnson.

Ordinary Mole Merely Blemish.

A mole may be defined as a localized increase in the coloring matter in the skin. It is often associated with an overgrowth of some other structure in the skin, especially the connective tissue or the hair. They are usually present at birth and manifest no tendency to grow after adult age has been reached. Sometimes, especially if they are irritated by pressure, or otherwise, malignancy develops in later years. The ordinary pigmented mole is, however, merely a blemish.

Everything Provided For.

Willis—Bump's office is run absolutely on system.

Gillis—Indeed?

Willis—Yes, they tell me there is even a recess of ten minutes each day for the clerks to borrow money from each other.—Judge.

Get Out and Get Under.

Walker—I suppose by this time you have gained a pretty thorough knowledge of the workings of your car?

Ryder—Well, hardly; but I've got a good line on its nonworkings.

AMATEUR SLEUTH AVENGES BROTHER

Nebraska Farmer Turns Detective and Scours West for Murderer.

SEARCH COSTS $20,000

Dramatic Story Unfolded in Conviction at Santa Fe, N. M., of Elbert W. Blanchett for Murder of Clyde D. Armour.

Santa Fe, N. M.—How a Nebraska farmer turned detective, scoured the West for his brother's murderer, found him after every one else had given up the search and collected the evidence of the crime, made up a dramatic story unfolded here at the trial which convicted Elbert W. Blanchett, twenty-three years old, of Friday Harbor, Wash., of slaying Clyde D. Armour.

Roy Armour, a Dakota county (Neb.) farmer, during his 44 years had never been in a city larger than Sioux City, only 20 miles from his home; he knew nothing of the secrets of unraveling crime, but he proved that determination of purpose sometimes can do more than experience.

Advertised for Companion.

On September 10, 1916, Clyde D. Armour started from Sioux City by automobile for Fresno, Cal., where he expected to make his future home. Accompanying him were his mother, Mrs. Mary Armour, and a sister, Miss Agnes Armour.

At the village of Clarks, Neb., Agnes Armour was taken ill and with her mother continued the journey by rail. Clyde Armour went alone as far as Denver. There he stopped at the Young Men's Christian association and advertised for a companion to make the remainder of the trip with him. Later he told the secretary of the institution he had found a young man. The next day he left, and for several days nothing was heard of him.

Early in November relatives of Clyde Armour, in Sioux City, received telegrams asking for money. Checks came to the Sioux City bank of the Armours bearing the signatures of Clyde Armour and indorsed by proprietors of dives in Albuquerque and

For Six Weeks Roy Armour Scoured the Country.

Santa Fe, N. M. Letters and personal messages to Clyde Armour in New Mexico remained unanswered.

From November 7 to December 1 no messages came to the relatives at home, and Roy Armour and other relatives began a search.

Search Costs $20,000.

For six weeks Roy Armour scoured the country. His search cost him more than $20,000. At last his efforts were rewarded, for on February 1 he received a message at Dakota City saying the body had been recovered by Antonio Sandoval, a Mexican rancher, near Glorietta, N. M.

Roy arrived and took charge of the case. He traced events and learned that at Denver Clyde Armour had met an Elbert W. Blanchett. He pursued his investigations and located Blanchett at Friday Harbor, Wash. Sheriff Mead of Albuquerque secured requisition papers and went to Friday Harbor. Blanchett, upon being placed under arrest, attempted to commit suicide. He was taken back to New Mexico, denying that he had ever heard of Armour.

The evidence that the painstaking work of Roy Armour had unearthed proved so convincing that Blanchett was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Jilted, He Sues Girl.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Peter Renshaw of Lancaster, formerly a policeman here, has announced a breach-of-promise suit against Miss Priscilla McCloskey, twenty-three years old, a pretty girl of this place. Renshaw seeks to recover a diamond ring, several presents and $5,000 damages. The girl is said to have changed her mind since February 1, the date on which Renshaw is supposed to have obtained her promise to marry him.

Meaning of Word "Hohenzollern."

The word "Hohenzollern" has no distinctive meaning in itself, except as circumstances by common consent have invested it with such meaning. Originally it was the name of a German princely family of the middle ages, which for a long time furnished the kings of Prussia who, when the empire was formed, became emperors of Germany. The rulers of this line have been so autocratic and imperialistic as to make the word "Hohenzollern" synonymous with extreme autocracy and imperialism.

Misnamed.

"Funny thing," observed the fellow with the fund of useless information, "that the government calls these little boats that ply to the custom house revenue cutters, when everyone knows that their business is to increase it."

Not Discouraging.

"This paper says that many of the fish in the ocean are blind."

"Oh, well, you're not going to discourage me. Maybe they can smell the bait."

WHITTET EDUCATION BOARD BILL WINS

LOWER HOUSE CONCURS IN SPEAKER'S MEASURE BY VOTE OF 57 TO 23.

PRES. VAN HISE IS EXCLUDED

Act Provides for State Board of Nine Members, Five to Be Appointed by Governor, One to Be a Woman.

Madison—The Whittet central board of education bill was concurred in by the assembly, 57 to 23, just as it passed the senate, and will be messaged immediately to the governor so that the five appointments can be submitted to the legislature. The bill as concurred in is in the form of the Staudenmeyer substitute.

The bill provides for a state board of education of nine members, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor for terms ranging from one to five years. One of the appointments must be a woman and all five appointments must be confirmed by the senate. The other members are the governor, state superintendent of public instruction and one representative of the normal and one representative of the university regents.

By provision it is impossible for President Van Hise to be a member. The secretary of state will be a member until the expiration of his present term. The board's present powers are curtailed. The new board will pass upon education budgets of the university and normal schools and the capital accounts of these institutions. The appropriations by the legislature go direct to the separate institutions and the separate board of regents. The bill has the support of President Van Hise and Gov. Philipp.

Debate on the school bill was opened by Carl Hansen, who opposed the measure. He read statistics indicating that a rigid supervision of university finances was needed. Whittet maintained that the central board should have the power to make the budget and pass on capital and recommendations.

The assembly passed the bill appropriating $37,200 for the biennial period and authorizing the university to conduct investigational work in stump pulling in northern Wisconsin. The bill now goes to the governor.

GOV. VETOES FREE PASS BILL

Says Railroad Transportation Privilege Proposed for Editors Violates Constitution.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has vetoed the Burnett bill, permitting railroad companies to exchange passenger transportation for advertising space in daily and weekly newspapers. He vetoed the bill because he considered it unconstitutional and against good public policy. The bill sought to permit a railroad company to exchange transportation over its lines between points in Wisconsin for a distance of not more than 2,500 miles annually, to any daily or weekly newspaper published in the state in exchange for advertising, providing the editor did not hold a public office of trust or profit.

The transportation was for the editor and members of his family dependent upon him. In his veto, the governor reviewed at considerable length the long contest waged in Wisconsin over railroad freight and passenger rates, and for the passage of a law prohibiting railroads from giving away passes or discriminating in freight rates. The governor said that the enactment of the Burnett bill would permit railroads to discriminate in their passenger rates, which would be intolerable to the general public, which would have to pay for its transportation in cash, while the editor of a weekly or daily newspaper, and the members of his family dependent on him, could ride on transportation secured in exchange for advertising space in his newspaper.

Gun Discharge Causes Death.

Oshkosh—The body of Charles Cury Chase, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of this city, was found in the basement of his home. Near the body was a shot gun cleaning rod while his favorite gun was securely fastened in a vise at which he had been accustomed to clean the weapon. Death was caused by a wound in the left breast apparently the result of an accidental discharge of the gun.

Assemblyman's Daughter Weds.

Fond du Lac—Miss Augusta Pickart, daughter of former Assemblyman Chris. Pickart, was married here to William F. Phelan.

Archbishop Messmer to Ordain.

Oconomowoc—Ordination ceremonies will be held at the chapel of the Redemptorist college on Lac La Belle, Oconomowoc, on June 29 and July 1 and 2. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee conferring the holy orders.

May Draft 700 at Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac—Including the national guard and regulars 700 men will be drafted in this county on the first call, according to H. E. Swett, chairman of the county defense council.

Wife Slayer Takes Own Life.

Frederic—The body of Oscar Dunn, who in a jealous rage shot and killed his wife at their home near here, was found in a clump of bushes not far from the house with a bullet wound in the temple.

State Capitol Dedication Delayed.

Madison—There will be no dedication of Wisconsin's new $6,000,000 state capitol this year. Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay withdrew the resolution from consideration.

Gets Munitions Board Post.

Madison — Prof. Ralph H. Hess of the political economy department at the University of Wisconsin, has left for Washington, D. C., to report for staff duty on the general munitions board.

Jokes Lead to Suicide.

Fond du Lac—After being "kidded" for several days over the fact that he registered for army service, Matthew Molstor, 24 years old, suicided by hanging in the town of Forest.

DRAFT MAY MISS 5 COUNTIES

Adjt. Gen. Holway Polls State to Determine Number of Men to Be Called Out.

Madison — When President Wilson proclaims the first draft to fill the regular army and the national guard, he will find Wisconsin far ahead of the schedule, according to Adjt. Gen. Orlando Holway, who has just completed a poll of the state by counties to determine how many men each county will have to furnish.

Under the draft act the quota for each state is determined according to the population and credit is to be given for the number of men who were in military service in the guard on April 1, or who have entered the guard or the regular army since that date. Holway's toll does not include the men who have enlisted in the regular army since April 1. He is still seeking this information.

According to Gen. Holway's figures the following counties will be exempt from the first draft: Ashland, Forest, Green, Pepin and Sawyer.

The first draft is proposed to bring the strength of the army and the guard to 750,000. Wisconsin's national guard strength, when completed by recruiting will be 21,500 men, part of which will offset the first draft to fill the army and will also be a part offset to the second draft of 500,000.. The second draft will bring Wisconsin's quota of men to 32,000. Add to Wisconsin's 21,500 guardsmen 2,500 men enlisted in the regular army since April 1, and Wisconsin, will have to furnish only about 8,000 men under the second draft.

Gen. Holway, however, is urging enlistment in the guard or regular army continually in the hope that when the second draft comes Wisconsin will already have completed its quota of 32,500. A campaign to enlist 2,000 men has been started in forty-five counties in Wisconsin, and the date set for the completion of this work is July 1. If the goal is reached, 160 men must volunteer for service every twenty-four hours, or four to a county.

937 GRADUATE AT MADISON

Annual Commencement Exercises of University of Wisconsin Held on June 20th.

Madison — Graduate, undergraduate and honorary degrees to the number of 937 were conferred upon the members of the graduating class at the annual commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin on June 20.

Of these, 808 were bachelor or other first degrees, 106 were master or other second degrees, 20 were doctor degrees, and three were honorary degrees. This is a large increase over the 850 degrees granted last June. In addition, 103 degrees of various grades have been granted since last commencement bringing the total number of degrees granted this year to 1040.

Of the 937 graduates, about 325 were women; almost one-fourth of the 142 who received higher degrees were women. One woman received an honorary degree and one received a doctor's degree. About 300 of the graduates were registered from outside of Wisconsin.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by President C. R. Van Hise of the University, and the invocation was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin.

PLAN BUYING FIRST CAPITOL

Legislative Finance Committee in Favor of Restoring Old Buildings Located at Leslie.

Madison—The Wisconsin legislature favors the preservation of the first territorial capitol of Wisconsin, located at Belmont (now Leslie). The joint finance committee of the legislature has recommended an appropriation of $3,000 for the purchase of the buildings, their removal to the site on which they were located in 1836, and the rebuilding of them as nearly as possible into the form in which they existed when the first territorial legislature met there in the fall of 1836.

For years past the old capitol has been used as a barn for cows and horses and hay. According to Jonathan Henry Evans, a Platteville banker, in his reminiscences filed with the Wisconsin Historical society, the lower floor was used as a senate chamber, and the second story was used as the assembly chamber. Recently upwards of thirty members of the present legislature visited the scene, and the opinion seems to be nearly unanimous in favor of the preservation.

Call Boys for U. S. Reserve.

Madison — Louis E. Reber, junior labor adviser of the State Council of Defense is sending out a call to all boys between 16 and 20 to join the United States Boys' Working reserve. Mr. Reber says that about Aug. 1 the country will be short of 2,000,000 men and that boys must make up this deficiency.

Will Resume Athletics.

Madison — Intercollegiate athletics will be resumed next fall by the University of Wisconsin with such readjustments as conditions at that time may require. Approval of this action was voted by the faculty on recommendation of the athletic council.

Order State Batteries to Camp.

Green Bay—Batteries B and E, First Wisconsin artillery, have been ordered to entrain for Camp Douglas on July 2.

Four Hurt When Team Runs Away.

Janesville — Mrs. Fred Hesenauer, Jr., is lying at the point of death with a fractured skull. Edith Engnott suffered a broken leg and two young men escaped with bruises when a team ran away while the party was returning from a fishing trip.

Stump Puller Slips; Kills Man.

Janesville — Otto Krebs, 34 years old, died here from injuries received when a stump puller slipped, striking him beneath the heart.

New Bank Is Incorporated.

Madison—The state bank commissioner approved articles of incorporation of the Farmers' and Miners' bank of New Diggings, Lafayette county, with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators are George W. Watson, C. J. Vickers, H. J. Murphy, L. D. Adams, B. C. Berg and T. M. Triestly.

Badger Lieutenant Dies.

Madison—Lieut. C. F. Ellefson, Third United States cavalry, died at the military hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M.

ASSEMBLY PASSES FIREMEN MEASURE

MEMBERS OF DEPARTMENT IN FIRST CLASS CITIES TO GET ONE DAY OFF IN THREE.

FAIR AID BILL LAID OVER

Amendment to Frohmader Measure Introduced in Assembly Providing for State Aid to Only One Exhibit in Each County.

Madison—The assembly tabled the Otto bill to pension superannuated and disabled employes of the city of Milwaukee at the request of the author. It is understood that an amendment is to be offered to the bill.

The Gettelman bill, which provides for days of rest for firemen, was passed. Firemen in cities of the first class are to have one day off in three. Those in cities of the second and third class one day off in four and those in cities of the fourth class one day off in every 168 hours.

The Pieper bill, which provided that the legislative appropriations be made for two years and that all appropriations now made be void after June 3, 1919, was killed.

The Bray bill relating to the licensing of persons who sell securities offered as a method of strengthening the blue sky law was killed.

The following bills were passed after senate amendments had been concurred in: The Chapple resolution to provide for the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate the subject of social insurance, the Hansen bill relating to the distribution of safety first literature to automobilists, the Whittingham bill relating to bonds for the reclamation of cutover lands, the Hanson warehouse bill and the bill by Senator Hansen affecting justices of the peace. A bill by Assemblyman Frohmader relating to aid for fairs was laid over after Assemblyman Woodard introduced an amendment providing that not more than one fair in each county should receive state aid.

WOULD LICENSE BOTTLERS

Bill Makes Soda Water Makers Subject to Supervision of Dairy and Food Department.

Madison — Manufacturers who engage in the bottling of soda water beverages must secure a license and be subject to the general supervision of the dairy and food department, under a senate bill, concurred in by the assembly.

The measure was considerably debated and was opposed by E. J. Pool of Ozaukee county, who moved non-concurrence of the bill. The bill was defended by Aulenbacher, Kurtenacher and Young. Aulenbacher said he was interested in a factory of this kind and believed the supervision would be a good thing.

It was pointed out that the dairy and food department could only abate unsanitary conditions at the present time in these factories by a court act. Under the provisions of the bill these factories will be licensed and unless establishments are kept in a sanitary condition, their license can be revoked by the department. The bill was concurred in, 53 to 7.

BADGER MAN TO AID HOOVER

Dr. Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin Legislative Library Accepts Federal Position.

Madison—Wisconsin is to be closely identified with the movement to furnish food for the hungry countries of the world, except the common enemy, during the war.

Dr. Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference library, announced that he has accepted a position under Herbert Hoover, food dictator. Dr. McCarthy has left for Washington, D. C., on an indefinite leave of absence granted by Gov. Philipp, to become connected with organization work.

It is known here that Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will be identified with the food conservation program to be carried out under the direction of Mr. Hoover.

Soldier Students Get Diplomas.

Madison—The most unique part of the commencement of the University of Wisconsin was held at Fort Sheridan. Diplomas to about 100 students in training here were presented to them.

Women Organize Club.

Racine—The Racine Business Women's Social club has been organized here with a membership of thirty-five.

Big Load of Cheese.

Antigo—A load of cheese weighing 4,400 pounds and worth more than $1,000 was hauled to this city from a nearby cheese factory. The consignment was shipped to Texas. A recent shipment of Langlade county cheese was sent to England.

Pass Bogus Checks.

Racine—Forged checks of the Paul Riesens Sons Co. of Milwaukee were passed here and thus far four shopkeepers are out $240.

Cattle for British.

Neenah—Agents of the British government are making purchases of beef cattle in this locality. The cattle are being shipped to Canada where they will be slaughtered and shipped to England.

Music Director Resigns.

Stevens Point—After a year and a half as director of music in the normal school here, Miss Mabelle M. Shelton has resigned. No successor has been named.

Predict Big Berry Crop.

Ashland—Blueberry bushes in the upper lake country are loaded with berries. The wild cranberry marshes and the thousands of acres of wild rice on the Bad river reservation also promise big crops.

Gets Bargain in Bail.

Fond du Lac — Charles Martin of Oxford, was arrested here for a statutory offense. Bail was fixed at $400. His attorney objected, so the bond was reduced to $398.

BILL'S SISTER'S HUSBAND'S TROUBLE

New York Evening Telegram.

FUEL SUPPLIES SEIZED

PRICES ON COAL AND OIL FOR U. S. NAVY TO BE FIXED.

Steel Also Is Commandeered for the Building of Vessels—Fair Profit for Dealers.

Washington, June 20.—Secretary Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed later by the president when the federal trade commission has determined a fair rate. The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000,000 barrels of oil purchased under this application of the authorities granted by congress.

Similarly steel for the entire navy building program is being bought at a rate fixed when Secretary Daniels rejected the proposals of the steel makers as too high.

Secretary Daniels said that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of $2.95 a ton at the mine. The navy has been paying $2.85 a ton delivered. The secretary directed the companies to ship immediately, the orders being prorated among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of $2.85 at the mines pending a report from the federal trade commission.

Oil quotations submitted Mr. Daniels, said, ranged from $1.58 to $1.86 a barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, although the present rate is 89 cents a barrel at that point. The department directed the producers to fill its orders for 50,000,000 barrels, leaving the question of price to be determined by the trade commission.

BRITISH WIN IN RECORD TIME

General Haig's Troops Capture German Positions in Fight That Lasts Two Minutes.

British Headquarters in France, June 19.—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry hill, east of Monchy Le Preux. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25 and at 7:27 rockets signaled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 other prisoners.

PRESENT VALLEY FORGE ARCH

National and State Officers Take Part in Historic Ceremonies—Champ Clark Makes Presentation.

Valley Forge, Pa., June 20.—Marking the site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the winter of 1777-78 a memorial arch, for which congress appropriated $125,000, was presented to the state by Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, on behalf of the government. More than a hundred senators and congressmen who came here by special train from Washington attended the exercises.

To Seize Draft Slackers.

Boston, June 21.—Notice that all men of military age who failed to register under the selective draft law would be arrested after June 25 was sent out by Federal District Attorney George W. Anderson.

Twelve French Airmen in N. Y.

New York, June 21.—Capt. Achille Boyriven, in charge of 12 French aviators, arrived here en route to Washington. The French airmen will be assigned to American aviation schools as instructors.

Goethals Orders More Ships.

Washington, June 20.—Contracts for ten more steel merchant ships complete and for 24 additional wooden hulls were announced by Major General Goethals, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

Coal Operators on Trial.

New York, June 20.—The government's case against 64 individuals and 108 corporations indicted on a charge of conspiring to restrain trade and fix prices in Virginia and West Virginia, was brought to trial here.

Mob Lynches Negro.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 19.—Henry Conly, a negro, was lynched by a mob near Holdenville, Okla., after, it is said, he had been identified by Mrs. Jesse L. Burford, wife of a farmer, as the man who had assaulted her.

Heavy Bail for Anarchists.

New York, June 19.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists arrested for inciting anticonscription feeling, waived examination in federal court and were remanded under $25,000 bail each.

RUSS ARMY TO FIGHT

DUMA DEMANDS TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Congress of Workers and Soldiers Indorses Expulsion of Peace Envoys—Will Continue War.

Petrograd, June 19.—A resolution calling for an immediate offensive by Russian troops, has been adopted by the duma in secret session.

This information was made public at about the same time that notice was given that the pan-Russian congress of all councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates had ratified the action of the provisional government in expelling from Russia Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist, reported to be the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

The duma statement declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignoble treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."

FOR BIG U. S. AIR FLEET

One Hundred Thousand American Airplanes Will Be Rushed to France —President Approves.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of War Baker, in an interview, officially indorsed the plan to put an overwhelming force of American airplanes on the European battle front in the shortest possible time.

It is understood the war department has prepared plans involving the expenditure of $600,000,000 in the immediate construction of a vast fleet of airplanes, and that estimates covering the plans will be forwarded to congress shortly.

The statement by Secretary Baker is regarded as doubly important so far as consummation of the gigantic plan to put upward of 100,000 airplanes into action if necessary, because it shows that President Wilson himself is squarely behind the proposition.

WEEK'S SINKINGS ARE HIGH

Total of British Losses Among Worst on Record—Twenty-seven Vessels Are Destroyed.

Chicago, June 22.—Twenty-seven British ships of more than 1,600 tons have been sunk, according to the weekly British summary. Five British vessels under 1,600 tons also were sent to the bottom. No fishing vessels were destroyed.

Take Alleged Cuban Rebels.

New York, June 20.—Five Cubans, said to have been implicated in the recent uprising, who had taken refuge in Haiti, reached here on a Dutch steamship in custody of American officers. They were arrested and brought to the United States, officers of the ship said, on orders from Washington.

Crops Retarded Two Weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 22. — Cold weather has set the season back two weeks so far as growing crops are concerned, the weekly crop bulletin for the period ending June 19, issued by the federal weather bureau states.

Police Chief Rusca Killed.

Natchitoches, La., June 22.—Chief of Police Leo Rusca and Ernest Prudhomme were killed and School Superintendent L. E. Hudson was fatally wounded by George Pikes, a drunken negro, who was finally killed.

Judson C. Clements Dead.

Washington, June 20.—Commissioner Judson C. Clements of the interstate commerce commission died here on Monday. He had served on the rate-making body since 1892 and once had been chairman.

Sinn Feiner Freed.

Dublin, Ireland, June 20.—Count Plunkett, member of parliament and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein who were arrested on June 9, were released from prison on Monday afternoon.

French Freighter Is Sunk.

New York, June 19.—News of the destruction of the big French freight steamship Mississippi by a German submarine, with a loss of one of the merchantman's crew, was brought here by officers of a British freight vessel.

$500,000 for Red Cross.

Chicago, June 19.—The honor of being the first Chicago subscriber to the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund has gone to J. Ogden Armour, who donated $500,000. Armour's gift is conditional on Chicago's subscription of $8,000,000.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

PRESIDENT URGES 70,000 MEN TO ENLIST IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WILL START DRAFT SOON

Operation of Conscription Law Will Begin After July 1—Labor Men on Exemption Boards—Guards Join Army July 15.

Washington, June 22.—President Wilson issued a proclamation here designating the week of June 23-30 as recruiting week for the regular army and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as Recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated, to the number of 70,000.

"WOODROW WILSON."

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the war department to carry out its plan in regard to the training of all the forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of armies to France.

Plans of the administration to make immediately available a great army, which will be thrown into the balance against Germany as rapidly as it can be transported to Europe, were revealed here.

The entire National Guard of the country will have become a constituent part of the regular army within the next 45 days.

Drafting of the guardsmen will be accomplished by three executive orders.

The first draft order will be issued July 15, the second July 25, and the third August 5.

The regular army is to be sent to Europe first. The last of the units of this class which can be utilized will bid farewell to American shores at a date near at hand.

Immediately after July 1 the operation of the draft will begin.

U. S. TO RUN MINES AND LINES

Trade Board Says It Is Only Way to Avert Shortage—Fuel Famine Predicted.

Washington, June 22.—Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation were recommended to congress on Wednesday by the federal trade commission as the only means of avoiding a disastrous coal shortage next winter.

"The commission believes," says the report, submitted after many months of investigation ordered by congress, "that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation. There are enough coal cars in the country, but not enough are delivered to the mines, and these cars are not moved to the point of consumption with the greatest expedition, nor are they promptly discharged."

In view of these conditions the commission recommends:

"1. That the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a government agency; that the producers of various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production, plus a uniform profit per ton (with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service); and,

"2. That the transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, be similarly pooled and operated on government account, under the direction of the president, and that all such means of transportation be operated as a unit, the owning corporations being paid a just and fair compensation which would cover normal net profit, upkeep and betterments."

SAVE RECRUITS SAYS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy Makes Vice Charges at Newport in Plea to Governor.

Washington, June 22.—Sensational charges that naval recruits at the Newport, R. I., training station are exposed to open gambling houses, immoral resorts and illegal sales of liquor were made on Wednesday by Secretary Daniels in announcing that he had appealed to Governor Beeckman.

Admiral Jellicoe's Nephew Enlists.

New York, June 22.—H. V. Jellicoe, nephew of Admiral Jellicoe of the British navy, enlisted for the English army aviation corps at the British recruiting station here. He was sent to an aviation training camp in Canada.

"Bone-Dry" Reunion at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—Old Harvard men, returning for commencement, found that the university was celebrating on a "bone-dry" schedule for the first time in its history. Drinks at class celebrations are now barred.

Take Captain for Murder.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 21.—A warrant for the arrest of Dr. William J. Condon, a captain in the United States army medical corps, was issued in connection with the murder of John V. Piper.

Kidnaping Suspect Arrested.

Springfield, Mo., June 21.—Dick Carter, against whom a warrant has been issued charging first-degree murder in connection with the kidnaping of "Buddie" Keet, was arrested in Hutchinson, Kan.

Russ Navy Commander Quits.

Petrograd, June 19.—Admiral Madimoff, commander of the Black sea fleet, has left his post and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Verdervski. General Yudevitch has been replaced by General Prjevalsky.

Diver Sinks Big Transport.

Paris, June 19.—The transport Annam was torpedoed in the Ionian sea on June 11 while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear.

HITS FOOD GAMBLERS

HOOVER SAYS SPECULATORS LOOTED COUNTRY OF $250,000,000 IN FIVE MONTHS.

SPEAKS FOR CONTROL BILL

Denies Intent to Impose Rations or Restrict Farmers' Initiative—Declares Russ Revolution Was Caused by Food Shortage.

Washington, June 21.—Food speculators have been taking $50,000,000 a month for the last five months—a total of a quarter of a billion dollars—from the American people, Herbert C. Hoover told senators on Tuesday, in explaining the purposes of the food control bill now before congress.

Mr. Hoover outlined broadly the question of prospective food supplies.

"Despite the reduced consumption of the allies they will require a larger amount of cereals next year than ever before. The allies are more isolated in food sources. It takes three times the tonnage and double the trouble to get Australian wheat. Crop failures in the Argentine give no hope of relief from there before next spring.

"The allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent of what they require. The other 40 per cent must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation. Without an adequate food supply no European population will continue the fight and we shall find ourselves alone against Germany.

"The Russian revolution was a food riot and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our government for failure of democracy through a food shortage."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill establishes a food dictatorship.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar, and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is contemplated.

MILLION U. S. MEN TO FRANCE

Gen. Pershing to Be Re-Enforced by Large Number of National Guardsmen.

Washington, June 21.—America's plans for participating in the war unfolded rapidly during the day. These things became known:

1. There will be a second draft within a few months after the first 625,000 conscripts go into training.

2. Pershing's division will be reenforced immediately by another large force of picked troops and by September 1 divisions of National Guardsmen will be moving overseas.

3. The New York National Guard will be the first. They will be followed by the Illinois militia.

Indications are that the second draft will be made not later than November and call probably another 625,000 men.

More may be called, as the general staff is planning to fill all vacancies through the draft. It may be 1,000,000 will be selected, making 1,625,000 before Christmas. Registered men must keep themselves informed as to whether or not they have been drafted. This pronouncement was issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

63 DIE ON BRITISH TRANSPORT

British Steamer Cameronian Torpedoed by U-Boat—Vessel Carried Small Number of Troops.

London, June 20.—The British transport Cameronian with a small number of troops on board, was torpedoed and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean the night of June 2. It was announced officially on Monday. Sixty-three persons, including the captain of the transport, are presumed to have died.

The Cameronian, recorded as belonging to F. Leyland & Co., Liverpool, was a vessel of 5,861 tons. It was originally the Kamerun, a Hamburg-American liner, and was one of the interned German steamers taken over by the British and renamed.

SIMS HEADS ALLIES' FLEET

American Admiral Given High Post by British—Will Guard Irish Waters.

London, June 21.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity only while the British naval commander in chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains.

State Banks Entering Reserve.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Reserve bank officials declare entry of the Guardian Savings and Trust company of Cleveland, a state bank, into the federal system, heralded a general movement of that nature.

2,000 Michigan Miners Idle.

Saginaw, Mich., June 22.—Operations in Michigan coal mines employing about two thousand men are at a standstill as the result of a strike of 200 machine workers, who demand an increase in wages.

Ignored by U. S. Minister.

London, June 21.—A dispatch from Stockholm to the Times states that the American delegates to the socialist conference, Messrs. Goldfarb and Reinstein, have not been officially recognized by the United States minister.

Oil Tanker Sunk by Diver.

New York, June 21.—The Standard oil tanker John D. Archbold, was sunk by a submarine last Saturday, three days out from a French port on her return trip to America. Five members of her crew were killed.

Boy Scouts Sell $20,000,000.

New York, June 20.—The four-day campaign of the Boy Scouts of America for the Liberty loan last week resulted in estimated sales of more than $20,000,000, it was accounced at the organization's national headquarters.

Is Only "Slackerless" Town.

Decatur, Ill., June 20.—Decatur laid claim to the title of "only slackerless town in Illinois." The police and sheriffs' forces have searched diligently to find any young men who failed to register, but without avail.

GOOD NEWS, HERE'S SOUND-PROOF ROOM

Friend Husband Can Now Rave His Head Off Without Disturbing Neighbors.

Chicago.—"For heaven's sake, keep still; do you want all the neighbors to hear you?"

Glad tidings, husbands. Friend wife soon may have no reason to utter this phrase. If you're peevish you can peeve all you want to in perfect security from the prying ears of the family above, below or next door, for Prof. Irving Hamlin, secretary of the musical conservatory at Northwestern university, has invented a sound-proof room.

Professor Hamlin furnished the following description of his invention:

"Felt-mounted steps are placed on the top and two free edges of the door frame, which are under forcible com-

Here's Sound-Proof Room.

pression when the door is closed. An invisible board with a generous fold of felt, projected by strong satteloth, moves downward by the action of the handle of the door and fills the crack between the door and the threshold. The door contains airspaces and a deadening quilt is placed in the space not occupied by the mechanism.

"Windows are treated somewhat similarly. Air spaces and quilts are placed in the walls, ceiling and floor. Ventilation is effected by introducing air through a duct in the roof to the basement, where it passes through heating coils and is washed. It flows in individual pipes to the rooms at a point near the ceiling and escapes through a pipe to the roof."

Like a one-man auto top, what could be simpler?

CHILD TELLS WEIRD TALE

Nine-Year-Old Chicago Movie Fan Has a Most Wonderful Imagination.

Chicago.—Nine-year-old Margaret Brennan is a movie fan. That, the police think, accounts for her vivid imagination.

An officer found Margaret strolling aimlessly through the loop district at five o'clock in the morning. He took her to central station.

"It happened just like things in the movies," said Margaret. "I was going to the theater Saturday night when an old man stopped me in the entrance and said: 'Do you want some ice cream?' I told him 'yes' and he whirled me away in an auto and took me to a house, where he bound me to a chair. I haven't had anything to eat all this time and I'm hungry."

The police called Michael Brennan, the child's father. He said she had run away the night before.

WIFE UNREASONABLE? MAKE LOVE TO HER!

Denver, Colo.—"If your wife is jealous of you and accuses you of things you didn't do and starts a quarrel with you on that account, don't argue with her or sass her back. Just make love to her."

This is a quotation from the advice of Hamilton Armstrong, chief of police of Denver, given to William Jacobson of Denver, when Jacobson with his sturdy wife appeared at the police station for personal repairs necessitated by a domestic passage at arms. The argumentative weapons used were a saucer and a potato masher.

Parrot Gives Fire Alarm.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The incessant screeching of a parrot saved the lives of Mr. and Mrs. William Templeton and their children of Mount Zion, near the Wyoming camp grounds, by awakening the family and giving all a chance to fight their way from the burning building.

Lightning Kills Man in Field.

Weldon, Pa. — Raymond Bushnell was struck by lightning and instantly killed while planting corn on the Seth Cranos farm here.

"Solomon's Servants."

"Solomon's servants" (Ezra 2:56-58; Nehemiah 7:57-60) were the descendants of the Canaanites reduced by Solomon to the state of slaves. They were compelled to work in the king's stone quarries and in building his palaces and cities.

First American Cent.

The first American cent was circulated in 1793. The so-called "Washington pennies" used before that date were not issued by the government and were really models of medals.

Speculation.

"I'll bet we have hash for dinner Wednesday."

"I'd take you, but for one thing."

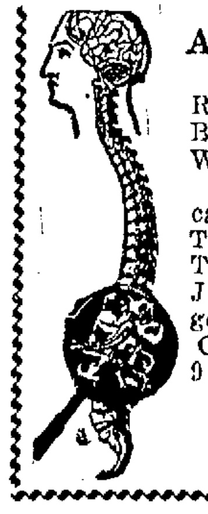
"What's that?"

"The government has made it a crime to speculate in food."

The Lack.

There does not seem to be so much enthusiasm about baseball this year. How is it?

"Well, you see, men are being demanded and in a way, scarce; fans can't afford to kill the umpires."



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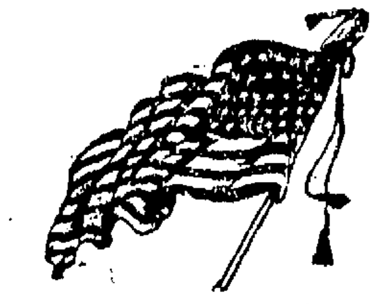


"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

The question is often asked, "How many state employes are there?" The number varies considerable during the course of the year, more being employed at one season than another, but, according to the last compilation the total number was 3,780. Of that number, the University has 1,181, consisting of 711 instructors and 470 other employees. The University is therefore the largest employing institution, having nearly one-third the total. The Normal schools, Stout Institute and other state schools have 526, of which 413 are instructors and 123 are otherwise engaged. The charitable and penal institutions have a total of 964, of which 143 are teachers in the industrial and other special schools. The judiciary employes are 67, including supreme and circuit court judges and court reporters. All other employes, including those employed in the state capitol, field workers, such as game, and forest wardens, oil inspectors, and traveling agents, number 1,003. There are about 700 employes in the state capitol, or less than one-fifth the total of state employes. More than half of all employes are engaged in the educational institutions and in educational work.—Black River Falls Journal, Secretary of State Merlin Hull's paper.

IDLERS ARE SLACKERS

Idlers are slackers! The moral tone of every community ought to make it decidedly uncomfortable for any idle person this season.

Such is the sentiment of the State Council of Defense, which finds that farmers thruout the state need extra help in cultivating and harvesting crops. It also finds that experienced farm help is not available. There are, however, many boys and men whose time is unoccupied or only partly occupied. They are not doing their full patriotic duty unless they are busy all the time at some productive employment.

The slogan of the State Council of Defense is "Every man on a job." This means that all boys and young men must work. It means that ministers, business men, clerks and others whose time is not occupied must use their spare hours and days and their vacation periods.

Let every such person register with the Labor Agent of his county Council of Defense. Then let him work when he is notified that his services are needed.

There are jobs for all and to spare. Don't be a slacker!

URGES SILO ERECTION

The University of Wisconsin is engineering a campaign to induce Wisconsin farmers to erect silos. According to those who know, the silo is not an expense to the farmer, but a money maker for him and a good thing for the state and country at large. In some instances, it is stated, the cost of a silo is almost saved the first year by the farmer who puts up one, besides which it helps to conserve the resources of the state.

It is stated that a farmer who stores his corn in a silo will receive from ten to fifteen per cent more milk from his cows than when giving them dry feed, besides which the silage is worth considerably more in other ways than if dried and fed to the cows in the shape of corn. Dry corn is not much of a milk producer, while silage is one of the best that grows.

Then, in this part of Wisconsin, there is often a season when frost comes so early that corn does not have a chance to ripen, and when it is spoiled in this manner it is of little value, while there is never a season when corn cannot be raised for the silo, giving a feed that has no equal.

In some sections of the country the farmers are so arranging things that they can have silage to feed to their milch cows the entire year, claiming in this way they can get results that cannot be equalled in any other. As these men are those who have made a study of the feeding proposition from a scientific view point, they should know what they are talking about.

A trip thru the country will show that the successful dairymen are those who have a silo and who have had one for a number of years past, and this alone tells the story.

WAGE WARFARE FOR BUMPER POTATO CROP

Over 300,000 acres of Wisconsin land will soon have been planted to potatoes, but next fall's crop is not assured until noxious weeds, potato beetle and blight have been successfully combatted.

How this can best be done is pointed out in a bulletin recently issued by the University of Wisconsin.

Killing weeds by early working of the fields will save hand labor later in the season.

The spike tooth harrow or some other light cultivation tool should be run over the field to kill young weeds before the potato rows become visible. Regular cultivation follows. High hilling is not advisable if there is danger of drought, but may be practiced in the cooler sections or where the land is heavy to provide for better drainage. On sandy soils level cultivation is best.

Potato spraying involves two periods, first the control of the beetle in July, and later the use of Bordeaux mixture against blight.

In hot moist weather the "bugs" will hatch rapidly and do much damage unless promptly killed with poisons. Paris green, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, is recommended, or dry arsenate of lead, 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water, may be used.

Spraying for blight commonly begins during the first week of August. The weather, condition of growth, and general danger will largely determine the frequency of application. This is the formula for Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate, 8 pounds, stone lime, 10 pounds, and water 100 gallons.

FIFTY KINDS OF LICENSES ASSESSED IN WISCONSIN

About 60 different activities are assessed license fees in the 128 cities of Wisconsin, and diverse practices are in vogue in various localities, according to an inquiry recently made by the municipal reference bureau of the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

Some of the activities and things which are licensed are bill posters, dairy men, distributers of medicine, plumbers, pool tables, runners and solicitors, entertainments, shows, exhibits, menageries, excavators of streets and sidewalks, storage of gun powder, drugs, drain layers, drays, motorcycles, building within the fire limit, building movers, laying of service pipes, theaters, opera houses, transient merchants, vehicles for transportation, stands for pop corn, candy and lunch, second hand stores, making of sidewalks, and autoes for hire.

License fees for the selling of liquor range from $100 in 37 cities to $1,000 in one city, $500 is charged in 27 cities. Some 55 cities charge pharmacists $10 a year for selling liquors.

Moving picture houses are charged from $10 to $60 a year.

Dogs are licensed in all cities with a fairly uniform fee of $1 or $2. Fortune tellers and clairvoyants are prohibited in many cities and in others they are charged $10 a day. Circus license fees range from $25 a day to $500 a day.

VEGETABLE SPECIALIST TO EASTERN COLLEGE

J. R. Hepler, in charge of classes in vegetable gardening and greenhouse work at the University of Wisconsin for the past six years, has resigned to accept the position of assistant professor of horticulture at the New Hampshire Agricultural college, at Durham. Mr. Hepler, who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculure and an experienced truck grower, is quite well known in Wisconsin, where he has done extension demonstration work at farmers' institutes and schools, in addition to his instruction work at the College of Agriculture.

WILL CORN MATURE?

If present crop conditions are any criterion, only good growing weather in July and August, accompanied by a September without killing frosts, will insure maturing the great corn crop of the north. Spring grains and hay promise excellent crops, but though corn has come well, with scarcely a hill missing in most fields, it has made but small growth and June has continued cold and backward. This combined with the fact that much of the low land has either not been planted or was planted after June 15th, would indicate the very reasonable expectation of the necessity of harvesting an immature corn crop.

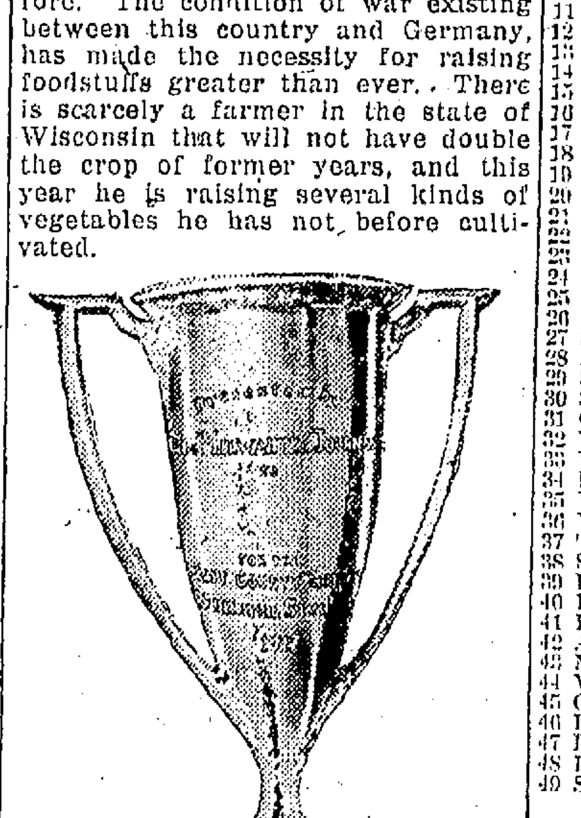
With this outlook the live stock farmer without a silo, or without sufficient silage capacity, is in poor condition for economical milk and beef production next winter. The silo spells economy for the best of corn crops, but it is an absolute necessity if reasonable returns are to be expected from an immature crop.

One man has said: "There ought to be a million silos built and filled before the growing season is over. They will not only help to win the war but to make living cheaper after the war." Yes, we need more, many more silos. We need them to feed our dairy cows to the best advantage and to secure maximum returns. This year, if never before, a silo will more than pay for itself in a year. The next two months the farm slogan should be: "Build a Silo." To some this may seem altruistic patriotism, but to us it is essentially good judgment and sound business foresight dictated by intelligent self interest.

The desire for a silo has entered many a farmer's thought, but he has neglected to translate that desire into action. Don't put off until too late, until the necessity of a silo is demonstrated. It will then be too late. It is to be hoped the corn crop will mature; but even should our hope be realized, the silo will be a good investment. The successful man considers and acts, the unsuccessful man merely considers.—Reprint of editorial in Hoard's Dairyman of July 6, 1917.

THE JOURNAL CUP

More people than ever before will be interested in the Wisconsin State fair in 1917. One of the main departments—that of farming and the raising of fruits, vegetables and the like, will be larger, too, than ever before. The condition of war existing between this country and Germany, has made the necessity for raising foodstuffs greater than ever. There is scarcely a farmer in the state of Wisconsin that will not have double the crop of former years, and this year he is raising several kinds of vegetables he has not before cultivated.



For this reason, the county exhibits at the State fair will be larger and more numerous than in past years. Counties that have not entered competition for The Journal cup, and blue ribbons in former years, will this year be early on the ground with their exhibits.

The cup is a beautiful piece of the silversmith's art. The base is 5 inches high, while the cup itself is 14—a total of 19 inches. From handle to handle, it measures 11 inches.

On one side the lettering is already done, with the exception of the name of the county which will receive the cup for the best exhibit, and reads: "Presented by The Milwaukee Journal to ——— county for the best county exhibit in the Wisconsin State Fair of 1917."

It will be on exhibit in one of the downtown stores just previous to the fair, which will be from September 9 to 15.

REAL DANGER

She—Do you really believe that kissing is dangerous?

He—Well—er—I believe it sometimes results in a breach of promise suit.

REAL THING

Guest—Waiter, I see you have turtle soup on the menu. Is it mock turtle?

Waiter—No, sah; jis' plain eberyday mud turtle, sah.

County Registration List

(Continued from last week)

CITY OF MARSHFIELD THIRD WARD PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Pors, Charles M.	65 Haus, Lewis P.
2 Witt, Edward O.	66 Zettler, Arthur
3 Hahn, Emil W.	67 Ebsen, Henry R.
4 Colby, R. E. A.	68 Eggebrecht, W. M.
5 Dix, Carl O.	69 Finger, Benj. H.
6 Lester, Frank J.	70 Rhodes, Wm. H.
7 Sebold, Bernard	71 Lee, Richard
8 Allen, Lisle F.	72 Weaver, Clinton
9 Anderson, R. F.	73 Stengl, Alfred
10 Lorge, Henry J.	74 Schillman, A. E.
11 Adler, Leo	75 Donhard, John J.
12 Oestreich, H.	76 Ettel, William
13 Braem Fred	77 Nelson, Harry O.
14 Thorn Carl L.	78 Jost, John
15 Berg Leo Henry	79 Staeck, Joseph
16 Butler, Frank J.	80 Fohl, Louis
17 Campbell, A. J.	81 Somers, Chas. A.
18 Sartell, James E.	82 Barkley, Wm.
19 Blodgett, Guy E.	83 Sommers, Herman
20 Spaulding, T. D.	84 Arendt, E. C. L.
21 Konf, John	85 Tremmel, Matt P.
22 Wood, Geo. S. Jr.	86 Raudles, Clare L.
23 Wissink, G. J.	87 Schuh, Leo J.
24 Kult, Emil P.	88 Krieg, Thomas
25 Korth, Alfred	89 Demick, John C.
26 Fehrenbach, C. A.	90 Atwood, Harry W.
27 Hasselbalch, J.	91 Laschinski, F.
28 Glamann, Ewald	92 Steinert, Arthur
29 Walterbach, E. H.	93 Pleckham, Harvey
30 Pors, Wm. Emil	94 Grewohl, Emil
31 Tollefson, E. L.	95 Maurer, John
32 Doege, Karl H.	96 Winstrom, Elmer
33 Normington, C. S.	97 Larkin, John L.
34 Barr, Edw. B.	98 Konf, John J.
35 Ganzel, C. E.	99 Putt, Arthur
36 Christensen, J. S.	100 Elmer, Casner
37 Walterbach, J. A.	101 Jones, Robt. C.
38 Wissink, Jos.	102 Martin, A. H.
39 Christensen, W. O.	103 Schuh, William
40 Johnson, George	104 Wilcott, Henry
41 Rogers, Hilary J.	105 Jones, Fred
42 Berg, Nicholas F.	106 Poppy, Ernst
43 Mields, Hugo	107 Trierweiler, W.
44 Beltz, V. X.	108 Hensey, Alf. W.
45 Blum, Paul	109 Bartmann, H. C.
46 Sperrbecker, Alf.	110 Schmidt, Edw. M.
47 Ganger, Wm. H.	111 Parks, Edward
48 St. Dennis, L.	112 Witt, Theo. O.
49 Baumann, F. G.	113 King, Wm. A. A.
50 Schmidt, Anton	114 Reese, Peter
51 Lindsley, C. A.	115 Prusow, Max
52 Witt, H. O. C.	116 Krings, M. F.
53 Martin, Geo. L.	117 Sawicki, Jos.
54 Judkins, Glenn D.	118 Trierweiler, N. F.
55 Rasmussen A. J.	119 Eckes, T. H.
56 Salter, Louis A.	120 Zettler, A. G.
57 Wiltgen, Peter J.	121 Keston, Edw. G.
58 Sperrbecker, V. A.	122 Schmidt, H. J.
59 Hansen, Vinton	123 Finnean, R. T.
60 Soles, Walter H.	124 Eckes, Ray J.
61 Tollefson, R. H.	125 Schuh, Edward
62 Severns, James	126 Wein, A. G. H.
63 Staeck, John	127 Witt, Theodore
64 Blodgett, Jerre B.	

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FOURTH WARD PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Quade, Ferd.	88 Gehler, Hugo A.
2 Trowbridge, E. E.	89 Wilson, R. L.
3 Vannedon, C. J.	90 Weisse, W. F. A.
4 Boullen, Jos.	91 Dickerson, E. C.
5 Miller, Mike W.	92 Wilson, Carl K.
6 Stock, Otto	93 Sadowski, Fred
7 Emmerich, A. P.	94 Nelson, August
8 Furstenberg,	95 Callies, R. H.
9 Miller, I. J.	96 Hahn, Paul
10 Rochon, Wm. J.	97 Krasin, W.
11 Laemle, A. M.	98 Multer, Peter P.
12 Ewer, Arthur	99 Kroll, Wm. R.
14 Krueger, L. C.	100 Jadack, J. J. Jr.
13 Welton, And. D.	101 Smith, C. D.
15 Krueger, G. H.	102 Kohl, Edw. C.
16 Leitritz, E. O.	103 Winch, Ray.
17 Davis, Ernest C.	104 Kloskey, Leo T.
18 Martin, Chas. H.	105 Miller, Mike J.
19 Moeller, Oscar	106 Anderson, H. S.
20 Rakow, Wm. C.	107 Reichart, E. C.
21 Moldenhauer, A. H.	108 Kestel, M. J.
22 Wolf, Philip	109 Oliver, S. C.
23 Sherman, Jas. H.	110 Parks, Ray G.
24 Schiller, G.	111 McDonald, J. S.
25 Blum, Peter Jr.	112 Strauss, Edw. L.
26 Lueck, Otto Emil	113 Hintz, Fred E.
27 Murphy, A. C.	114 Schmidt, L. A.
28 Ettel, Frank	115 Storm, Emil G.
29 Whitney, G. W.	116 Heaslett, C. N.
30 Aschenbrenner, A.	117 Wendt, Theo. A.
31 Kelly, C.	118 McKenna, J. L.
32 Krier, Peter J.	119 Kalbskopf, R. J.
33 Loche, R. D.	120 Schiller, Otto
34 Reeths, Fred Jr.	121 Gross, Chas. F.
35 Harrington, R. H.	122 Bergan, Christ
36 McDonald, T. F.	123 Steinmetz, F. L.
37 Ettel, John	124 Hauf, Fred
38 Spencer, Robt. H.	125 Eckes, Peter
40 Miller, Edw. H.	126 Franckowiak, W.
39 Wendt, Irvin W.	127 Imoehl, Wm. J.
41 Kehrberg, August	128 Herkert, John Jr.
42 Hartnett, Lee G.	129 Imoehl, August
43 Kehrberg, Otto K.	130 Herkert, Chas.
44 Miner, W. E.	131 Roeckelein, J. C.
45 Jacobson, T. C.	132 Diem, John C.
46 Sherwood, Roy G.	133 Mueller, F. J.
47 Buresch, Emil W.	134 Bores, Leonard
48 Wharfield, H.	135 Scheibe, Hugo E.
49 Stebling, H. J.	136 Haight, Geo. W.
50 Mechler, Edw. C.	138 Wellner, Geo.
51 Goggins, Bernard	137 Wellner, Anton
52 Beck, Robt. H.	139 Weber, H. C.
53 Goldbach, J. W. Jr.	140 Zenner, Mike
54 O'Leary, Don	141 Fulhofer, John
55 Leith, Roy J.	142 Lex, Elmer J.
56 Billings, C. D.	143 Kraemer, E. C. A.
57 Martin, W. A.	144 Fohl, Edward
58 Miller, E. A.	145 May, Arthur
59 Campbell, J. A.	146 Bohmann, Louis
60 Ettel, Joseph	147 Specht, Frank
61 Sherwood, J. R.	148 Off, Joe
62 Goodin, G. R.	149 Steinwagner, M.
63 Wilhelm, H. A.	150 Mioskowski, L.
64 Schuler, G. H.	151 Hunter, A. A.
65 Schuler, Carl W.	152 Wein, F. A.
66 Lubeck, E. A.	153 Noll, Geo. Wm.
67 Goldbach, F. W.	154 Beck, Jos. A.
68 LaBelle, V. J.	155 Kehrberg, H. F.
69 Krahn, Elmer R.	156 Moltner, Herman
70 Krahn, Fred L.	157 Gilsdorf, A. A.
71 Ledger, E. M.	158 Wharfield, A. C.
72 Ledger, R. W.	159 Small, Hannie
73 Storm, Alfred H.	160 Schoenck, G.
74 Michels, M. P.	161 Jones, Merritt
75 Stauber, Frank A.	162 Kupper, R.
76 Hendricks, Alb.	163 Steinwagner, J.
77 Weber, H. J.	164 Johnson, Alvin
78 Soles, Louis F.	165 Holum, S.
79 VanKulen, J. A.	166 Hansen, Max
80 Pinlon, J. F.	167 Frohman, G.
81 Warner, Rudolph	168 Chase, John
82 Winch, R. C.	169 Compeau, A.
83 Bradle, John	170 Conley, Dennis
84 Freund, Fred	171 Hoffman, Anton
85 Binder, F. J.	172 Worlund, Victor
86 Rossman, Edw.	173 Hill, Edward
87 Clark, C. A.	

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FIFTH WARD PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Pearson, G. J.	50 Kick, Leo
3 Ott, Martin	51 DeLine, Henry J.
2 Meyers, Don C.	52 Rasmussen, W. B.
4 Kenney, Wm. R.	53 Hodgden, J. G.
6 Deming, W. E.	54 Emig, Adam
7 Binnebose, G. H.	55 Milligan, A. R.
5 Reese, A. H. A.	56 Kleinheinz, E. F.
8 Salzman, Riley L.	57 Pankow, R. W.
9 Lemke, J. M. L.	58 Krause, Alf. C.
10 Kelly, T. H.	59 Kleinheinz, F. J.
11 Kruck, M. R.	60 Andrzejewoski, F.
12 Wegner, Victor W.	61 Reynolds, W. A.
13 Sullivan, J. J.	62 Waszak, John F.
14 Oligny, C. E.	63 Fleming, Ole S.
15 Buckley, Wm. J.	64 Johnson, Arthur
16 Cohen, S. D.	65 Schenk, W. A.
17 Brady, Arthur	66 Dickof, C. P.
18 Lamere, Ray	67 Loiselle, L. L.
19 Gordon, Fred R.	68 Krause, W. W.
20 Albert, Wm. G.	69 Hunt, Hale W.
21 Lombard, Ross E.	70 Wahle, Geo. H.
22 Fleckenstein, C. E.	71 Packard, Silas L.
23 Anderson, W. G.	72 Nelson, C. B.
24 Merkel, Wm. M.	73 Kotas, Clarence
25 Kleinheinz, A. A.	74 Oliver, Wm. P.
26 Chase, Arthur M.	75 Stiele, Harold O.
27 Schiefelbein, G. C.	76 Gaier, Chas. P.
28 Anderson, E. J.	77 Wildish, H. O.
29 Schroeder, H. C. E.	78 Hodgden, H. H.
30 Smith, Edw. S.	79 Harper, Geo. B.
31 Carey, Leo A.	80 Werner, John
32 Wynhoff, Frank J.	81 Rienow, Wm. C.
33 Volk, Floyd F.	82 Bresemann, F. W.
34 Bloczynski, John	83 Eckes, Alex
35 Winterburn, L. F.	84 Werner, Joseph
36 Winterburn, B. F.	85 Mess, Ernest L.
37 Tatroe, Harry H.	86 Kranig, V. J.
38 Sorenson, Chas.	87 Olstinski, Edw.
39 Hemphill, J. K.	88 Rogney, W. C.
40 Bleuttler, John P.	89 Korth, Louis
41 Hoffman, O. J.	91 Rienow, H. F.
42 Arens, Albert	90 Adler, John P.
43 McCallister, T. O.	92 Nands, Emil.
44 Worden, Bert E.	93 Wallner, R. H.
45 Opperman, J. L.	94 Siemers, Henry J.
46 Hart, George W.	95 Kumbler, Frank
47 Davison, K. F.	96 Lussenden, A. J.
48 Pirwitz, Paul	97 Trapp, Albert
49 Slocum, Neal E.	98 Witt, Henry W.

CITY OF MARSHFIELD SIXTH WARD PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Wirth, Edw. H.	29 Shay, Daniel E.
2 Satterlee, C. M.	30 Schneider, W. J.
3 Sheff, Edw. J.	31 Meyer, John
4 Horn, Wm. H.	32 Lesselyoung, Wm.
5 Uthmeier, R. W.	33 Merkel, Edw. A.
6 Plier, George	34 Wagner, B. E.
7 Stangl, John J.	35 Bruckert, A. R.
8 Lahman, John A.	36 Jarckel, Emil G.
9 Beselar, Wm. F.	37 Theby, R. J.
10 Purdy, C. A.	38 Hollish, Bernie
11 Stangl, Joe	39 Dick, Bernard
12 Schiller, Wm. T.	40 Thor, Joseph
13 Carlson, Anton J.	41 Roggenbauer, R.
14 Luber, Roy C.	42 Weinfurtner, A. M.
15 Wagner, Jos. B.	43 Pilsner, Louis A.
16 Petrack, Frank	44 Kromanaker, J.
17 Lehnard, E. F.	45 Oetman, Fred L.
18 Apfel, Floyd	46 Wagner, M. J.
19 Schmelter, A. C.	47 Rhyner, Oswald
20 Belton, Grover E.	48 Strohman, Jos.
21 Hodgden, Milton	49 Wein, Charley W.
22 Seymour, H. F.	50 Konf, Andrew
23 Gruber, Carl	51 Rodesch, Joe
24 Varsho, Serial A.	52 Schroeder, H. F.
25 Juno, W. F. J.	53 Stroman, John
26 Fehrenbach, W. H.	54 Ballam, Geo. A.
27 Schultz, Paul	55 Baumann, P. P.
28 Purdy, W. D.	56 Seidl, Louis A.

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Voeel, Jos. F.	36 Kohlbeck, Louis
2 Wanke, John	37 Wunrow, Adolph
3 Pankratz, And.	38 Seidel, Leopold L.
4 Pankratz, John Jr.	39 Jacklin, H. M.
5 Durst, John C.	40 Hasselberger, J.
6 Horwick, George	41 Tows, C. F. J.
7 Regner, Wenzel	42 Wenzl, Mike
8 Gerl, Joseph G.	43 Pankratz, Louis
9 Jadack, Ed.	44 Cramer, Paul P.
10 Kolbeck, Joseph	45 Wenzel, Joseph
11 Seidel, Alb. M.	46 Wanke, Frank W.
12 Heintz, Alf. A.	47 Meyer, O. J.
13 Wolf, Jacob	48 Kampschroer, J. J.
14 Wunrow, E. H.	49 Meyer, H. A.
15 Ebbe, Wesley	50 Schneider, Edw.
16 Haas, Jos. W.	51 Federwitz, Fred
17 Zinthafer, R.	52 Federwitz, A. J.
18 Duchow, John L.	53 Ohm, Emil Carl
19 Wendt, A. W. H.	54 Eckwall, G. C.
20 Bauer, Geo. H.	55 Eckwall, W. R.
21 Seidl, Wm. F.	56 Bauer, Joseph S.
22 Schmidt, H. H.	57 Kennedy, John F.
23 Nelson, Carter N.	58 Bauer, M. N.
24 Ohm, Fred W.	59 Freehauf, C. G.
25 Winkert, Richard	60 Bohnke, C. L.
26 Arts, John	61 Arndt, Ewalt
27 Schindhelm, F.	62 Seidel, Frank J.
28 Rauscher, Joseph	63 Newman, Anton
29 Multerer, F. X.	64 Rank, Chas. J.
30 Federwitz, Paul	65 Pritzl, John A.
31 Durst, Geo. A.	66 Palecek, Frank
32 Heintz, Fred C.	67 Merkel, Felix
33 Kuntza, M.	68 Gruel, Joseph
34 Rau, Henry	69 Kautzer, Wm. J.
35 Zinthefer, E.	70 Cramer, Edmund

TOWN OF MILLADORE PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Price, Arnold B.	60 Stuecke, A. C.
2 Gebert, S. A.	61 Kocian, Joe
3 Kohlbeck, A. M.	62 Brandl, Charles
4 Manel, Frank J.	63 Heitzinger, Geo.
5 Manel, Anton T.	64 Konash, Edward
6 Peterson, A. W.	65 Benish, Joseph
7 Augustine, Frank	66 Peterman, H. F.
8 Younger, Joseph	67 Konop, Jos. F.
9 Wotruba, Jas. A.	68 Peterman, F. J.
10 Hausl, William	69 Kobel, Jos. Jr.
11 Russ, Fred W.	70 Treml, Joe I.
12 Schaufhauser, E. F.	72 Curtis, Ralph G.
13 Augustine, Peter	71 Manuel, H. G.
14 Ashbeck, Wm.	73 Gebert, A. R.
15 Roller, Joe	74 Hoffman, Frank L.
16 Brey, Frank B.	75 Peterman, Edw. C.
17 Pangratz, Mike	76 Jens, Bernard J.
18 Hickerty, Fred	77 Altman, Chas.
19 Diehtel, Frank	78 Ashbeck, Peter
20 Brook, William	79 Kobel, Charles
21 Brey, Wm. P.	80 Kavanagh, J. M.
22 Keding, Arthur	81 Brandl, And. C.
23 Grassel, W. G.	82 Zellner, Edw. L.
24 Russ, H. A.	83 Felt, James
25 Sherack, Joe	84 Haumschild, John
26 Schmidt, Edw. F.	85 Bernat, Martin
27 Haumschild, E.	86 Kelnhofer, Geo.
28 Jaeckels, C.	87 Mancel, Adolph
29 Pavlick, A. J.	88 Malik, Frank A.
30 Klingbeil, R.	89 Fernberg, Wm. R.
31 Bineen, Joe	90 Hoffman, F. H.
32 Manel, Jos. J.	91 Heller, Willie
33 Prys, Edward	92 Brozek, Joseph
34 Witt George J.	93 Altman, Oswald
35 Jicha, Frank,	94 Lang, Christian
36 Cooper, A. B.	95 Wilfahrt, J. G.
37 Thull, Arnold J.	96 Wilfahrt, F.
38 Bonifarz, F. R.	97 Altman, John A.
39 Cervney, Jas. G.	98 Kobel, George
40 Melziva, Emil	99 Schofhauser, I.
41 Malik, James F.	100 Mancel, F. M.
42 Cherney, Frank	101 Weinfurter, C.
43 Kunetinger, L. Jr.	102 Felt, Joseph P.
44 Kundinger, M. Jr.	102 Manel, Joseph N.
45 Strueck, Fred	104 Tic, Joe
46 Obst, Charles	105 Duncan, E. K.
47 Kocian, Chas. H.	106 Kollross, W.
48 Felt, James W.	107 Brandl, Jos. G.
49 Felt, Edward C.	108 Zellner, Joseph,
50 Hausl, Edward	109 Johns, R. E.
51 Rohl, Frank	110 Kelnhofer, F.
52 Hoffman, James	111 Kelnhofer, M.
53 Hoffman, Frank	112 Koller, Mike
54 Brey, Ed P.	113 Lilly, Bert
55 Rohl, Chas. Jr.	114 Kocian, James
56 Kohl, William	115 Kocian, Edward
57 Merrill, H. F.	116 Russ, Paul
58 Thompson, G. L.	117 Bickel, F. H.
59 Jankoutz, James	

VILLAGE OF NEKOOSA PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Arnold, John	70 Champley, C. C.
2 Sorenson, Nels G.	71 Yeager, Anton J.
3 Fagan, Ralph E.	72 Simmet, Edw. H.
4 Milka, F. W.	73 Smolarek, P. J.
5 Handt, Chas. E.	74 Papenfus, H. J.
6 Rohde, Frank F.	75 Craig, Sam E.
8 Crowns, Geo. H.	76 Minkey, Hugo C.
7 Brown, Gottlieb	77 Arendt, Jos. P.
9 Brooks, S. E.	78 Ulrich, John J.
10 Harring, Chas. L.	79 Jochem, Matt
11 Packenham, Edw.	80 Rubss, Mike J.
12 Denis, Ross M.	81 Anderson, G. A.
13 Friedrich, Robt.	82 Holdorf, A. J.
14 Pann, John Fred	83 Foley, Geo. H.
15 Huber, Leo J.	84 Lwser, Arthur T.
16 Henderson, R. O.	85 Kirst, Peter N.
17 Baroz, Stanley	86 Gladding, G. A.
18 King, Walter N.	87 Buchanan, D. A.
19 Woneik, Joseph	88 Bogo, August
20 Koth, Herman	89 Robinson, A. H.
21 Marquardt, L.	90 Youngchild, L. F.
22 Laffer, Harold	91 Harring, Jacob W.
23 Sarver, Arthur L.	92 Engwall, Oscar R
24 Regan, John Joe	93 Boyles, Frank E.
25 Bentz, Fred A.	94 Hamel, John
26 VanKuth, J. H.	95 Rogenski, John
27 Mans, Walter N.	96 Wright, Edgar L.
28 Wellner, Roy E.	97 Withers, C. E.
29 Schliebe, M. E. F.	98 Martinson, L. H.
30 Lutzer, Julius	99 Smith, Irvin L.
31 Weinfuter, L. K.	100 Crowns, C. R.
32 Milka, John A.	101 Wrysinsky, F. S.
33 Johns, E. L. C.	102 McLellan, L. G.
34 Jochem, Nicholas	103 Johnston, R. A.
35 Wipfli, Alf. D.	104 Neumfeldt, E.
36 Houden, Emil A.	105 McLellan, F. H.
37 Packenham, H. G.	106 Bulgrin, C. W.
38 Woods, Lewis J.	107 Blackburn, Thos.
39 Rohde, Edwin E.	108 Rawlins, H. C. M.
40 Houden, A. T.	109 Freiberg, E. P.
41 Nolan, Geo. W.	110 Belgert, G. C.
42 Huggins, Harold	111 Koller, I. K.
43 Damper, H. J.	112 Hinkley, P. L.
44 Friesch, S. J.	113 Frozler, Wm. W.
45 Finegan, E. J.	114 Lee, Charles H.
46 Arnett, Geo. C.	115 Nelson, Otto C.
47 Houden, Wm. F.	116 Henry, Geo. P.
48 McLean, Jay Joe	117 Hodges, Wm. H.
49 Drews, Alb. W.	118 Milka, Thos. G.
50 Piekarski, Louie	119 Smith, Jesse
51 Garske, Walter E.	120 Youngchild, R. A.
52 Kaja, Jos. F.	121 Hoyt, Lester J.
54 Simmet, A. L.	122 Schmidt, H. A.
53 Arntz, Henry A.	123 Martinson, Edw.
55 Youngchild, E. E.	124 Ruder, Alb. A.
56 Billings, J. D.	125 Dantoler, L. S.
57 Vilas, Thos. P.	126 Gould, Archie D.
58 Ruskowsky, W. H.	127 Martinson, Frank
59 Powers, John B.	128 Timlin, E. C.
60 Scott, Myron L.	129 Barrand, C. A.
61 McLean, C. W.	130 Hansen, Carl E.
62 Ruskowsky, W. F.	131 Mann, Harry B.
63 Shafman, H. F.	132 Wypych, Jos.
64 Hook, Edward	133 Hoynoski, J.
65 Edwards, Jos. C.	136 Vandenberg, A.
66 Czech, Joseph	135 Slwick, Stanley
67 McLean, Geo. A.	134 Boyer, Roman
68 Treleven, Chas. E.	137 Mohlke, Geo. C.
69 Kinas, Edward	

TOWN OF PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Steinert, Herman	24 Schlaupitz, H. A.
2 Thiloff, Peter	25 Darling, Alb. T.
3 Chultz, Nick	26 Haase, Henry F.
4 Mills, Ralph V.	27 Schauer, C. P. A.
5 Raufman, E. F.	28 Schauer, W. A. T.
6 Raufman, O. B.	29 Follmann, V. P.
7 Anderson, R. T.	30 Vehrs, R. J. G.
8 Arendt, Geo. J.	31 Graf, Charles E.
9 Arendt, Peter J.	32 Haase, Alb. W.
10 Gulbronson, S. C.	33 Gaulke, Geo. A.
11 Gulbronson, C. J.	34 Arendt, Frank
12 Holz, Emil H.	35 Pataska, S.
13 Neinfeldt, Otto	36 Schmidt, G. A.
14 Dugan, Harry J.	37 Kershasky, F. J.
15 Kirst, John J.	38 Tazelaar, D. M.
16 Greene, Patrick	39 Follmann, Geo.
17 Marth, Louis F.	40 Kloncinski, J. O.
18 Schaffenberger, E. H.	41 Larsen, Oscar
19 Schaffenberger, A. W.	42 Beye, Cornelius
20 Babcock, R. R.	43 Woolcock, C. T.
21 Wittenberg, W. C. F.	44 (Void)
22 Arendt, John	45 Protteau, C. L.
23 Reichert, Jos. J.	46 Raufman, A. R. W.

VILLAGE PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Alexander, J. E.	47 Jackson, Alvin R.
2 Shinn, Harlo O.	48 Cahill, Edw. O.
3 Jantz, Edw. F.	49 Brennan, Neil M.
4 Pyrne, A. C.	50 Jero, Walter C.
5 Sipes, Robert A.	51 Swanson, Harry
6 Bryant, O. F.	52 Padgham, L. J.
7 Struelewicz, D.	53 VerBunker, E. M.
8 Janke, Carl E.	54 Dalley, Irving
9 Lampe, Alexius Jr.	55 Gleason, Edw. P.
10 Borskey, S. C.	56 Dagneau, Benj.
11 Shepinski, Frank	57 Wendland, H. E.
12 Shepinski, A.	58 Stone, Irving D.
13 Paulson, Martin	59 Millenbach, C. F.
14 Roland, B. H. Jr.	60 Tibbs, Merritt L.
15 Vickery, Irving	61 Krebuke, A. W.
16 Bardeleben, H.	62 Howe, Tom F.
17 Neuman, A. Jr.	63 Panzer, John
18 Hiltz, Lloyd A.	64 Rehman, Rudolph
19 Siewert, Michael	65 Pluke, Andrew
20 Kraske, Carl L.	66 Dusterdeck, Wm.
21 Pae, Joseph	67 Pryne, C. B.
22 Sauter, Frank J.	68 Zaleski, Alex
23 Deyo, Harry	69 Hierl, M. Jr.
24 Bruener, James	70 Arendt, Paul
25 Merrick, L. E.	71 Sovinski, Alex
26 Case, Theny	72 Draper, Roy
27 Kuhn, H. F. A.	73 Platz, John
28 Wilhorn, R. F.	74 Cwiklinski, P.
29 Foote, Walter F.	75 Paulson, G.
30 Hinkley, Ervin G.	76 Prorkowski, S.
31 Smallbrook, H. A.	77 Smith, Bill
32 Stone, Nels P.	78 Swiercceske, Felix
33 Leverence, Alb.	79 Flisakowske, W.
35 Arnold, Jos. A.	80 Wollock, John
36 Johnson, Edmund	81 Becker, Lewis
37 Westover, Jesse	83 Capitain, John
38 Ahlgren, John	84 King, George E.
39 Lezotte, Walter	85 Wendland, Otto
40 Telemko, H.	86 Stelzer, Matt
41 Shimanski, John	87 Bender, George
42 Zintek Walter	88 Lande, John
43 Schiller, Gustav	89 Nelson, Carl
44 Leverance, John	90 Wanta, Peter
45 Tucker, David W.	91 Pryne, Jesse E.
46 Paulson, Henry	92 Noel, Frank A.

CITY OF PITTSVILLE PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Smith, Eddie A.	23 McBurney, W. D.
2 Ludewig, Carl J.	24 Brown, Robt. E.
3 Leach, Robert W.	25 Cleary, Thos. M.
4 McCoy, LuVerne	26 Adamsbeck, W. R.
5 Hummel, Ansil	27 Bullough, Sam'l
6 Haumschild, R.	28 Salter, John F.
7 Domke, Theo. B.	29 Siewert, Hubert
8 Lunday, R. E.	30 Salter, Geo. H.
9 Covey, Marvin C.	31 Janz, George H.
10 Burns, Harry R.	32 Heath, Roy M.
11 Parker, Geo. J.	33 Favell, C. A.
12 Burns, Albert L.	34 Lust, Wm. John
13 Speich, Edw. W.	35 Speich, Fred G.
14 Karbowski, Alex	36 Bragstad, John O.
15 Peak, Melvin A.	37 Baum, John
16 Rowlee, Frank W.	38 O'Boyle, M. J.
17 Hammel, Roy	39 Duckey, O. M.
18 Arntz, Louis N.	40 Whittingham, G.
19 Fishbeck, Geo. F.	41 Smith, Fred E.
20 Brown, Fred M.	42 Hammel, Daniel
21 Agrimson, J. A.	43 Newhall, Harry A.
22 Landford, Bert H.	

TOWN OF REMINGTON PRECINCT

No.	No.
1 Lubbers, L. E.	Meier, Willie
2 Joyce, Redmond	27 Woehlert, Otto
3 Ammer, Wm. F.	28 Hand, Percy
4 James, Andy	29 Wilson, Edward
5 Kurbowski, S.	30 Wilson, William
6 Kammerlod, O. P.	31 Bear Chief, Fred
7 Pratt, James C.	32 Bear Chief, C.
8 Boden, C. S.	33 Kotlewski, S. F.
9 Stout, Alpha R.	34 Kotlewski, J. B.
10 VanWormer, H. C.	35 Bowden, Jas. R.
11 Boden, Crl H.	36 Thomas, C. J.
12 Levin, Edwin	37 Brost, L. J.
13 Seebruck, Joseph	38 Wright, John A.
14 Seebruck, John	39 Walters, J. D.
15 Tiffany, E. A.	40 Rutz, A. W. A.
16 Wales, Geo. A.	41 Long, Eugene L.
17 Crowley, C. C.	42 Meirs, Rudolph
18 Bratley, Fred C.	43 Meier, Walter
19 Galloway, J. C.	44 Sundet, A. O.
20 Fate, Julius H.	45 Caylor, Algon L.
21 Zimmerman, J. G.	46 Brost, L. F.
22 Zimmerman, W. L.	47 Karbowski, B.
23 McGlinn, James	48 Landig, John
24 Groerich, F. W.	49 Griffith, Lawrence
25 Bear Chief Jos.	

(Continued next week)

Divergent Opinion

Men's difference brings complaining
That frets us more and more.
What one calls entertaining,
Another calls a bore.

Every girl knows a lot of things that she doesn't want her fellow to know that she knows.

THE FARMER KICKED

But Some Figures Gave Him a Different Point of View

A merchant in a western town showed a farmer a buggy priced at $90, and the farmer kicked because twenty years ago his father bought one just like it for $60.

Then the merchant looked up the sale and found that the father had turned in 300 bushels of corn for that buggy, and he told the farmer's son to deliver him 300 bushels of corn and he would give him:

One $90 buggy.
One $75 wagon.
One $20 suit of clothes.
One $20 dress.
One $5 baby dress.
One $5 crib.
One $3 box of cigars.
$10 worth of sugar.
$10 worth of tea.
$100 worth of gasoline.
$15 worth of lubricating oil.

The total figures $365, as the value of 300 bushels of corn, and it is needless to say the high cost of living disappeared from the farmer's mind and he bought the buggy.

Some such reckoning as this might be a good thing for those people who are "throwing fits" over the proposition to tax excess profits, with inevitable result of speedy cure.—Chicago News.

GRIDDLE CAKE SUPPLY LARGE ONE THIS YEAR

Consumers of griddle cakes! Word has gone out that Wisconsin farmers this year are listening to the voice of the shrewd Guinea hen, the burden of whose call is—

"Buckwheat! Buckwheat!"

Not since 1889-90, when the buckwheat acreage of Wisconsin reached its highest point, and the fame of Badger buckwheat flour spread to all the kitchens of the northwest, has there been such an apparent statewide interest in this important short-season cereal.

According to the most recent map of the United States department of agriculture, Wisconsin is one of the few states in the country which is depended upon to grow buckwheat. The New England group, some of the Middle Atlantic states, and the North and South Central divisions, comprising in all about 22 states, represent the favored buckwheat areas.

On newly cleared or recently drained spots, or on sandy sections of a farm, this quick maturing cereal will make good returns. Further, buckwheat is a handy catch crop to use where corn or other field crops fail.

From June 10 to June 25 is said to be the proper time for sowing buckwheat, the two most suitable varieties for this state being the Silver Hull and Japanese. Thoro cultivation of the ground before planting is advised in "Why Not Buckwheat?" a circular issued by the Agricultural Extension service, University of Wisconsin.

Harvest time is usually determined by the number of ripened seeds. The cereal is shocked like any other grain and threshed with an ordinary separator.

As large Wisconsin mills have been obliged lately to send outside of the state for buckwheat, there seems to be no danger of an over-supply or of not finding a ready market through local dealers. In case of doubt about disposing of a contemplated acreage of this crop, farmers are being invited to write to the Agricultural Experiment station for complete information.

A FAMOUS RACE IN PIONEER WISCONSIN

How the President's message was brought to Milwaukee.

The twentieth century American reads at his breakfast table the whole world's doing of the day before. This is a privilege which was denied to our forefathers, yet the modern spirit of journalistic enterprise and competition was not unknown to them. Althought Milwaukee was but a small town in 1846, the rivalry of the local editors to be first to publish the President's annual message led the editors of the Sentinel and the Courier to anticipate the regular express service by journeying to Chicago to meet and from there forward the message to Milwaukee by private conveyance. The message was received in Chicago by Wells-Fargo Express at four o'clock p. m. Fifteen minutes later the editor of the Courier was on his way to Milwaukee with it. Eight miles out the Sentinel editor passed him and "the run became exciting." The editor of the Courier, who won the race, thus humorously concludes his account of it: "We arrived at Milwaukee a few minutes before two o'clock; making nine hours and forty minutes from the Tremont House in Chicago to the United States Hotel in Milwaukee—a little the quickest run ever made over the same route by any white man. Mr. Fillmore is a hard one to beat, and with our four inches advantage of legs we were but little more than an hour and a half ahead of them. We issued the Message in an extra at ten o'clock the same day."

LET NO MILK BE WASTED

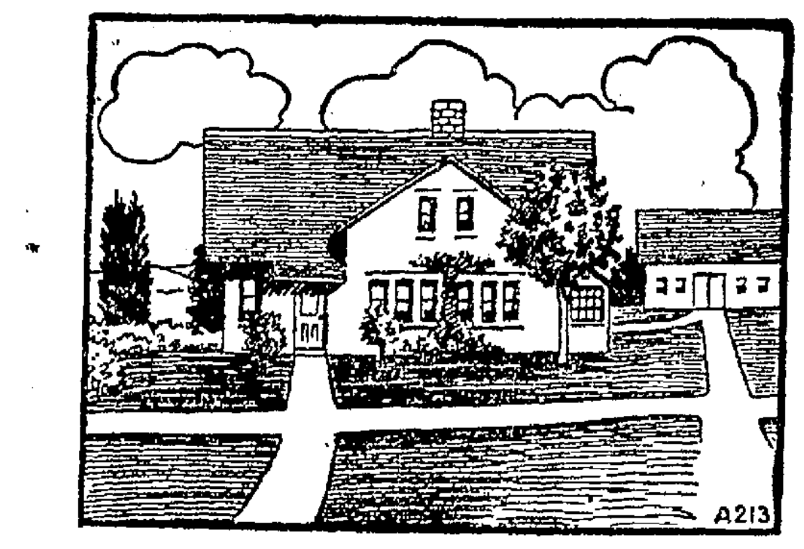
Not all the causes for spoiled milk can be charged against the dairyman. Large quantities of good milk have been spoiled in the home by impoper treatment. Had consumers always observed the following simple rules in taking care of daily milk deliveries during warm weather, much of the product could have been kept sweet and wholesome:

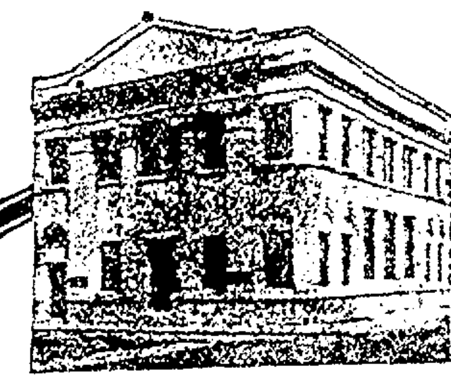
1. Milk must not stand in a warm place for any length of time, but should be put in a clean ice-box or refrigerator as soon as possible.
2. Keep milk or cream in the original package until needed.
3. Carefully wipe the mouth of the bottle before pouring milk or cream from it.
4. Do not pour back into the bottle any milk or cream which has been exposed to the air.
5. Keep the bottle covered with a cap or inverted tumbler as long as any milk remains in it.
6. Do not expose uncovered milk in a refrigerator holding foods having a strong odor.
7. Wash milk bottles as soon as empty and do not use such containers for any other purpose. Use pure water, and do not wipe with a dish towel. Scalding and air drying are better.
8. In case of contagious disease, return no milk bottles to the dairyman without the permission of the health officer.

Remember that skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milk except fat or cream. Sour milk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or it can be turned into cottage cheese or clabber. Never waste milk in any form.—E. H. Farrington, Dairy School, University of Wisconsin.

ESTRAYED

—The Arpin Cranberry Company recently received several carloads of two-year-old Herefords, Black Polls and Red Durham steers. Seven head evidently strayed from the bunch while being driven to their farm near Babcock. A suitable reward will be paid for any information in regard to these cattle. Advise the Arpin Cranberry Company, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. 2t





The Real Adventure

A NOVEL

By Henry Kitchell Webster

ROSE ALDRICH LEAVES HER HUSBAND AND THE TWINS AND GOES FORTH INTO THE UNKNOWN WORLD TO MAKE A LIVING AND LEARN LIFE'S VALUES

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton, a young woman living in modest circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich and for more than a year lives in luxury and laziness. This life disgusts her. She plans to do something useful, but feels that the profession of motherhood is big enough for any woman, and looks forward eagerly to the birth of her baby. She has twins, however, and their care is taken entirely out of her hands by a professional nurse. Intense dissatisfaction with the useless life of luxury returns to Rose. She determines to go out and earn her living; to make good on her own hook. She and her doting husband have some bitter scenes over the wife's "whim." What she goes and does is described in this installment.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

—10—

"You won't even give me the poor satisfaction of knowing what you're doing," he said.

"I'd love to," she said, "to be able to write to you, hear from you every day. But I don't believe you want to know. I think it would be too hard for you. Because you'd have to promise not to try to get me back—not to come and rescue me if I got into trouble and things went badly and I didn't know where to turn. Could you promise that, Roddy?"

He gave a groan and buried his face in his hands. Then:

"No," he said furiously. "Of course I couldn't. See you suffering and stand by with my hands in my pockets and watch!" He sprang up and seized her by the arms in a grip that actually left bruises, and fairly shook her in the agony of his entreaty. "Tell me it's a nightmare, Rose," he said. "Tell me it isn't true. Wake me up out of it."

But under the indomitable resolution of her blue eyes he turned away. This was the last appeal of that sort that he made.

"I'll promise," she said presently, "to be sensible—not to take any risks I don't have to take. I'll regard my life, and my health and all, as something I'm keeping in trust for you. I'll take plenty of warm, sensible clothes when I go; lots of shoes and stockings—things like that; and, if you'll let me—I'll borrow a hundred dollars to start myself off with. It isn't a tragedy, Roddy—not that part of it. You wouldn't be afraid for anyone else as big and strong and healthy as I."

Gradually, out of a welter of scenes like that, the thing got itself recognized as something that was to happen. But the parting came at last in a little different way from any they had foreseen.

Rodney came home from his office early one afternoon, with a telegram that summoned him to New York to a conference of counsel in a big public-utility case he had been working on for months. He must leave, if he were going at all, at five o'clock. He ransacked the house, vainly at first, for Rose, and found her at last in the trunk-room—dusty, disheveled, sobbing quietly over something she hugged in her arms. But she dried her eyes and came over to him and asked him what it was that had brought him home so early.

He showed her the telegram. "I'll have to leave in an hour," he said, "if I'm to go."

She paled at that, and sat down rather giddily on the trunk. "You must go," she said, "of course. And—Roddy, I guess that'll be the easiest way. I'll get my telegram tonight—pretend to get it—from Portia. And you can give me the hundred dollars, and then, when you come back, I'll be gone."

The thing she had been holding in her hands slipped to the floor. He stooped and picked it up—stared at it with a sort of half-wakened recognition.

"I f-found it," she explained, "among some old things Portia sent over when she moved. Do you know what it is? It's one of the notebooks that got wet—that first night when we were put off the street car. And—Roddy, look!"

She opened it to an almost blank page, and with a weak little laugh pointed to the thing that was written there: "March 15, 1912!"

"Your birthday, you see, and the day me met each other."

And then, down below, the only note she had made during the whole of that lecture, he read: "Never marry a man with a passion for principles."

"That's the trouble with us, you see," she said. "If you were just an ordinary man without any big passions or anything, it wouldn't matter much if your life got spoiled. But with us, you see, we've got to try for the biggest thing there is. Oh, Roddy, Roddy darling! Hold me tight for just a minute, and then I'll come and help you pack."

CHAPTER XV.

The World Alone.

"Here's the first week's rent then," said Rose, handing the landlady three dollars, "and I think you'd better give me a receipt showing till when it's paid for."

The landlady had tight gray hair and a hard-bitten hatchet face. She had no charms, one would have said, of person, mind or manner. But it was nevertheless true that Rose was renting this room largely on the strength of the landlady. She was so much more humanly possible than any of the others at whose placarded doors Rose had knocked or rung . . .!

The landlady went away to write out a receipt. Rose closed the door after her and locked it.

She didn't particularly want to keep anybody out. But, in a sense in which it had never been quite true before, this was her room, a room where anyone lacking her specific invitation to enter would be an intruder—a condition which had not obtained either in her mother's house or in Rodney's.

She smiled widely over the absurdity of indulging in a pleasurable feeling of possession in a squalid little cubbyhole like this. The wall paper was stained and faded; there was an iron bed—the mattress on the bed was lumpy. There was a dingy-looking oak bureau with a small mirror; a marble-topped black walnut washstand and a pitcher standing in a bowl on top of it.

As for the hurrying life she looked out upon from her grimy window, the difference between it and that which she had been wont to contemplate through Florence McCrea's exquisitely leaded casements was simply planetary.

And yet, queerly enough, in terms of literal lineal measurement, the distance between the windows themselves was less than a thousand yards. And, such is the enormous social and spiritual distance between North Clark street and The Drive, she was as safely hidden here, as completely out of the orbit of any of her friends, or even of her friends' servants, as she could have been in New York or San Francisco.

Of course, wherever she went, whatever she did, there'd always be the risk that someone who could carry back news to Rodney's friends would recognize her. It was a risk that had to be taken. At the same time she'd protect the secret as well as she could.

There were two people, though, it couldn't be kept from—Portia and her mother. The story given out to Rodney's friends being that Rose was in California with her mother and Portia, left the chance always open for some controtemps which would lead to her mother's discovering the truth in a surprising and shocking way.

But the truth itself, confidently stated, not as a tragic ending, but as the splendid, hopeful beginning of a life of truer happiness for Rose and her husband, needn't be a shock. So this was what Rose had borne down upon her in her letter to Portia.

. . . I have found the big thing couldn't be had without a fight," she wrote. "You shouldn't be surprised, because you've probably found out for yourself that nothing worth having comes very easily. But you're not to worry about me, nor be afraid for me, because I'm going to win. I'm making the fight, somehow, for you as well as for myself. I want you to know that. I think that realizing I was living your life as well as mine, is what has given me the courage to start. . . .

"I've got some plans, but I'm not going to tell you what they are. But I'll write to you every week and tell you what I've done, and I want you to write to Rodney. I want to be sure that you understand this: Rodney isn't to blame for what's happened. We haven't quarreled, and I believe we're farther in love with each other than we've ever been before. I know I am with him. . . . . Break this thing to mother as gently as you like, but tell her everything before you stop. . . .

This letter written and dispatched, she had worked out the details of her departure with a good deal of care. In her own house, before the servants, she had tried to act just as she would have done had her pretended telegram really come from Portia. Her bag was packed, her trunk was gone, her motor waiting at the door to take her to the station, when the maid Doris brought the twins home from their airing. This wasn't chance, but prearrangement.

"Give them to me," Rose said, "and then you may go up and tell Mrs. Ruston she may have them in a few minutes."

She took them into her bedroom and laid them side by side on her bed. They had thriven finely—justified, so far as that went, Harriet's decision in favor of bottle feeding. Had she died back there in that bed of pain, never come out of the ether at all, they'd still be just like this—plump, placid, methodical. Rose had thought of that a hundred times, but it wasn't what she was thinking of now.

The thing that caught her as she was looking down on them, was a wave of sudden pity. She saw them suddenly as persons with the long road all ahead of them, as a boy and a girl, a youth and a maid, a man and a woman.

She'd never thought of them like that before. The baby she had looked forward to—the baby she hadn't had—had never been thought of that way, either. It was to be something to provide her, Rose, with an occupation; to make an alchemic change in the very substance of her life. The transmutation hadn't taken place. She surmised now, dimly, that she hadn't deserved it should.

"You've never had a mother at all, you poor little mites," she said. "But you're going to have one some day. You're going to be able to come to her with your troubles, because she'll have had troubles herself. She'll help you bear your hurts, because she's had hurts of her own. And she'll be able to teach you to stand the gaff, because she's stood it herself."

For the first time since they were born, she was thinking of their need of her rather than of her need of them, and with that thought came, for the first time, the surge of passionate maternal love that she had waited for so long in vain. There was, suddenly, an intolerable ache in her breast that could only have been satisfied by crushing them up against her breast; kissing their hands—their feet.

Rose stood there quivering, giddy with the force of it. "Oh, you darlings!" she said. "But wait—wait until I deserve it!" And, without touching them at all, she went to the door and opened it. Mrs. Ruston and Doris were both waiting in the hall.

"I must go now," she said, "Good-by. Keep them carefully for me." Her voice was steady, and, though her eyes were bright, there was no trace of tears upon her cheeks. But there was a kind of glory shining in her face that was too much for Doris, who turned away and sobbed loudly. Even Mrs. Ruston's eyes were wet.

"Good-by," said Rose again, and went down composedly enough to her car.

She rode down to the station, shook hands with Otto, the chauffeur, allowed a porter to carry her bag into the waiting room. There she tipped the porter, picked up the bag herself, and walked out the other door; crossed over to Clark street and took a street car. At Chicago avenue she got off, and walked north, keeping her eyes open for placards advertising rooms to let. It was at the end of about half a mile that she found the hatchet-faced landlady, paid her three dollars, and locked her door, as a symbol, perhaps, of the bigger, heavier door that she had locked upon her past life.

Strongest among all the welter of emotions boiling up within her, was a perfectly enormous relief. The thing which, when she had first faced it as the only thoroughfare to the real life she so passionately wanted, had seemed such a veritable nightmare, was an accomplished fact. The week of acute agony she had lived through while she was forcing her sudden resolution upon Rodney had been all but unendurable with the enforced contemplation of the moment of parting which they brought so relentlessly nearer. There had been a terror, too, lest when the moment actually came, she couldn't do it. Well, and now it had come and gone! The surgery of the thing was over.

Rose dusted the mirror with a towel—a reckless act, as she saw for herself, when she discovered she was going to have to use that towel for a week—and took an appraising look at herself. Then she nodded confidently—there was nothing the matter with her looks—and resumed her ulster, her rubbers, and her umbrella, for it was the kind of December day which called for all three. Then, glowingly conscious that she was saving a nickel by so doing, she set off downtown afoot to get a job. She meant to get it that very afternoon. And, partly because she meant to so very definitely, she did.

On the last Sunday before Rose went away she had studied the dramatic section of the morning paper with a good deal of care, and was rewarded by finding among the news notes an item referring to a new musical comedy which was to be produced at the Globe theater immediately after the Christmas holidays. "The Girl Up-Stairs" was the title of it. It was spoken of as one of the regular Globe productions, so it was probable Jimmy Wallace's experience with the production of an earlier number in the series would at least give her something to go by.

Granted that she was going to be a chorus girl for a while, she could hardly find a better place than one of the Globe productions to be a chorus girl in. According to Jimmy, it was a decent enough little place, and yet it possessed the advantage of being, spiritually, as well as actually, west of Clark street. Rodney's friends were less likely to go there, and so have a chance of recognizing her, than to any other theater in the city.

The news item in the paper told her that the production was in rehearsal, and it mentioned the name of the director, John Galbraith, referring to him as one of the three most prominent musical-comedy directors in the country.

When she asked at the box office at the Globe theater where they were rehearsing "The Girl Up-Stairs" today, the nicely manicured young man inside answered automatically, "North End hall."

"I'm afraid," said Rose, smiling a little, "I'll have to ask where North End hall is."

"Not at all," said the young man idiotically, and he told her the address—only a block or two from Rose's room.

CHAPTER XVI.

The First Day.

With her umbrella over her shoulder, Rose set sail northward again through the rain, absurdly cheered. The entrance to the North End hall was a pair of white painted doors

He Was Counting Aloud the Bars of the Music.

opening from the street level upon the foot of a broadish stair which took you up rather suddenly. At the head of the stairway, tilted back in a kitchen chair beneath a single gas jet whose light he was trying to make suffice for the perusal of a green newspaper, sat a man, under orders, no doubt, to keep intruders away. The thing to do was to go by as if, for such as she, watchmen didn't exist. The rhythmic pounding of feet and the frayed chords from a worn-out piano, convinced her she was in the right place.

Her stratagem succeeded. The man glanced up and, though she felt he didn't return to his paper again, he made no attempt to stop her. She walked steadily ahead to another open door at the far end of the room, through which sounds and light came in.

Rose paused for a steadying breath before she went through that farther door, her eyes starry with resolution, her cheeks, just for the moment, a little pale.

The room was hot and not well lighted. In the farther wall of it was a proscenium arch and a raised stage. On the stage, right and left, were two irregular groups of girls, with a few men, awkwardly, Rose thought, disposed among them. All were swaying a little to mark the rhythm of the music industriously pounded out by a sweaty young man at the piano—a swarthy, thick young man in his undershirt. There were a few more people sprawled in different parts of the hall.

It was all a little vague to her at first, because her attention was focused upon a single figure—a compact, rather slender, figure, and tall, Rose thought—of a man in a blue serge suit, who stood at the exact center of the stage and the extreme edge of the footlights. He was counting aloud the bars of the music—not beating time at all, nor yielding to the rhythm in any way; standing, on the contrary, rather tensely still. That was the quality about him, indeed, that riveted Rose's attention and held her, as still as he was, in the doorway—an exhilarating sort of intensity that had communicated itself to the swaying groups on the stage.

You could tell from the way he counted that something was gathering itself up, getting ready to happen. "Three . . . Four . . . Five . . . Six . . . Seven—Now!" he shouted on the eighth bar, and with the word one of the groups transformed itself. One of the men bowed to one of the girls and began waltzing with her; another couple formed, then another.

Rose watched breathlessly, hoping the maneuver wouldn't go wrong—for no reason in the world but that the man there at the footlights was so tautly determined that it shouldn't.

Determination triumphed. The number was concluded to John Galbraith's evident satisfaction. "Very good," he said. "If you'll all do exactly what you did that time from now on, I'll not complain." Without pause he went on: "Everybody on the stage—big girls—all the big girls!" And to the young man at the piano, "We'll do 'Afternoon Tea.'"

There was a momentary pause then, filled with subdued chatter, while the girls and men realigned themselves for the new number.

Rose looked them over. The girls weren't, on an average, extravagantly beautiful, though, with the added charm of make-up allowed for, there were, no doubt, many the audiences would consider so. They were dressed in pretty much anything that would allow perfect freedom to their bodies, especially their arms and legs; bathing suits mostly, or middy blouses and bloomers. Rose noted this with satisfaction. Her old university gymnasium costume would do perfectly. Anything, apparently, would do, because, as her eye adjusted itself to details, she discovered romper suits, pinafores, chemises, overalls—all equally taken for granted.

Galbraith struck his hands together for silence, and scrutinized the now motionless group on the stage.

"We're one shy," he said. "Who's missing?" And then answered his own question: "Grant!" He wheeled around and his eyes searched the hall.

Rose became aware, for the first time, that a matter of conversation had been going on incessantly since she had come in, in one of the recessed window seats behind her. Now when Galbraith's gaze plunged in that direction, she turned and looked too. A big blonde chorus girl was in there with a man, a girl who, with twenty pounds trained off her, and that sulky look out of her face, would have been a beauty. She had roused herself with a sort of defiant deliberation at the sound of the director's voice, but she still had her back to him and went on talking to the man.

"Grant!" said John Galbraith again and this time his voice had a cutting edge. "Will you take your place on the stage, or shall I suspend rehearsal until you're ready?"

For answer she turned and began walking slowly across the room. She started walking slowly, but under Galbraith's eye she quickened her pace, involuntarily, it seemed, until it was a ludicrous sort of run. Presently she emerged upon the stage, looking rather artificially unconcerned, and the rehearsal went on again.

But just before he gave the signal to the pianist to go ahead, Galbraith with a nod summoned a young man from the wings and said something to him, whereupon, clearly carrying out his orders, he vaulted down from the stage and came walking toward the doorway where Rose was still standing.

But he didn't come straight to her; he brought up before a woman sitting in a folding chair a little further along the wall, who drew herself defensively erect when she saw him turn toward her, assumed a look of calculated disdain, tapped a foot—gave, on the whole, an imitation of a duchess being kept waiting.

But the limp young man didn't seem disconcerted, and inquired in so many words what her business was. The duchess said in a harsh, high voice that she wanted to see the director; a very particular friend of his had begged her to do so.

"You'll have to wait till he's through rehearsing," said the young man, and then he came over to Rose.

The vestiges of the smile the duchess had provoked were still visible about her mouth when he came up. "May I wait and see Mr. Galbraith after the rehearsal?" she asked. "If I won't be in the way?"

"Sure," said the young man. "He won't be long now. He's been rehearsing since two." Then, rather explosively, "Have a chair."

He struck Rose as being a little flustered and uncertain somehow.

It was a long hour that Rose sat there in a little folding chair—an hour that, in spite of all her will could do, took some of the crispness out of her courage.

When at last, a little after six o'clock, Galbraith said: "Quarter to eight, everybody," and dismissed them with a nod for a scurry to what were evidently dressing rooms at the other side of the hall, the ship of Rose's hopes had utterly gone to pieces. She had a plank to keep herself afloat on. It was the determination to stay there until he should tell her in so many words that he hadn't any use for her.

The depreciatory young man was talking to him now, about her and the duchess evidently, for he peered out into the hall, then vaulted down from the stage and came toward them.

The duchess got up, and, with a good deal of manner, went over to meet him. Rose didn't hear what the duchess said. But when John Galbraith answered her, his voice easily filled the room; "You tell Mr. Pike, if that's his name, we haven't any vacancies in the chorus at present. If we find we need you, we can let you know."

He said it not unkindly, but he exercised some power of making it evident that as he finished speaking, the duchess, for him, simply ceased to exist. Then, with disconcerting suddenness, he looked straight at Rose and said: "What do you want?"

She'd thought him tall, but he wasn't. He was looking on a perfect level into her eyes.

"I want a job in the chorus," said Rose.

"You heard what I said to that other woman, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Rose, "but . . ."

"But you thought you'd let me say it to you again."

"Yes," she said. And, queerly enough, she felt her courage coming back.

Rose Aldrich's luck in hunting a job in the chorus of a musical comedy and what happens afterward is described with thrilling emphasis in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DRAFT TO BE FAIR

METHODS OF SELECTING MEN FOR NATIONAL ARMY WILL BE ABOVE CRITICISM.

NO CHANCE OF FAVORITISM

Rules for Physical Examination of Volunteer Recruits for Regular Army Will Be Modified for the Young Conscripts.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington. — Washington knows that there is anxiety throughout the country lest in the drawings here and there there may be some "trick of the trade" by which certain men may be drawn for the new army and certain other men not drawn by means of some deft sleight-of-hand performance.

The last Registration day reports have come into Washington. There is not enough concern left in the results of registration to shadow the rapidly looming interest in the methods which will be adopted to choose the service men by use of the rule of chance.

The country can at once give over any apprehension that the drawings will not be fair. A method will be adopted by which the drawings will be lifted from out of any shadow of suspicion as to the fairness of methods. There will be no possibility that anyone can enter a legitimate objection to the means which are to be employed to give all men equal chances in the matter.

The chances seem to be that for the new army there will be some modification of the rules which now are in force for the physical examination of volunteer recruits for the regular army. It is not believed that young Americans for the new forces will be compelled to measure up to the standards set for recruiting for the regulars. When it was declared a day or two ago, seemingly by authority, that regular army standards would be maintained for a physical examination, croakers instantly began to say, "This will not leave one really stalwart young American in the country."

Why So Few Are Accepted.

It is pretty generally known that out of every five men who have applied in the past at regular recruiting offices, only one man has been accepted. No one has seemed to realize the real reason for this condition of things. In certain districts in the United States fully 50 per cent of the volunteers of the regular army have been accepted. In some other districts only 10 per cent of the willing ones have been accepted. It is a matter easily explained.

In the past, notably in the city districts, there have applied to the recruiting officers thousands of men of whom by far the greater percentage were seeking enlistment because they had come to the conclusion that they could do nothing in civil life. Army officers, if they would talk, could tell tales of hundreds of down and outers, physical decrepits, who, tired with the struggle to get a living, perhaps not by the labor route, have applied for permission to serve Uncle Sam, with good money, good bed, good board, good clothing and good care thrown in. It was the down and outers and the men who, not willing to consider themselves down and out, yet through adverse conditions had become run down physically, who applied in largest numbers to the recruiting officers for regular service.

It was the inevitable thing, therefore, that the recruiting office records in the great cities should show only about one enlistment for about four or five applicants. In the country districts the percentage of acceptances was much higher, because away from the cities living conditions were better, and moreover many sturdy young Americans were willing to enlist to get a chance to see life under new conditions.

To Keep Alive Service Spirit.

And still the wonder is growing here at the results of registration day. There is an inflowing stream of telegrams and letters from the country, most of which give in enthusiastic description the marked service spirit and service desire with which the young men of all sections of the country went to their duty.

Belief is strong in Washington today that the war department will take advantage of the patriotic psychology of the occasion to move quickly with selections and exemptions and thus to give the country its new national army in short order.

It is known that officials believe instant preparation for the rest of the work should be made and that no more time than is necessary should be given to allow the ardor of youth to cool. There was a volunteer spirit evident everywhere Registration day, and it is this spirit which quick action, Washington believes, will keep alive.

It is realized that President Wilson has a difficult and delicate task in the outlining of industrial class exemptions. Unquestionably he studied the matter for a long time, advising almost daily with Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder and other army officials as to just what form the regulations of industrial exemption should take.

No Classes of Industry Exempt.

There are still evidences in Washington that men engaged in certain pursuits in life take it for granted that they will not be called to the colors. In some sections of the country farmers have been told by persons ignorant of the facts in the case that they will not be called.

No classes of industry are to be exempted as a whole. The law is mandatory only as it affects persons of religious creeds which contain definite pronouncements against arms bearing. That many industrial workers will be exempted is certain, but every means will be taken to determine definitely that the exempted ones will be of more use at home to the army and the country than they will be in service abroad.

From some of the industrial centers where munitions, machinery and textiles are manufactured there have come reports that a large percentage of the workmen expect the nature of their calling to exclude them from the army ranks. The percentages will not be heavy anywhere. It is only those whose services cannot be spared from the plow, the bench or the desk who will be told that until another day they need not carry the rifle.

Army officials already are looking forward to the day of the raising of the second army. Washington realizes, if the rest of the country does not, that the strong probability is America must send contingent after contingent across the water to make certain the triumph of democracy.

For a long time in the capital there was keen anxiety because of the recurring evidences that the country as a whole did not realize the immensity and the intensity of the war that is to come. Since Registration day the minds of the officials seem to have been lifted from their depression.

Washington officials desire that the work which began on Registration day shall be completed quickly. The present spirit they say is the spirit that honors, and quick action will help to keep the flame burning bright.

South to Get Training Camps.

Every man in the new National army that soon is to be organized for service will go into tent or into barracks early in September. The original plans for the encampments have been changed. It is entirely probable that later they may undergo another change. Climate eventually may prove to be the ruler in the case.

There has been a demand from nearly every section of the country that one of the training camps be given to the petitioning community. Selfishness to a large extent is at the bottom of some of the requests. Benefit to local trade conditions has been the first consideration in many instances. The good of the service has been the second consideration if it has been given any thought at all on the part of the petitioners.

Men cannot drill out of doors under bad weather conditions. Some persons seem to think that troops are hardened by subjecting them to conditions which would send the ordinary civilian on sick report inside of an hour. Troops are softened, not hardened, by adverse climatic conditions. In the northern section of the country the weather is bad in November. Outdoor drills cease at West Point on the last day of October or at the latest on November 15. Why? Simply because outdoor drilling is impossible.

Can't Drill in Snow or Hard Rains.

The recruits for the new National army of course cannot be hothouse recruits, nor on the other hand can they be icehouse recruits. They must be trained up to the point of resistance to climatic influences, but fitting the body to resistance in one thing while the drilling of the men so that they can take part in proper maneuvers is another thing.

Infantry drill largely is impossible when the snow is on the ground, when heavy rain is falling, on when the mud is deep. The new army must have quarters in places less likely than others to experience sudden changes in weather conditions. The North is an ideal training place for recruits from April 1 to November 1. The South is a fairly good training place from November 1 to April 1, although it is not always ideal by any manner of means.

It is believed today that the army officials finally will determine that the new army should be trained largely in the South, where in September the weather is inclement enough at times to give the men a certain amount of resisting power without being severe enough to put an entire camp of green troops on the sick list.

Washington waited with little anxiety but with deep interest the reports from the registration districts. As soon as they were received they were studied closely and there was particular interest in the number of answers received to Question 12 which concerns itself with the desire of the recruits to claim exemption at the outset.

Not long before Registration day an order was issued that answers to Question No. 12 are not obligatory. This meant simply that no young man was compelled to say whether or not he claimed exemption, but could postpone his decision in the matter to a later day when the question of exemptions specifically was to be considered.

This fact made it impossible for Washington to determine definitely just how many men for some reason or other would claim exemption. It is expected that about 50 per cent of the men who are exempted on no other ground will be exempted on physical grounds, but it is believed that there will be enough young Americans physically sound and with no dependents to fill the ranks of as many armies as it will be necessary to send to Europe to aid in the fight for democratic principles.

Some of Them.

"I tell you, the horrors of war are coming home to us women."

"I should say so. Here the women in France have to go without powder and the women in Germany have to have their hair cut."

SINGING CALLED LOST ART

It Is Now Confined Chiefly to Professionals, Drunkards and Phonographs, Says Writer.

Singing, as far as most people are concerned, is a lost art. Thousands attend operas, recitals and musical comedies, tens of thousands wind up phonographs; but as for singing themselves informally at their work or play they have forgotten how. In times past people of all ranks sang together as a matter of course. Sailors sang at their work, peasants, shepherds, cowboys—all had their favorite and appropriate songs. The songs of children at games, the lullabies of mothers are in the collected ballads and folklore of many peoples, says the Indianapolis News.

"The pastimes and the labors of the husbandman and the shepherd," says Andrew Lang, "were long ago a kind of natural opera. Each task had its own song; plowing, seeding, harvest, burial—all had their appropriate ballads or dirges. The whole soul of the peasant class breathes in their burdens as the great sea resounds in the shell cast up on the shore."

Nowadays the whirl of machinery makes all the noise. The workers in mills might find it unsatisfying to sing at their work, but it is doubtful if they would sing even if their voices could be heard; while singing in an office or store would pretty surely be stopped by the "boss" or the police. Thousands congregate every night in the silence of moving picture theaters, and even in the churches where singing by the congregation used to be customary the attendants now usually listen in silence to a paid singer.

Singing in this age is largely confined to the professional performer drunken men and gramophones.

Crows Holding Their Own.

There has been hostility between the farmers and the crows ever since there were farmers in New England, but the number of crows, so far as anyone knows, has not decreased. They are efficient, they are able to care for themselves and are likely to hold their own, no matter how much the population may increase. More than that, despite the severity of winter, each crow looks sleek and well-fed, perfectly at home and contented with its surroundings. The English sparrows and the starlings may seek shelter during severe weather, but, no matter how cold or stormy it may be, one finds the crow doing business as usual. If the quail and ruffed grouse were as hardy and intelligent and possessed with an equally catholic taste for food, a whole volume of game laws might be done away with.

A Long Range of Mountains.

A great range of mountains once extended from the eastern end of Lake Superior southwest to beyond the Missouri river. In places they were a mile high. Weather and volcanic action wore them down, the sea covered them and today they are prairie.

Some Weather Signs.

A deep blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

"HE GOT OFF MIGHTY LIGHT"

This Was Opinion of Frightened Colored Man Regarding Culprit Just Strung Up by Mob.

Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama is noted as the best story teller of negro dialect in the house. He told the story to friends in the New Willard hotel.

"When I was a young practicing lawyer in Alabama I had a lot to do with colored men, many of whom were my clients. One time a colored man in my district committed a crime, and the community took it upon itself to punish the offender. There was only one punishment fitting the crime—that was hanging. The guilty man was taken out in the early morning and hanged to a tree. Their job completed, the executioners started home. They had proceeded only a short distance from the place where the body dangled when they met an old colored fellow astride a mule, with a sack of oats swung over his shoulders. The black man saw the crowd approaching and he turned ashen, for instinctively he knew what they had been about. The leader of the gang rode up, and in a gruff voice declared:

"'You know us and we know you. If you say anything about this affair, the same fate awaits you.'

"'Deed, boss, I ain't gwine t' say nothin'. I thinks he got off mighty light, m'se'f.'"

Symptoms.

Some people take more pride in their symptoms than they do in their children. If you are fortunate enough to acquire or inherit a number of alarming symptoms you may be able to spend a happy lifetime being miserable. There is something peculiarly charming and piquant about one who complains about his ailments. How he is welcomed into any little social throng! How a room brightens at his appearance! Nervous disorders are perhaps the most enviable endowments. Have you some? Persons of this description are charming conversationalists. They are never at a loss for a remark. They can talk of their complaints at any length. Sick headaches, loss of appetite, weak back, dizzy spells are only a few of their favorite topics. In talking to persons of this sort it is pardonable to say, "I'd rather you'd die of your symptoms than talk of them."

Must Carry the Danger Mark.

By order of the health department of Newark, N. J., children under ten years of age, who are suffering with whooping cough, must wear a conspicuous sleeve badge. The badge bears the words "Whooping Cough," printed in bold letters. The ordinance insists upon the child wearing this badge for six weeks.

Sentences Were Tiresome.

Dowser—"There goes Judge Wurdleigh. In addition to his being a fine jurist, he has the reputation of being a master of the English language." Bowser—"That may be, but I don't like his sentences; they are too long. It took me six months to get to the end of one of them."

Potato Rings Valuable.

Irish potato rings are being eagerly sought for by collectors. These rings were in every-day use in the last century to encircle potatoes which had been boiled in the skins, and were served at the table nestling in Irish napery. Not long ago 16 of these silver rings brought as much as $11,190, the chief example, 7½ inches in diameter, by John Lloyd of Dublin, 1770, realizing $1,025. Another ring by the same maker was bought for the National museum, Dublin, for $700.

Fifty-Fifty.

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill-sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—Tit-Bits.

First Step to Greatness.

"The first step to greatness is to be honest."—Johnson.

Ordinary Mole Merely Blemish.

A mole may be defined as a localized increase in the coloring matter in the skin. It is often associated with an overgrowth of some other structure in the skin, especially the connective tissue or the hair. They are usually present at birth and manifest no tendency to grow after adult age has been reached. Sometimes, especially if they are irritated by pressure, or otherwise, malignancy develops in later years. The ordinary pigmented mole is, however, merely a blemish.

Everything Provided For.

Willis—Bump's office is run absolutely on system.

Gillis—Indeed?

Willis—Yes, they tell me there is even a recess of ten minutes each day for the clerks to borrow money from each other.—Judge.

Get Out and Get Under.

Walker—I suppose by this time you have gained a pretty thorough knowledge of the workings of your car?

Ryder—Well, hardly; but I've got a good line on its nonworkings.

AMATEUR SLEUTH AVENGES BROTHER

Nebraska Farmer Turns Detective and Scours West for Murderer.

SEARCH COSTS $20,000

Dramatic Story Unfolded in Conviction at Santa Fe, N. M., of Elbert W. Blanchett for Murder of Clyde D. Armour.

Santa Fe, N. M.—How a Nebraska farmer turned detective, scoured the West for his brother's murderer, found him after every one else had given up the search and collected the evidence of the crime, made up a dramatic story unfolded here at the trial which convicted Elbert W. Blanchett, twenty-three years old, of Friday Harbor, Wash., of slaying Clyde D. Armour.

Roy Armour, a Dakota county (Neb.) farmer, during his 44 years had never been in a city larger than Sioux City, only 20 miles from his home; he knew nothing of the secrets of unraveling crime, but he proved that determination of purpose sometimes can do more than experience.

Advertised for Companion.

On September 10, 1916, Clyde D. Armour started from Sioux City by automobile for Fresno, Cal., where he expected to make his future home. Accompanying him were his mother, Mrs. Mary Armour, and a sister, Miss Agnes Armour.

At the village of Clarks, Neb., Agnes Armour was taken ill and with her mother continued the journey by rail. Clyde Armour went alone as far as Denver. There he stopped at the Young Men's Christian association and advertised for a companion to make the remainder of the trip with him. Later he told the secretary of the institution he had found a young man. The next day he left, and for several days nothing was heard of him.

Early in November relatives of Clyde Armour, in Sioux City, received telegrams asking for money. Checks came to the Sioux City bank of the Armours bearing the signatures of Clyde Armour and indorsed by proprietors of dives in Albuquerque and

For Six Weeks Roy Armour Scoured the Country.

Santa Fe, N. M. Letters and personal messages to Clyde Armour in New Mexico remained unanswered.

From November 7 to December 1 no messages came to the relatives at home, and Roy Armour and other relatives began a search.

Search Costs $20,000.

For six weeks Roy Armour scoured the country. His search cost him more than $20,000. At last his efforts were rewarded, for on February 1 he received a message at Dakota City saying the body had been recovered by Antonio Sandoval, a Mexican rancher, near Glorietta, N. M.

Roy arrived and took charge of the case. He traced events and learned that at Denver Clyde Armour had met an Elbert W. Blanchett. He pursued his investigations and located Blanchett at Friday Harbor, Wash. Sheriff Mead of Albuquerque secured requisition papers and went to Friday Harbor. Blanchett, upon being placed under arrest, attempted to commit suicide. He was taken back to New Mexico, denying that he had ever heard of Armour.

The evidence that the painstaking work of Roy Armour had unearthed proved so convincing that Blanchett was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Jilted, He Sues Girl.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Peter Renshaw of Lancaster, formerly a policeman here, has announced a breach-of-promise suit against Miss Priscilla McCloskey, twenty-three years old, a pretty girl of this place. Renshaw seeks to recover a diamond ring, several presents and $5,000 damages. The girl is said to have changed her mind since February 1, the date on which Renshaw is supposed to have obtained her promise to marry him.

Meaning of Word "Hohenzollern."

The word "Hohenzollern" has no distinctive meaning in itself, except as circumstances by common consent have invested it with such meaning. Originally it was the name of a German princely family of the middle ages, which for a long time furnished the kings of Prussia who, when the empire was formed, became emperors of Germany. The rulers of this line have been so autocratic and imperialistic as to make the word "Hohenzollern" synonymous with extreme autocracy and imperialism.

Misnamed.

"Funny thing," observed the fellow with the fund of useless information, "that the government calls those little boats that ply to the custom house revenue cutters, when everyone knows that their business is to increase it."

Not Discouraging.

"This paper says that many of the fish in the ocean are blind."

"Oh, well, you're not going to discourage me. Maybe they can smell the bait."

DIED AT THE SANITARIUM

Mrs. Kate Kuhn of the town of Port Edwards, died at the River Pines sanitarium on Sunday after an illness of some length from tuberculosis. The funeral was held Tuesday, the remains being interred in the Nekoosa cemetery.

A TRIBUTE TO BOYS

I have a profound respect for boys. Grimy, ragged, tousled boys in the street often attract me strangely. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what he is going to become—his life is big with many possibilities. He can make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

Wouldn't you like to turn Time backward and see Abraham Lincoln at twelve, when he had never worn a pair of boots. The lean, lank, yellow hungry boy—hungry for love, hungry for learning, tramping thru the woods twenty miles to borrow a book, and crouched before the glare of burning logs!

Then there was the Corsican boy, one of goodly brood, weighed only 50 pounds when 10 years old; who was thin and pale and perverse, and had tantrums, and had to be sent supperless to bed or locked in a dark closet because he wouldn't "mind"—who would have thought he would have mastered every cause of warfare at 26, and when told the exchequer of France was in dire confusion would say: "Finances?" I will arrange them!"

Very distinctly I remember a slim freckled boy who was born in the "Patch" and used to pick up coal along the railroad track at Buffalo. A few months ago I had a motion to make before the supreme court and that boy from the "Patch" was the judge who wrote the opinion granting my petition.

Yesterday I rode horseback past a field where a boy was plowing. The lad's hair stuck thru the top of his hat; his bare legs and arms were brown and sunburned and briar scarred. He swung his horses around just as I passed by, and from under the flapping brim of his hat cast a quick glance out of dark, half-bashful eyes, and modestly returned my salute. Who knows?—I may go to that boy to borrow money yet, or to hear him preach, or beg him to defend me in a lawsuit, or he may stand with pulse unhastened, bare of arm, in white apron, ready to do his duty, while the cone is placed over my face, and Night and Death come creeping into my veins.

Be patient with the boys—you are dealing with soul-stuff. Destiny awaits just around the corner.

LAZINESS

Studious physicians are beginning to question if laziness is ever a natural characteristic of otherwise healthy individuals. Too often they have found it to be a symptom of an obscure disease which is not easy to recognize. Consider the plight of the "poor white trash" and the "lazy good-for-nothing negroes" of the south for example.

Industrious and well-to-do people of the north and of the south, too, for that matter, have looked upon these people with what they have thought to be well merited contempt. But a few well-trained physicians, well equipped with microscopes, have turned that contempt into sympathy and pity. By their exact methods of investigation they have established the fact that millions of people are the victims of a serious disease due to infection by hookworm.

The hookworm attacks people thru the feet. Poor people in the south, therefore, who, because of poverty go barefoot, are especially liable to infection. Victims discharge the worms from their bowels. The wretchedly unsanitary privies which characterize poverty stricken neighborhoods make it possible for generation after generation of these worms to circulate from old victims to new ones. We have, then, another instance of an endless and deadly chain of cause and effect.

The chief symptoms of the disease are weakness, anemia and a tired, listless feeling. Inasmuch as it is estimated that at least a third of the southern population is infected, it is easy to see how this disease, alone, could have given the south the reputation of being the home of a lazy and shiftless people. Fortunately, a cure has been found which is quite certain, speedy and cheap. Unfortunately, the people have become so poverty stricken as a result of the Civil War and this disease that many haven't the means of paying even the small cost of their successful treatment.

More than any of us know perhaps, tuberculosis, both in the north and in the south, is responsible for apparent laziness. In a great number of instances I have observed and wondered at what seemed like laziness of friends and acquaintances who later were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Nowadays I question if lazy people aren't almost invariably the victims of some disease which, unknown to themselves, their families and friends, is slowly draining their energy and life away.

The moral is that people who are uneccountably tired and listless should be searched by a competent physician for a possible obscure, blood-sucking disease.

BIDS FOR HEATING & PLUMBING

—Notice is hereby given that the city of Grand Rapids, thru its Board of Public Works, will receive sealed proposals up to 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of July 9, 1917, for the following public building improvements. For the complete heating system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said heating system complete in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Also for the complete plumbing system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said plumbing system complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Each bid to be entirely separate from the other.

The Board of Public Works, shall not consider any bids unless accompanied by a contract with sureties as prescribed by the form furnished and reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

A certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid shall accompany each bid.

Dated June 22nd, 1917.

Board of Public Works,
E. W. Ellis
Otto Roenius,
Herman Plenke,
Fred Jackson,
Albert Gilmaster.

2t

Little Eleanor had been to chur for the first time and on her retu home her grandmother asked her h she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all righ she replied, "but the men didn't act bit fair." "What did they do?" "W one man did all the hard work a another man came around and got the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any dist guished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only other day the sheriff of the neighb ing county stopped off here on his w to the state prison with one of most notorious safe-blowers in country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the governm has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they

LOCAL ITEMS

Mike Hazza has purchased a Saxon touring car.

Miss Evelyn Fahrner has accepted a position in the City News Stand.

Mrs. Oscar Roosen visited with relatives in Tomah the past week.

Miss Olga Buerger is confined to her home by an attack of diphtheria.

Guy Nash was up from Fort Sheridan to spend Sunday with his family.

Miss Mabel Klug is attending summer school at Stevens Point for the present.

Gerald Fritzsinger returned Saturday from a weeks business trip to New York.

Miss Fern Knoll has gone to Chicago for an extended visit with friends.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill and wife spent the Fourth with relatives in New London.

Miss Ethel Sutor returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Joe Fritchie and children returned Saturday from a ten days visit at Pittsville.

Otto Seiwert has purchased an Overland touring car of the Nash Hardware Co.

Dr. N. B. Wagner of Port Edwards was a business visitor in Racine on Friday and Saturday.

A. B. Moberg of Emily, Nevada, is in the city for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Peter Moberg.

Mrs. C. E. Boles has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Reilly of Marshfield, the past week.

Peter Holberg who is operating a dredge in Minnesota is home to spend a week with his family.

Mrs. R. Hansen of Shawnee, Wyo. is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hansen this week.

Mrs. Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho, is visiting with Mrs. A. F. Bandelin for several weeks.

Misses Esther Hanson and Elsie Podawiltz are spending several weeks visiting at Macatawa, Michigan.

Mrs. Chas. Laramie and daughter Ruth visited with relatives in Marshfield several days the past week.

Pete Marceau of Minneapolis spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives and friends.

Charles L. Larson of the town of Saratoga was among the business callers at the Tribune office Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hamm of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Relland and Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ernser autoed to Rosholt Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Wilbur Herschleb came up from Fort Sheridan Saturday to visit with relatives and friends in this city over Sunday.

Wesley Natwick returned Saturday from Chicago where he spent a week visiting with his brother, Grimm Natwick.

Albert Wood and Margaret Scott of Almond autoed over Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lain.

Hank Karnatz, who has been employed on a dredge in Minnesota the past two months, is home for a visit with his parents.

According to the Tomah Journal, the strawberry crop in that vicinity will be a big one with favorable weather conditions.

Mrs. Wenger of Beaver Dam, who has been visiting at the Julius Engel home at the South Side, left on Tuesday for her home.

Walter Stamm of Minneapolis arrived in the city Saturday to spend two weeks visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stamm.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Weiland and son George drove to Appleton Monday in their auto and visited with relatives until Thursday.

The Frank Linderman family, who have been in quarantine on account of scarlet fever in the family, have been released during the past week.

Miss Irma Dickoff who is spending the summer at Evanston, Illinois, went to Green Lake Saturday where she will spend several weeks at the lake with Evanston people.

James Glennon was in Stevens Point on Saturday where he went to attend the wedding of his cousin, George L. Glennon to Miss Nellie Clines, at St. Stephens Catholic church.

Mrs. Frank Jellinek and son of Minneapolis are visiting friends and relatives in this city and vicinity. Mrs. Jellinek was formerly Mrs. Jas. Keyes and was formerly a resident of this city.

Andrew Bissig of Berlin spent Monday in the city looking after some business matters and visiting his friends. Mr. Bissig reports the cranberry crop very backward this summer.

Miss Margaret Sterchi, who has been employed at the Consolidated office for some time past, has recently resigned her position and gone to Chicago, where she has accepted a position.

Harry Hagerstrom who is braking on the Soo railway out of Stevens Point, is in the city to spend a week's vacation with his parents. Harry reports that things are booming in the railway business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coyle spent several days in Milwaukee last week where Mr. Coyle was attending the state druggists' convention. Mrs. Coyle will visit relatives at Markesan before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Odegard of Fond du Lac visited with relatives in the city several days this week, going from here to Adams county where they will visit with her parents before returning to their home.

Miss Agnes Bronkalla who has been employed as waitress at the Hotel Beaumont at Green Bay for some time has resigned her position and arrived home on Saturday for an extended visit with her parents.

Miss Hannah Langer, daughter of J. A. Langer, broke her left ankle Sunday, by falling from a swing. The hurt was necessarily quite a painful one, but it is not expected that there will be any serious complications.

Senator Isaac P. Witter arrived home from Madison on Thursday, having finished his labors in the legislature. Mr. Witter seems to have stood the grind in pretty good shape and says that he even enjoyed most of the work down there.

John Hammer of Stevens Point, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents. John now has charge of the printing department in the John Alpine tablet factory, this concern having recently put in a printing outfit to take care of their increasing business.

Vesper has an unusual snake story to relate. It appears that a cow belonging to Julius Kluge had been falling off in its flow of milk which caused Mr. Kluge to investigate. He noticed when turning the cow into the pasture that it made for a certain tree. Soon after turning the cow out he see that a large snake coiled about the cow's leg, and it had acquired the habit of sucking the cow. The snake was killed and measured something over five feet in length. This is the first time that any such occurrence ever came to our notice, but other people seem to have heard of similar cases.—The State Center.

Miss Dora Eberhart of Appleton is a guest at the A. Perrodin home.

George Kellner of Appleton is in the city for a short visit with his parents.

Mrs. Chas Bunde of Glidden is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Tomske.

Attorney Frank Calkins and wife have returned from a weeks visit at Chicago.

Miss Clara Garski of Racine is in the city for a weeks visit with Agnes Bronkalla.

Dr. D. A. Telfer and family are attending the Home Coming at New Lisbon this week.

Mrs. Nelson Lanamie is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Belle Anderson, at Milwaukee.

Will George picked 51 cases of fine strawberries at one picking on an acre patch Monday.

Ed Gleason and Miss Irene Sommers spent the Fourth at Merrill at the Poirer cottage.

Mrs. O. R. Moore left on Saturday for Baraboo where she will visit her mother for a week or more.

Mrs. R. Demro and granddaughter Rachel, are at New Lisbon this week attending the Home Coming.

Fred Rockwood of Madison is in the city for a few days visit with his brother, Arthur Rockwood.

Mrs. M. P. Nisson and Miss Irma Nisson returned on Saturday from a three weeks visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yeske are visiting with their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brilhart at Kenosha.

Miss Celia Burr, who is teaching in the city schools of Milwaukee is visiting with friends in the city.

Mike Zabawa who is operating a dredge in Minnesota, was in the city to spend the Fourth with his family.

Misses Ruth Kellner and Helen Gee have returned from a visit at the George Sherman home at Appleton.

Misses Ruth and Harriet Blackburn are visiting with relatives at New Lisbon and attending the Home Coming.

Lester Fawcett and Nina Warren departed Saturday for an extended visit at the Al Grignon home at Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Purnell and son George left Tuesday for Merrillan where they visited with friends and relatives over the Fourth.

Misses Vinnie Witte, Olga and Ella Dahlke and Lawrence Eberhart have been in Milwaukee the past week attending a C. E. convention.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalaher have been entertaining guests from Flint, Mich., the past week, they being Mr. and Mrs. B. Waite and Miss Kate Kalaher.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mulchey of Park Falls were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tomske Monday while enroute to Kaukauna in their auto to spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nason of Nasonville arrived in the city Sunday for an extended visit with their daughter, Miss Calla Nason and son B. F. Nason.

Mesdames Wm. Donaldson and Eugene Carron of Bloomer, who have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Link, returned to their home Monday.

Miss Anna Kirkland who has been visiting her parents for three weeks has gone to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where she has taken a position as bookkeeper in a ten-cent store.

George Richards, who is employed in the munition department of the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, spent the Fourth in the city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards.

The police and fire commission of the city of Marshfield are arranging to retire Chief of Police A. F. Gerwing on a pension. Mr. Gerwing has been in the service over 26 years.

Branstad & Muller, who operate a strawberry farm down river, report a large crop this year, and the berries were never finer in quality. They report that they are in need of a number of more pickers in order to harvest the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nash took their son Garrison to Chicago the past week where the little fellow underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Nash returned home on Saturday, Mrs. Nash remaining to take care of her son.

Word received from Miss Gertrude Kuntz, who is now located at Portland, Oregon, is to the effect that she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis and was quite sick. Miss Kuntz is a trained nurse by profession and was formerly a resident of this city.

James Varney of Marshfield and County Supt. G. A. Varney of Vesper were in the city on Friday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. James Varney is operating the Mansion Hotel at Marshfield and reports that business is good up there.

The Soldiers' Relief Commission held a meeting in this city on Friday for the purpose of cleaning up the business that generally comes before that body. The members of the commission are C. R. Olin of Marshfield, A. P. Bean of Hansen and Ed Smith of this city.

Dr. Mortensen, who has been located in the Nash block since he came to this city, has during the past week moved to new apartments in the Citizens National Bank building, and is now nicely located in his new quarters. His new rooms are finished up in nice shape and are laid out especially for the purpose.

Judge W. J. Conway departed on Wednesday for Boston where he will attend the National Elks convention. Mr. Conway is a member of the National Judiciary committee of the Elks. He will visit New York and Washington, D. C. before returning, and expects to be gone about three weeks.

Work was commenced on the concrete on Baker street hill last week, and it has been carried forward so rapidly that it is nearly completed at the present time. That part of the hill lying in front of the court house will be paved with brick, as the county dads felt that this was a better pavement and more lasting than concrete, which is a fact. The brick will be laid on a cement foundation.

Roy Sweet has taken the job to build a new machine for the extermination of potato bugs. The machine works on the vacuum system and while it is not exactly a new scheme, having been found successful in removing the boll-weevil from cotton plants, it has never been tried on the potato bug. There is certainly a field for a machine of this sort in Wisconsin, provided it can be made to work successfully.

If you have a Ford car or any other car or implement repaired in the future the mechanic who makes, alters or repairs such an article at the request of the owner, is entitled to a lien thereon for his charges providing they are reasonable and just, according to a new law just passed by our legislature. The law concerns only those who do not pay. The lien given takes precedence over any chattel mortgage upon such property for all charges not exceeding $75 in amount. For the excess in amount over $75 the lien given by this law is subject to the lien of any chattel mortgage. It is possible under the law to file a lien at any time. The lien will not apply except to unpaid payments. If the principal contractor has been satisfied a sub-contractor cannot have a lien against such property.

Necedah Republican—Bart Gaffney and two children of Biron were brief visitors here one day last week. They motored to Mauston where Mr. Gaffney has been visiting relatives.

—When you are taking your daily automobile ride, drive out our way and take home a crate of delicious strawberries, picked fresh from the vines. Whether you are buying strawberries for immediate use or for preserving and canning, you want the best, and that is the only kind we grow. Branstad & Muller Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cornell of San Jose, California, arrived in the city Thursday and visited the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ridgman. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell expect to spend the summer touring the states and are now on their way home expecting to stop at the Yellowstone Park.

Frank Nuck, who was employed as a tailor in this city for several years, but who has been located at Fond du Lac for several months where he is operating a tailor shop, was married to Miss Cecil Damon, a popular Wood county teacher, on June 19th, at the home of her grand parents at Almond.

A new law has been passed by the legislature relating to the platting of cities. It provides that whenever any person desires to plat any land within one and one-half miles of a city he must secure the approval of his plat by the city and by the county board. This is designed to have street plans uniform.

Dr. Chas C. Rowley who recently took the examination for the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army, has received a commission of first lieutenant and orders to be ready to report for an early call. Dr. Rowley was formerly located in Grand Rapids, now at Northern Hospital for Insane at Oshkosh.

Gus Lundgren, one of the reliable farmers out Rudolph way, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Thursday while in the city on business. Mr. Lundgren reports everything looking pretty good out his way in spite of the fact that there has been a trifle more rain than is necessary for clay soil.

W. J. Mann of Waukesha was in the city on Thursday, being on his way to Arpin where he was going to look after some business matters. Mr. Mann reports that there has been a superabundance of rain down Waukesha way this spring and that the season is backward the same as in this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McDonald received word from their son Eldred on Monday to the effect that he was leaving St. Paul the night before for Philadelphia, where he was to report for duty in the navy. Eldred reported that there was about sixty of them that were to start for the east that evening on a special car and that he had been placed in charge of the bunch.

Necedah Republican—A little fawn was rescued from the Wisconsin river yesterday by Company F boys at the bridge. The little fellow was nearly drowned when the boys reached him. They report that it has become quite tame already and will be on exhibition soon. Application has been made to the state for the privilege of keeping the pet as a mascot for the company.

J. S. Clark, who formerly lived in this city, but who for the past five years has been located in Pennsylvania, arrived in the city on Friday of last week to visit his son, Dr. E. J. Clark. They left on Saturday for the southern part of the state where they will visit their old home in Richland county, where they have not been for the past twenty-five years. The elder Mr. Clark reports that he has been getting along nicely at his trade in the east, being still employed at the jewelry business.

JOINED THE ARMY

John Perdzok of this city left on Saturday for Milwaukee where he will become a member of the signal corps of the regular army.

CELEBRATED 63d BIRTHDAY

(Contributed)

On Friday evening, June 29th, the children of Mrs. John Omholt and their friends gathered at her home on 11th Street and gently reminded her of her 63d birthday. Some of the children who lived too far away could not attend, but they did not forget her and all remembered her by contributing toward a black silk dress.

The evening was spent in visiting and playing cards. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

Mrs. Omholt received many beautiful presents, among them being a large bunch of carnations.

The guests departed at an early hour declaring Mrs. Omholt a remarkable hostess in spite of her 63 years, and wishing her many more happy birthdays to come.

SHERRY

Probably one of the most important events which ever took place in Sherry was the double wedding solemnized last Thursday afternoon at the Presbyterian church, when Miss Marie Davis of Sherry and Tom F. Davis of Waukesha; Miss Mabel McKenzie of Vesper and Tom B. Davis of Sherry were united in marriage. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and roses, the bridal party standing beneath large flower trimmed arches. At three o'clock the wedding party took their places to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Hazel Parks. Miss Edna Becker then rendered most beautifully the solo, "O Promise Me." The ceremonies were performed by Rev. D. Jenkins Williams, Ph. D. of Wausau, and Rev. Morris Everst of Green Bay. Following the wedding, a reception was given to two hundred and fifty guests at the home of David Davis. Long tables were placed on the lawnat which the guests were served to a delicious repast. Each couple received many beautiful gifts in linen, china and silver. The out of town guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexton and Mrs. Sexton from Milwaukee; James Griffiths, an uncle of the two grooms, and one o fthe brides; Mr. and Mrs. Evan Griffiths and baby, Dave Griffiths, Miss Anna Griffiths, E. Griffiths, John L. Williamson, all of Waukesha; Mrs. S. Searls of Grand Rapids; several guests from Vesper and from Arpin. Mr. and Mrs. Tom F. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Tom B. Davis are now on their honeymoon trip, visiting friends in the southern part of the state.

July 5. July 10.

Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax

County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Lemke, Deceased.

Notice Is Hereby Given, that at a general term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 14th day) of August, A. D. 1917, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of H. J. Lemke, executor of the will of John Lemke, deceased, late of Grand Rapids in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto; and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated July 3, A. D. 1917.

By the Court:
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Crowns & Crowns,
Attorneys for Estate.

Mrs. Ed Bodette, Jr. is confined to her bed for the past three weeks with illness, the cause of which the local physicians cannot solve.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey of Cranmoor were in the city Monday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report that while everything looks good on the marsh, the cranberries are fully two weeks behind what they generally are at this time of the year, the vines not being in blossom as yet. Last year, however, the berries were fully as backward as they are this season, and they caught up before the summer was over and turned out a good crop.

Mrs. A. Chounard of Rudolph was in the city on Tuesday visiting with friends.

The concrete work between this city and Port Edwards has been finished and a part of the new road has been in use for some time past, altho it was necessary to take one of the back streets thru the south side in order to get by that part of the work. This back part was rather rough and muddy at times, but it was possible to use it and there was no serious inconvenience. When all of the road has been opened to the public, this will be a nice stretch of pavement, but will need some work between this city and the south side to make it first class.

Miss Ina Podawiltz departed Tuesday for Minneapolis to visit several weeks.

George W. Walenter of the town of Grant was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city looking after some business matters. Mr. Walanter is a recent arrival in this section of the country, having come here from Waukegan where he was formerly working at the printing trade, but onaccount of poor health he decided to go to farming for a time to see if the outside work would not benefit him. He reports that all crops are looking pretty good out his way with the exception of corn, which is somewhat backward.

The Real Adventure

A NOVEL

By Henry Kitchell Webster

ROSE ALDRICH LEAVES HER HUSBAND AND THE TWINS AND GOES FORTH INTO THE UNKNOWN WORLD TO MAKE A LIVING AND LEARN LIFE'S VALUES

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton, a young woman living in modest circumstances, marries wealthy Rodney Aldrich and for more than a year lives in luxury and laziness. This life disgusts her. She plans to do something useful, but feels that the profession of motherhood is big enough for any woman, and looks forward engerly to the birth of her baby. She has twins, however, and their care is taken entirely out of her hands by a professional nurse. Intense dissatisfaction with the useless life of luxury returns to Rose. She determines to go out and earn her living; to make good on her own hook. She and her doting husband have some bitter scenes over the wife's "whim." What she goes and does is described in this installment.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

—10—

"You won't even give me the poor satisfaction of knowing what you're doing," he said.

"I'd love to," she said, "to be able to write to you, hear from you every day. But I don't believe you want to know. I think it would be too hard for you. Because you'd have to promise not to try to get me back—not to come and rescue me if I got into trouble and things went badly and I didn't know where to turn. Could you promise that, Roddy?"

He gave a groan and buried his face in his hands. Then:

"No," he said furiously. "Of course I couldn't. See you suffering and stand by with my hands in my pockets and watch!" He sprang up and seized her by the arms in a grip that actually left bruises, and fairly shook her in the agony of his entreaty. "Tell me it's a nightmare, Rose," he said. "Tell me it isn't true. Wake me up out of it."

But under the indomitable resolution of her blue eyes he turned away. This was the last appeal of that sort that he made.

"I'll promise," she said presently, "to be sensible—not to take any risks I don't have to take. I'll regard my life, and my health and all, as something I'm keeping in trust for you. I'll take plenty of warm, sensible clothes when I go; lots of shoes and stockings—things like that; and, if you'll let me—I'll borrow a hundred dollars to start myself off with. It isn't a tragedy, Roddy—not that part of it. You wouldn't be afraid for anyone else as big and strong and healthy as I."

Gradually, out of a welter of scenes like that, the thing got itself recognized as something that was to happen. But the parting came at last in a little different way from any they had foreseen.

Rodney came home from his office early one afternoon, with a telegram that summoned him to New York to a conference of counsel in a big public-utility case he had been working on for months. He must leave, if he were going at all, at five o'clock. He ransacked the house, vainly at first, for Rose, and found her at last in the trunk room—dusty, disheveled, sobbing quietly over something she hugged in her arms. But she dried her eyes and came over to him and asked him what it was that had brought him home so early.

He showed her the telegram. "I'll have to leave in an hour," he said, "if I'm to go."

She paled at that, and sat down rather giddily on the trunk. "You must go," she said, "of course. And—Roddy, I guess that'll be the easiest way. I'll get my telegram tonight—pretend to get it—from Portia. And you can give me the hundred dollars, and then, when you come back, I'll be gone."

The thing she had been holding in her hands slipped to the floor. He stooped and picked it up—stared at it with a sort of half-wakened recognition.

"I f-found it," she explained, "among some old things Portia sent over when she moved. Do you know what it is? It's one of the notebooks that got wet—that first night when we were put off the street car. And—Roddy, look!"

She opened it to an almost blank page, and with a weak little laugh pointed to the thing that was written there: "March 15, 1912!"

"Your birthday, you see, and the day we met each other."

And then, down below, the only note she had made during the whole of that lecture, he read: "Never marry a man with a passion for principles."

"That's the trouble with us, you see," she said. "If you were just an ordinary man without any big passions or anything, it wouldn't matter much if your life got spoiled. But with us, you see, we've got to try for the biggest thing there is. Oh, Roddy, Roddy darling! Hold me tight for just a minute, and then I'll come and help you pack."

CHAPTER XV.

The World Alone.

"Here's the first week's rent then," said Rose, handing the landlady three dollars, "and I think you'd better give me a receipt showing till when it's paid for."

The landlady had tight gray hair and a hard-bitten hatchet face. She had no charms, one would have said, of person, mind or manner. But it was nevertheless true that Rose was renting this room largely on the strength of the landlady. She was so much more humanly possible than any of the others at whose placarded doors Rose had knocked or rung . . . !

The landlady went away to write out a receipt. Rose closed the door after her and locked it.

She didn't particularly want to keep anybody out. But, in a sense in which it had never been quite true before, this was her room, a room where anyone licking her specific invitation to enter would be an intruder—a condition which had not obtained either in her mother's house or in Rodney's.

She smiled widely over the absurdity of indulging in a pleasurable feeling of possession in a squalid little cubbyhole like this. The wall paper was stained and faded; there was an iron bed—the mattress on the bed was lumpy. There was a dingy-looking oak bureau with a small mirror; a marble-topped black walnut washstand and a pitcher standing in a bowl on top of it.

As for the hurrying life she looked out upon from her grimy window, the difference between it and that which she had been wont to contemplate through Florence McCrea's exquisitely leaded casements was simply planetary.

And yet, queerly enough, in terms of literal lineal measurement, the distance between the windows themselves was less than a thousand yards. And, such is the enormous social and spiritual distance between North Clark street and The Drive, she was as safely hidden here, as completely out of the orbit of any of her friends, or even of her friends' servants, as she could have been in New York or San Francisco.

Of course, wherever she went, whatever she did, there'd always be the risk that someone who could carry back news to Rodney's friends would recognize her. It was a risk that had to be taken. At the same time she'd protect the secret as well as she could.

There were two people, though, it couldn't be kept from—Portia and her mother. The story given out to Rodney's friends being that Rose was in California with her mother and Portia, left the chance always open for some contretemps which would lead to her mother's discovering the truth in a surprising and shocking way.

But the truth itself, confidently stated, not as a tragic ending, but as the splendid, hopeful beginning of a life of truer happiness for Rose and her husband, needn't be a shock. So this was what Rose had borne down upon her in her letter to Portia.

. . . I have found the big thing couldn't be had without a fight," she wrote. "You shouldn't be surprised, because you've probably found out for yourself that nothing worth having comes very easily. But you're not to worry about me, nor be afraid for me, because I'm going to win. I'm making the fight, somehow, for you as well as for myself. I want you to know that. I think that realizing I was living your life as well as mine, is what has given me the courage to start. . . .

"I've got some plans, but I'm not going to tell you what they are. But I'll write to you every week and tell you what I've done, and I want you to write to Rodney. I want to be sure that you understand this: Rodney isn't to blame for what's happened. We haven't quarreled, and I believe we're farther in love with each other than we've ever been before. I know I am with him. . . . Break this thing to mother as gently as you like, but tell her everything before you stop. . . . "

This letter written and dispatched, she had worked out the details of her departure with a good deal of care. In her own house, before the servants, she had tried to act just as she would have done had her pretended telegram really come from Portia. Her bag was packed, her trunk was gone, her motor waiting at the door to take her to the station, when the maid Doris brought the twins home from their airing. This wasn't chance, but prearrangement.

"Give them to me," Rose said, "and then you may go up and tell Mrs. Ruston she may have them in a few minutes."

She took them into her bedroom and laid them side by side on her bed. They had thriven finely—justified, so far as that went, Harriet's decision in favor of bottle feeding. Had she died back there in that bed of pain, never come out of the ether at all, they'd still be just like this—plump, placid, methodical. Rose had thought of that a hundred times, but it wasn't what she was thinking of now.

The thing that caught her as she was looking down on them, was a wave of sudden pity. She saw them sudenly as persons with the long road all ahead of them, as a boy and a girl, a youth and a maid, a man and a woman.

She'd never thought of them like that before. The baby she had looked forward to—the baby she hadn't had—had never been thought of that way, either. It was to be something to provide her, Rose, with an occupation; to make an alchemic change in the very substance of her life. The transmutation hadn't taken place. She surmised now, dimly, that she hadn't deserved it should.

"You've never had a mother at all, you poor little mites," she said. "But you're going to have one some day. You're going to be able to come to her with your troubles, because she'll have had troubles herself. She'll help you bear your hurts, because she's had hurts of her own. And she'll be able to teach you to stand the gaff, because she's stood it herself."

For the first time since they were born, she was thinking of their need of her rather than of her need of them, and with that thought came, for the first time, the surge of passionate maternal love that she had waited for so long in vain. There was, suddenly, an intolerable ache in her breast that could only have been satisfied by crushing them up against her breast; kissing their hands—their feet.

Rose stood there quivering, giddy with the force of it. "Oh, you darlings!" she said. "But wait—wait until I deserve it!" And, without touching them at all, she went to the door and opened it. Mrs. Ruston and Doris were both waiting in the hall.

"I must go now," she said, "Good-by. Keep them carefully for me." Her voice was steady, and, though her eyes were bright, there was no trace of tears upon her cheeks. But there was a kind of glory shining in her face that was too much for Doris, who turned away and sobbed loudly. Even Mrs. Ruston's eyes were wet.

"Good-by," said Rose again, and went down composedly enough to her car.

She rode down to the station, shook hands with Otto, the chauffeur, allowed a porter to carry her bag into the waiting room. There she tipped the porter, picked up the bag herself, and walked out the other door; crossed over to Clark street and took a street car. At Chicago avenue she got off, and walked north, keeping her eyes open for placards advertising rooms to let. It was at the end of about half a mile that she found the hatchet-faced landlady, paid her three dollars, and locked her door, as a symbol, perhaps, of the bigger, heavier door that she had locked upon her past life.

Strongest among all the welter of emotions boiling up within her, was a perfectly enormous relief. The thing which, when she had first faced it as the only thoroughfare to the real life she so passionately wanted, had seemed such a veritable nightmare, was an accomplished fact. The week of acute agony she had lived through while she was forcing her sudden resolution upon Rodney had been all but unendurable with the enforced contemplation of the moment of parting which they brought so relentlessly nearer. There had been a terror, too, lest when the moment actually came, she couldn't do it. Well, and now it had come and gone! The surgery of the thing was over.

Rose dusted the mirror with a towel—a reckless act, as she saw for herself, when she discovered she was going to have to use that towel for a week—and took an appraising look at herself. Then she nodded confidently—there was nothing the matter with her looks—and resumed her ulster, her rubbers, and her umbrella, for it was the kind of December day which called for all three. Then, glowingly conscious that she was saving a nickel by so doing, she set off downtown afoot to get a job. She meant to get it that very afternoon. And, partly because she meant to so very definitely, she did.

On the last Sunday before Rose went away she had studied the dramatic section of the morning paper with a good deal of care, and was rewarded by finding among the news notes an item referring to a new musical comedy which was to be produced at the Globe theater immediately after the Christmas holidays. "The Girl Up-Stairs" was the title of it. It was spoken of as one of the regular Globe productions, so it was probable Jimmy Wallace's experience with the production of an earlier number in the series would at least give her something to go by.

Granted that she was going to be a chorus girl for a while, she could hardly find a better place than one of the Globe productions to be a chorus girl in. According to Jimmy, it was a decent enough little place, and yet it possessed the advantage of being, spiritually, as well as actually, west of Clark street. Rodney's friends were less likely to go there, and so have a chance of recognizing her, than to any other theater in the city.

The news item in the paper told her that the production was in rehearsal, and it mentioned the name of the director, John Galbraith, referring to him as one of the three most prominent musical-comedy directors in the country.

When she asked at the box office at the Globe theater where they were rehearsing "The Girl Up-Stairs" today, the nicely manicured young man inside answered automatically, "North End hall."

"I'm afraid," said Rose, smiling a little, "I'll have to ask where North End hall is."

"Not at all," said the young man idiotically, and he told her the address—only a block or two from Rose's room.

CHAPTER XVI.

The First Day.

With her umbrella over her shoulder, Rose set sail northward again through the rain, absurdly cheered. The entrance to the North End hall was a pair of white painted doors

He Was Counting Aloud the Bars of the Music.

opening from the street level upon the foot of a broadish stair which took you up rather suddenly. At the head of the stairway, tilted back in a kitchen chair beneath a single gas jet whose light he was trying to make suffice for the perusal of a green newspaper, sat a man, under orders, no doubt, to keep intruders away. The thing to do was to go by as if, for such as she, watchmen didn't exist. The rhythmic pounding of feet and the frayed chords from a worn-out piano, convinced her she was in the right place.

Her stratagem succeeded. The man glanced up and, though she felt he didn't return to his paper again, he made no attempt to stop her. She walked steadily ahead to another open door at the far end of the room, through which sounds and light came in.

Rose paused for a steadying breath before she went through that farther door, her eyes starry with resolution, her cheeks, just for the moment, a little pale.

The room was hot and not well lighted. In the farther wall of it was a proscenium arch and a raised stage. On the stage, right and left, were two irregular groups of girls, with a few men, awkwardly, Rose thought, disposed among them. All were swaying a little to mark the rhythm of the music industriously pounded out by a sweaty young man at the piano—a swarthy, thick young man in his undershirt. There were a few more people sprawled in different parts of the hall.

It was all a little vague to her at first, because her attention was focused upon a single figure—a compact, rather slender, figure, and tail, Rose thought—of a man in a blue serge suit, who stood at the exact center of the stage and the extreme edge of the footlights. He was counting aloud the bars of the music—not beating time at all, nor yielding to the rhythm in any way; standing, on the contrary, rather tensely still. That was the quality about him, indeed, that riveted Rose's attention and held her, as still as he was, in the doorway—an exhilarating sort of intensity that had communicated itself to the swaying groups on the stage.

You could tell from the way he counted that something was gathering itself up, getting ready to happen. "Three . . . Four . . . Five . . . Six . . . Seven—Now!" he shouted on the eighth bar, and with the word one of the groups transformed itself. One of the men bowed to one of the girls and began waltzing with her; another couple formed, then another.

Rose watched breathlessly, hoping the maneuver wouldn't go wrong—for no reason in the world but that the man there at the footlights was so tautly determined that it shouldn't.

Determination triumphed. The number was concluded to John Galbraith's evident satisfaction. "Very good," he said. "If you'll all do exactly what you did that time from now on, I'll not complain." Without pause he went on: "Everybody on the stage—big girls—all the big girls!" And to the young man at the piano, "We'll do 'Afternoon Tea.'"

There was a momentary pause then, filled with subdued chatter, while the girls and men realigned themselves for the new number.

Rose looked them over. The girls weren't, on an average, extravagantly beautiful, though, with the added charm of make-up allowed for, there were, no doubt, many the audiences would consider so. They were dressed in pretty much anything that would allow perfect freedom to their bodies, especially their arms and legs; bathing suits mostly, or middy blouses and bloomers. Rose noted this with satisfaction. Her old university gymnasium costume would do perfectly. Anything, apparently, would do, because, as her eye adjusted itself to details, she discovered romper suits, pinafores, chemises, overalls—all equally taken for granted.

Galbraith struck his hands together for silence, and scrutinized the now motionless group on the stage.

"We're one shy," he said. "Who's missing?" And then answered his own question: "Grant!" He wheeled around and his eyes searched the hall.

Rose became aware, for the first time, that a mutter of conversation had been going on incessantly since she had come in, in one of the recessed window seats behind her. Now when Galbraith's gaze plunged in that direction, she turned and looked too. A big blonde chorus girl was in there with a man, a girl who, with twenty pounds trained off her, and that sulky look out of her face, would have been a beauty. She had roused herself with a sort of defiant deliberation at the sound of the director's voice, but she still had her back to him and went on talking to the man.

"Grant!" said John Galbraith again and this time his voice had a cutting edge. "Will you take your place on the stage, or shall I suspend rehearsal until you're ready?"

For answer she turned and began walking slowly across the room. She started walking slowly, but under Galbraith's eye she quickened her pace, involuntarily, it seemed, until it was a ludicrous sort of run. Presently she emerged upon the stage, looking rather artificially unconcerned, and the rehearsal went on again.

But just before he gave the signal to the pianist to go ahead, Galbraith with a nod summoned a young man from the wings and said something to him, whereupon, clearly carrying out his orders, he vaulted down from the stage and came walking toward the doorway where Rose was still standing.

But he didn't come straight to her: he brought up before a woman sitting in a folding chair a little farther along the wall, who drew herself defensively erect when she saw him turn toward her, assumed a look of calculated disdain, tapped a foot—gave, on the whole, an imitation of a duchess being kept waiting.

But the limp young man didn't seem disconcerted, and inquired in so many words what her business was. The duchess said in a harsh, high voice that she wanted to see the director; a very particular friend of his had begged her to do so.

"You'll have to wait till he's through rehearsing," said the young man, and then he came over to Rose.

The vestiges of the smile the duchess had provoked were still visible about her mouth when he came up. "May I wait and see Mr. Galbraith after the rehearsal?" she asked. "If I won't be in the way?"

"Sure," said the young man. "He won't be long now. He's been rehearsing since two." Then, rather explosively, "Have a chair."

He struck Rose as being a little flustered and uncertain somehow.

It was a long hour that Rose sat there in a little folding chair—an hour that, in spite of all her will could do, took some of the crispness out of her courage.

When at last, a little after six o'clock, Galbraith said: "Quarter to eight, everybody," and dismissed them with a nod for a scurry to what were evidently dressing rooms at the other side of the hall, the ship of Rose's hopes had utterly gone to pieces. She had a plank to keep herself afloat on. It was the determination to stay there until he should tell her in so many words that he hadn't any use for her.

The deprecatory young man was talking to him now, about her and the duchess evidently, for he peered out into the hall, then vaulted down from the stage and came toward them.

The duchess got up, and, with a good deal of manner, went over to meet him. Rose didn't hear what the duchess said. But when John Galbraith answered her, his voice easily filled the room; "You tell Mr. Pike, if that's his name, we haven't any vacancies in the chorus at present. If we find we need you, we can let you know."

He said it not unkindly, but he exercised some power of making it evident that as he finished speaking, the duchess, for him, simply ceased to exist. Then, with disconcerting suddenness, he looked straight at Rose and said: "What do you want?"

She'd thought him tall, but he wasn't. He was looking on a perfect level into her eyes.

"I want a job in the chorus," said Rose.

"You heard what I said to that other woman, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Rose, "but . . ."

"But you thought you'd let me say it to you again."

"Yes," she said. And, queerly enough, she felt her courage coming back.

Rose Aldrich's luck in hunting a job in the chorus of a musical comedy and what happens afterward is described with thrilling emphasis in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SINGING CALLED LOST ART

It Is Now Confined Chiefly to Professionals, Drunkards and Phonographs, Says Writer.

Singing, as far as most people are concerned, is a lost art. Thousands attend operas, recitals and musical comedies, tens of thousands wind up phonographs; but as for singing themselves informally at their work or play they have forgotten how. In times past people of all ranks sang together as a matter of course. Sailors sang at their work, peasants, shepherds, cowboys—all had their favorite and appropriate songs. The songs of children at games, the lullabies of mothers are in the collected ballads and folklore of many peoples, says the Indianapolis News.

"The pastimes and the labors of the husbandman and the shepherd," says Andrew Lang, "were long ago a kind of natural opera. Each task had its own song; plowing, seeding, harvest, burial—all had their appropriate ballads or dirges. The whole soul of the peasant class breathes in their burdens as the great sea resounds in the shell cast up on the shore."

Nowadays the whirl of machinery makes all the noise. The workers in mills might find it unsatisfying to sing at their work, but it is doubtful if they would sing even if their voices could be heard; while singing in an office or store would pretty surely be stopped by the "boss" or the police. Thousands congregate every night in the silence of moving picture theaters, and even in the churches where singing by the congregation used to be customary the attendants now usually listen in silence to a paid singer.

Singing in this age is largely confined to the professional performer, drunken men and gramophones.

Crows Holding Their Own.

There has been hostility between the farmers and the crows ever since there were farmers in New England, but the number of crows, so far as anyone knows, has not decreased. They are efficient, they are able to care for themselves and are likely to hold their own, no matter how much the population may increase. More than that, despite the severity of winter, each crow looks sleek and well-fed, perfectly at home and contented with its surroundings. The English sparrows and the starlings may seek shelter during severe weather, but, no matter how cold or stormy it may be, one finds the crow doing business as usual. If the quail and ruffed grouse were as hardy and intelligent and possessed with an equally catholic taste for food, a whole volume of game laws might be done away with.

A Lost Range of Mountains.

A great range of mountains once extended from the eastern end of Lake Superior southwest to beyond the Missouri river. In places they were a mile high. Weather and volcanic action wore them down, the sea covered them and today they are prairie.

Some Weather Signs.

A deep blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

"HE GOT OFF MIGHTY LIGHT"

This Was Opinion of Frightened Colored Man Regarding Culprit Just Strung Up by Mob.

Representative Thomas Heflin of Alabama is noted as the best story teller of negro dialect in the house. He told the story to friends in the New Willard hotel.

"When I was a young practicing lawyer in Alabama I had a lot to do with colored men, many of whom were my clients. One time a colored man in my district committed a crime, and the community took it upon itself to punish the offender. There was only one punishment fitting the crime—that was hanging. The guilty man was taken out in the early morning and hanged to a tree. Their job completed, the executioners started home. They had proceeded only a short distance from the place where the body dangled when they met an old colored fellow astride a mule, with a sack of oats swung over his shoulders. The black man saw the crowd approaching and he turned ashen, for instinctively he knew what they had been about. The leader of the gang rode up, and in a gruff voice declared:

"'You know us and we know you. If you say anything about this affair, the same fate awaits you.'

"'Deed, boss, I ain't gwine t' say nothin'. I thinks he got off mighty light, m'se'f.'"

Symptoms.

Some people take more pride in their symptoms than they do in their children. If you are fortunate enough to acquire or inherit a number of alarming symptoms you may be able to spend a happy lifetime being miserable. There is something peculiarly charming and piquant about one who complains about his ailments. How he is welcomed into any little social throng! How a room brightens at his appearance! Nervous disorders are perhaps the most enviable endowments. Have you some? Persons of this description are charming conversationalists. They are never at a loss for a remark. They can talk of their complaints at any length. Sick headaches, loss of appetite, weak back, dizzy spells are only a few of their favorite topics. In talking to persons of this sort it is pardonable to say, "I'd rather you'd die of your symptoms than talk of them."

Must Carry the Danger Mark.

By order of the health department of Newark, N. J., children under ten years of age, who are suffering with whooping cough, must wear a conspicuous sleeve badge. The badge bears the words "Whooping Cough," printed in bold letters. The ordinance insists upon the child wearing this badge for six weeks.

Sentences Were Tiresome.

Dowser—"There goes Judge Wurdleigh. In addition to his being a fine jurist, he has the reputation of being a master of the English language."

Bowser—"That may be, but I don't like his sentences; they are too long. It took me six months to get to the end of one of them."

DRAFT TO BE FAIR

METHODS OF SELECTING MEN FOR NATIONAL ARMY WILL BE ABOVE CRITICISM.

NO CHANCE OF FAVORITISM

Rules for Physical Examination of Volunteer Recruits for Regular Army Will Be Modified for the Young Conscripts.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington. — Washington knows that there is anxiety throughout the country lest in the drawings here and there there may be some "trick of the trade" by which certain men may be drawn for the new army and certain other men not drawn by means of some deft sleight-of-hand performance.

The last Registration day reports have come into Washington. There is not enough concern left in the results of registration to shadow the rapidly looming interest in the methods which will be adopted to choose the service men by use of the rule of chance.

The country can at once give over any apprehension that the drawings will not be fair. A method will be adopted by which the drawings will be lifted from out of any shadow of suspicion as to the fairness of methods. There will be no possibility that anyone can enter a legitimate objection to the means which are to be employed to give all men equal chances in the matter.

The chances seem to be that for the new army there will be some modification of the rules which now are in force for the physical examination of volunteer recruits for the regular army. It is not believed that young Americans for the new forces will be compelled to measure up to the standards set for recruiting for the regulars. When it was declared a day or two ago, seemingly by authority, that regular army standards would be maintained for a physical examination, croakers instantly began to say, "This will not leave one really stalwart young American in the country."

Why So Few Are Accepted.

It is pretty generally known that out of every five men who have applied in the past at regular recruiting offices, only one man has been accepted. No one has seemed to realize the real reason for this condition of things. In certain districts in the United States fully 50 per cent of the volunteers of the regular army have been accepted. In some other districts only 10 per cent of the willing ones have been accepted. It is a matter easily explained.

In the past, notably in the city districts, there have applied to the recruiting officers thousands of men of whom by far the greater percentage were seeking enlistment because they had come to the conclusion that they could do nothing in civil life. Army officers, if they would talk, could tell tales of hundreds of down and outers, physical decrepits, who, tired with the struggle to get a living, perhaps not by the labor route, have applied for permission to serve Uncle Sam, with good money, good bed, good board, good clothing and good care thrown in. It was the down and outers and the men who, not willing to consider themselves down and out, yet through adverse conditions had become run down physically, who applied in largest numbers to the recruiting officers for regular service.

It was the inevitable thing, therefore, that the recruiting office records in the great cities should show only about one enlistment for about four or five applicants. In the country districts the percentage of acceptances was much higher, because away from the cities living conditions were better, and moreover many sturdy young Americans were willing to enlist to get a chance to see life under new conditions.

To Keep Alive Service Spirit.

And still the wonder is growing here at the results of registration day. There is an inflowing stream of telegrams and letters from the country, most of which give in enthusiastic description the marked service spirit and service desire with which the young men of all sections of the country went to their duty.

Belief is strong in Washington today that the war department will take advantage of the patriotic psychology of the occasion to move quickly with selections and exemptions and thus to give the country its new national army in short order.

It is known that officials believe instant preparation for the rest of the work should be made and that no more time than is necessary should be given to allow the ardor of youth to cool. There was a volunteer spirit evident everywhere Registration day, and it is this spirit which quick action, Washington believes, will keep alive.

It is realized that President Wilson has a difficult and delicate task in the outlining of industrial class exemptions. Unquestionably he studied the matter for a long time, advising almost daily with Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder and other army officials as to just what form the regulations of industrial exemption should take.

No Classes of Industry Exempt.

There are still evidences in Washington that men engaged in certain pursuits in life take it for granted that they will not be called to the colors. In some sections of the country farmers have been told by persons ignorant of the facts in the case that they will not be called.

No classes of industry are to be exempted as a whole. The law is mandatory only as it affects persons of religious creeds which contain definite pronouncements against arms bearing. That many industrial workers will be exempted is certain, but every means will be taken to determine definitely that the exempted ones will be of more use at home to the army and the country than they will be in service abroad.

From some of the industrial centers where munitions, machinery and textiles are manufactured there have come reports that a large percentage of the workmen expect the nature of their calling to exclude them from the army ranks. The percentages will not be heavy anywhere. It is only those whose services cannot be spared from the plow, the bench or the desk who will be told that until another day they need not carry the rifle.

Army officials already are looking forward to the day of the raising of the second army. Washington realizes, if the rest of the country does not, that the strong probability is America must send contingent after contingent across the water to make certain the triumph of democracy.

For a long time in the capital there was keen anxiety because of the recurring evidences that the country as a whole did not realize the immensity and the intensity of the war that is to come. Since Registration day the minds of the officials seem to have been lifted from their depression.

Washington officials desire that the work which began on Registration day shall be completed quickly. The present spirit they say is the spirit that honors, and quick action will help to keep the flame burning bright.

South to Get Training Camps.

Every man in the new National army that soon is to be organized for service will go into tent or into barracks early in September. The original plans for the encampments have been changed. It is entirely probable that later they may undergo another change. Climate eventually may prove to be the ruler in the case.

There has been a demand from nearly every section of the country that one of the training camps be given to the petitioning community. Selfishness to a large extent is at the bottom of some of the requests. Benefit to local trade conditions has been the first consideration in many instances. The good of the service has been the second consideration if it has been given any thought at all on the part of the petitioners.

Men cannot drill out of doors under bad weather conditions. Some persons seem to think that troops are hardened by subjecting them to conditions which would send the ordinary civilian on sick report inside of an hour. Troops are softened, not hardened, by adverse climatic conditions. In the northern section of the country the weather is bad in November. Outdoor drills cease at West Point on the last day of October or at the latest on November 15. Why? Simply because outdoor drilling is impossible.

Can't Drill in Snow or Hard Rains.

The recruits for the new National army of course cannot be hothouse recruits, nor on the other hand can they be icehouse recruits. They must be trained up to the point of resistance to climatic influences, but fitting the body to resistance in one thing while the drilling of the men so that they can take part in proper maneuvers is another thing.

Infantry drill largely is impossible when the snow is on the ground, when heavy rain is falling, on when the mud is deep. The new army must have quarters in places less likely than others to experience sudden changes in weather conditions. The North is an ideal training place for recruits from April 1 to November 1. The South is a fairly good training place from November 1 to April 1, although it is not always ideal by any manner of means.

It is believed today that the army officials finally will determine that the new army should be trained largely in the South, where in September the weather is inclement enough at times to give the men a certain amount of resisting power without being severe enough to put an entire camp of green troops on the sick list.

Washington waited with little anxiety but with deep interest the reports from the registration districts. As soon as they were received they were studied closely and there was particular interest in the number of answers received to Question 12 which concerns itself with the desire of the recruits to claim exemption at the outset.

Not long before Registration day an order was issued that answers to Question No. 12 are not obligatory. This meant simply that no young man was compelled to say whether or not he claimed exemption, but could postpone his decision in the matter to a later day when the question of exemptions specifically was to be considered.

This fact made it impossible for Washington to determine definitely just how many men for some reason or other would claim exemption. It is expected that about 50 per cent of the men who are exempted on no other ground will be exempted on physical grounds, but it is believed that there will be enough young Americans physically sound and with no dependents to fill the ranks of as many armies as it will be necessary to send to Europe to aid in the fight for democratic principles.

Some of Them.

"I tell you, the horrors of war are coming home to us women."

"I should say so. Here the women in France have to go without powder and the women in Germany have to have their hair cut."

Potato Rings Valuable.

Irish potato rings are being eagerly sought for by collectors. These rings were in every-day use in the last century to encircle potatoes which had been boiled in the skins, and were served at the table nestling in Irish napery. Not long ago 16 of these silver rings brought as much as $11,190, the chief example, 7½ inches in diameter, by John Lloyd of Dublin, 1770, realizing $1,025. Another ring by the same maker was bought for the National museum, Dublin, for $700.

Fifty-Fifty.

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill-sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—Tit-Bits.

First Step to Greatness.

"The first step to greatness is to be honest."—Johnson.

Ordinary Mole Merely Blemish.

A mole may be defined as a localized increase in the coloring matter in the skin. It is often associated with an overgrowth of some other structure in the skin, especially the connective tissue or the hair. They are usually present at birth and manifest no tendency to grow after adult age has been reached. Sometimes, especially if they are irritated by pressure, or otherwise, malignancy develops in later years. The ordinary pigmented mole is, however, merely a blemish.

Everything Provided For.

Willis—Bump's office is run absolutely on system.

Gillis—Indeed?

Willis—Yes, they tell me there is even a recess of ten minutes each day for the clerks to borrow money from each other.—Judge.

Get Out and Get Under.

Walker—I suppose by this time you have gained a pretty thorough knowledge of the workings of your car?

Ryder—Well, hardly; but I've got a good line on its nonworkings.

AMATEUR SLEUTH AVENGES BROTHER

Nebraska Farmer Turns Detective and Scours West for Murderer.

SEARCH COSTS $20,000

Dramatic Story Unfolded in Conviction at Santa Fe, N. M., of Elbert W. Blanchett for Murder of Clyde D. Armour.

Santa Fe, N. M.—How a Nebraska farmer turned detective, scoured the West for his brother's murderer, found him after every one else had given up the search and collected the evidence of the crime, made up a dramatic story unfolded here at the trial which convicted Elbert W. Blanchett, twenty-three years old, of Friday Harbor, Wash., of slaying Clyde D. Armour.

Roy Armour, a Dakota county (Neb.) farmer, during his 44 years had never been in a city larger than Sioux City, only 20 miles from his home; he knew nothing of the secrets of unraveling crime, but he proved that determination of purpose sometimes can do more than experience.

Advertised for Companion.

On September 10, 1916, Clyde D. Armour started from Sioux City by automobile for Fresno, Cal., where he expected to make his future home. Accompanying him were his mother, Mrs. Mary Armour, and a sister, Miss Agnes Armour.

At the village of Clarks, Neb., Agnes Armour was taken ill and with her mother continued the journey by rail. Clyde Armour went alone as far as Denver. There he stopped at the Young Men's Christian association and advertised for a companion to make the remainder of the trip with him. Later he told the secretary of the institution he had found a young man. The next day he left, and for several days nothing was heard of him.

Early in November relatives of Clyde Armour, in Sioux City, received telegrams asking for money. Checks came to the Sioux City bank of the Armours bearing the signatures of Clyde Armour and indorsed by proprietors of dives in Albuquerque and

For Six Weeks Roy Armour Scoured the Country.

Santa Fe, N. M. Letters and personal messages to Clyde Armour in New Mexico remained unanswered.

From November 7 to December 1 no messages came to the relatives at home, and Roy Armour and other relatives began a search.

Search Costs $20,000.

For six weeks Roy Armour scoured the country. His search cost him more than $20,000. At last his efforts were rewarded, for on February 1 he received a message at Dakota City saying the body had been recovered by Antonio Sandoval, a Mexican rancher, near Glorietta, N. M.

Roy arrived and took charge of the case. He traced events and learned that at Denver Clyde Armour had met an Elbert W. Blanchett. He pursued his investigations and located Blanchett at Friday Harbor, Wash. Sheriff Mead of Albuquerque secured requisition papers and went to Friday Harbor. Blanchett, upon being placed under arrest, attempted to commit suicide. He was taken back to New Mexico, denying that he had ever heard of Armour.

The evidence that the painstaking work of Roy Armour had unearthed proved so convincing that Blanchett was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Jilted, He Sues Girl.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Peter Renshaw of Lancaster, formerly a policeman here, has announced a breach-of-promise suit against Miss Priscilla McCloskey, twenty-three years old, a pretty girl of this place. Renshaw seeks to recover a diamond ring, several presents and $5,000 damages. The girl is said to have changed her mind since February 1, the date on which Renshaw is supposed to have obtained her promise to marry him.

Meaning of Word "Hohenzollern."

The word "Hohenzollern" has no distinctive meaning in itself, except as circumstances by common consent have invested it with such meaning. Originally it was the name of a German princely family of the middle ages, which for a long time furnished the kings of Prussia who, when the empire was formed, became emperors of Germany. The rulers of this line have been so autocratic and imperialistic as to make the word "Hohenzollern" synonymous with extreme autocracy and imperialism.

Misnamed.

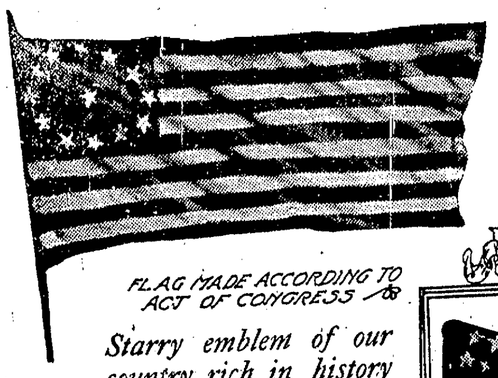
"Funny thing," observed the fellow with the fund of useless information, "that the government calls these little boats that ply to the custom house revenue cutters, when everyone knows that their business is to increase it."

Not Discouraging.

"This paper says that many of the fish in the ocean are blind."

"Oh, well, you're not going to discourage me. Maybe they can smell the bait."

FAMOUS AMERICAN FLAGS



FLAG MADE ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS

Starry emblem of our country rich in history and honor :: And the grand old banner will soon be making more history and receiving greater honor on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium

THOUGH as yet the baby of nations, Uncle Sam has many flags of which he has reason to be proud. Most of them are in the possession of the government, but a few are owned by individuals or army posts.

One of them, now kept at the statehouse at Annapolis, Md., was carried by the Maryland troops during the war of the American Revolution, and is made in accordance with the act of congress, June 14, 1777. It is positively known to have been the regimental flag of the Third Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. John Eager Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, in which fight it was held by William Bachelor. Bachelor was sent home to Baltimore wounded and took his flag with him.

After Bachelor's death in March, 1781, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814 this same flag was carried by William Bachelor's son, in the battle of North Point, as a banner for the Twenty-seventh Maryland regiment. This William Bachelor died in 1885. The flag, in 1907, was presented to the state of Maryland and has since then reposed in its capital building at Annapolis.

Another famous banner is the battle flag of Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, the same which flew successively on the masts of his flagships, the Niagara and the Lawrence, in the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813. This flag had been made at Perry's express command, but at the suggestion of Purser Hambleton, he added the words it bore, "Don't give up the ship," the last uttered by Captain Lawrence, killed in the fight in June, 1813, between the English and American forces. These words have erroneously been attributed to Perry, but are, in fact, an adoption of Lawrence's sentence to Perry's flag. The banner is a bunting of one solid color bearing its famous motto in large letters across its face, and is now kept at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

A British Trophy.

In the same chamber at the academy is a gorgeous royal British standard which was captured from the parliament house when the capital of Canada fell, in 1813, into American hands. It is a magnificent ensign with five quarterings, all in radiant tones, the heraldic blazonry being such as was used in the time of George III. In one corner is a red lion poised in air, to denote Scotland; in another is the golden harp of Ireland; two other quarters contain three golden rampant lions for England, while in the central quartering is a combination of the arms of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick and Luneburg, with some emblems of the Holy Roman empire.

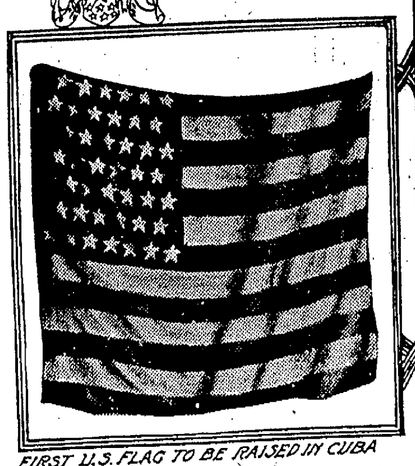
In the National museum in Washington is the real Star Spangled Banner, the same flag which floated over Fort McHenry in September, 1814, when it was attacked by the British, and the one around which Key wrote his immortal poem. Being 36 by 26 feet, it will hang from the second story of a building to the first floor. In spite of time it is well preserved, and the stars and stripes which "gleamed through the perilous fight" are still plainly to be seen.

Mexican trophies are to be seen at the Naval academy. These flags are all unique in design, bearing the Mexican condor standing on a cactus, with a snake in its mouth. There are several of this war, one of them being the flag captured by Gen. Winfield Scott and Commodore Matthew Perry at the fall of Vera Cruz in 1847.

In the antechamber to the rooms of the secretary of war, in Washington, is the famous flag which flew over Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when it was fired on by the Confederate batteries. This was the shot which opened the great war between the states.

The flag of the Merrimac is now owned by the family of the late Capt. Beverly Littlepage, formerly of Washington.

Another flag of the Merrimac is in the possession of Mr. C. F. Gunther of Chicago; this was the first one raised, but was shot away. The flag owned by the Littlepages is the second one run up.



FIRST U.S. FLAG TO BE RAISED IN CUBA

THE FAMOUS "STARRY FLAG" OF JOHN PAUL JONES

Regan's Flag.

In the rooms of the Stevenson Post at Roxbury, Mass., is preserved one of the strangest banners the world has ever seen. In a tobacco factory in Richmond, in Civil war times, many Federal soldiers were prisoners, among them a Timothy J. Regan. Regan conceived the idea of making a flag of Federal Stars and Stripes even in the close confinement of their prison. There were about 20 men and they secretly got together the material.

A flannel shirt made the blue ground, a shirt of white cotton furnished the white stars, and goods were bought sufficient to make the red and white stripes. In hiding, they worked at their task till at last it was finished. It was thrown to the wind at once in a place which was sheltered from the view of the guards, then torn into strips and divided among the men. After the war, Regan, by persistent effort, managed to get together all the pieces and had them sewn into a flag, which is now at Roxbury.

The flag of the Maine, the ship whose sinking precipitated the Spanish-American war in 1898, is kept at Annapolis. Near by the banners captured by Dewey at Manila from the Spanish, as well as trophies of the battle of Santiago.

The banner which floated over the North pole, raised there April 6, 1909, by Commander Robert E. Peary, now lies for safekeeping in the vaults of a safe deposit company in Washington. It was made by Mrs. Peary, the stars being worked in silk embroidery. It was flown in the wind on the shores of the Polar sea for more than a fourth of its circumference. The bits of white with which it is dotted indicate the fragments which the explorer left with records at different places in his journey. Some were deposited at Cape Morris K. Jessup, the farthest northern point of land on earth; one was left at Cape Thomas Hubbard, another at the starting point of the dash for the pole—Cape Columbia—five bits are in the ice of "Peary's Farthest North," in 1906, and one is yet in the eternal stillness of the North pole itself.

Oldest Flag in Museum.

The oldest flag in the National museum, at Washington, is the first United States flag of which there is authentic record. This is the banner of John Paul Jones. On the very day the law was enacted establishing a national flag for the United States of America, June 4, 1777, congress appointed John Paul Jones to be commander of the Ranger. History does not relate, with authority, the exact date of the making of the Ranger's flag, but it must have been very soon after the congressional enactment, because the war department states that "The ship Ranger, bearing the Stars and Stripes and commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, arrived at a French port about December 1, 1777, and her flag received, on February 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to an American flag by foreign naval vessels."

Later, Paul Jones set his loved ensign high above the Bon Homme Richard and it waved triumphant over many a fierce encounter with the foes of the new country. The most notable of these was when it came in contact with the British ship Serapis in 1779 and went down. Commodor Jones rescued his precious "starry flag" and hoisted it over the captured Serapis, bringing it home covered with honor.

The museum authorities believe this to be the first American flag that came into existence after the enactment of congress. As evidence of the theory they point to the 12 stars instead of 13. Had this flag had an official predecessor the mistake in the number of stars would hardly have occurred.

This historic standard, kept intact by long and loving care, shows its age in much-frayed edges and worn patches. The 12 stars, arranged in three parallel perpendicular rows, still stand out stanchly on their unstable foundation, for the blue field and the 13 red and white stripes have grown pathetically threadbare.

The National museum contains a collection of remnants of flags that participated in naval engagements from the time of the Revolutionary war to the war with Mexico; also those of foreign vessels of war captured by the navy during those periods. This display of fragments is quite interesting. It was collected by Peter Force of Washington, and presented by him to the library of congress, which transferred it to the National museum.

Among these remnants is a piece of the British flag of La Guerriere, used during her encounter with the Constitution, and of the Java, worsted by the same indomitable American, as well as a fragment of the flag of the Algerine brig Zoura, captured under Decatur.

A division of the museum's flag collection relates to the Civil war, and the most interesting of these is the garrison flag of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. This flag was lowered December 26, 1860, when Maj. Robert Anderson, First United States artillery, moved his forces to Fort Sumter. The flag was secured by his second in command, Capt. Abner Doubleday, and remained in his possession until presented to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

In the National museum also is the United States flag raised in New Orleans by the volunteer flag committee after the occupation in 1862. This was the first Federal flag raised by citizens of any of the Confederate states after the commencement of hostilities. Here, too, is the flag of the United States ship Kearsarge, in use at the time of the surrender of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, also the first United States flag raised in Richmond after the surrender. This was used as headquarters flag by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., when he took possession of the city.

The history of our war with Spain is illustrated at the National museum by a series of flags of picturesque interest. There is here the Spanish garrison flag used at Fort San Cristobal, San Juan, Porto Rico, during the entire war, and floated over the fort during the bombardment by the American fleet, May 12, 1898. There is, too, the flag lowered from the customhouse at the plaza, Ponce, Porto Rico, when it surrendered to the United States. The yellow stripe in this flag was painted red to give it a chance to escape identification. Another flag here was taken from the trenches before Santiago, and still another is a guidon used by Spanish infantry at Porto Rico.

The museum is also custodian of the pennant flown by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago.

The United States Marine corps has a number of flags of vital import. It is proud of its trophies, and well it may be, for it was the foremost in winning them. The Marine corps possesses the first American flag under fire in Cuba. This flag was raised by the Marine battalion at Guantanamo, the tenth of June, 1898, and flew during the hundred hours of continuous fighting by the marines at that point. After its use in this engagement it was hauled down and sent to headquarters at Washington.

Another noteworthy flag belonging to the corps is the signal flag used by Sergeant Quick at the battle of Cuzco. During the engagement the fleet stationed in the bay, while firing on the enemy, was seriously endangering the unseen marines on land, who already had the Spaniards surrounded. A volunteer was requested to go out and signal to the fleet to stop firing. Sergeant Quick immediately responded, and in full view of the enemy stood and wig-wagged the Dolphin to stop firing. The signal flag was rent in several places, but the sergeant escaped injury. For this act he received a medal and honorable mention.

Among some later flags to come into possession of the Marine corps is the large United States flag used by the marines during the siege of the legation in Peking at the time of the Boxer riots. It may be recalled that the guard of the Oregon served in Peking. This was their post flag and was planted on the Tartar city wall, where it was jealously guarded. Later it was hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces, and it has the honor of being the first signal the latter had that their friends were still living. The flag shows its hard usage at the hands of its enemies, being torn in several places by volleys of shot and shell assailing it.

Another Chinese memento possessed by the Marine corps is a large imperial flag captured on the walls of Tientsin by the marines when they attacked the city. This is a large pennant-shaped affair of turkey red, with enigmatical Chinese characters in its center.

FUNERAL OF TURKISH CROWN PRINCE

The following account of the funeral cortege of the Turkish crown prince is given by Alexander Brody, who saw the ceremony:

On the scarlet covered coffin in which the body of Jussuf Izzeddin, the crown prince of Turkey, who had killed himself in his harem, was carried to the grave lay his fez, or "kalbag," in token of his military career.

The coffin was made of wood, for metal is too scarce even for a prince, and it was borne by the eunuchs of the royal household. Jussuf had been kind to his servants although stern with their peers.

A gigantic negro with the eyes of a faithful hound constantly smoothed the red cloth lest a wrinkle might dishonor the seemliness of the occasion, and he kept constant watch on the pallbearers. The 500 burly negro eunuchs were as one in their grief. Following them were the chamberlains and attendants of the household, with red caps on their black heads.

The coffin was gently laid on the Mussala tasay, a prayer stone, fragments of an old Greek column dating back to the days of the victorious emperors. The holy prayer was chanted: "Blasm Illah Irrahman, elhamd ve lilahi, rebbi ul alemin" ("In the name of God, the merciful and gracious"). Then the holy men approached, dervishes of all ranks, nevlevs and raputis, the monks who impose punishment on themselves by imposing camel's-hair bushles two feet high on their heads. The fanatical death song is heartrending. The green cloth about the heads of some indicates that they have arrived at sainthood through a visit to the tomb of the prophet at Mecca.

After the dervishes came the members of "Union and Progress," the Young Turks, in Parisian dress. Some of the faces were milk white; now and then one saw a gray head among them.

In the eyes of the dervishes burned the fire of the past; in the Young Turks that of the future. Which one is approaching his last hour in the Ozman lands?

The head of a more conservative Turk came in view, that of the new heir to the sultan's throne, Vahdeddin, of Persian type, long, narrow-nosed features resembling Abdul Hamid's.

One may only conjecture concerning this representative of royalty, grown up in the shade of the harem walls, in constant companionship of women of the Orient, who never divulge anything about their lords and masters. The new crown prince is long past middle age. Behind him rode Prince Medsid, aged and worn; in fact, the whole royal family has left youth behind.

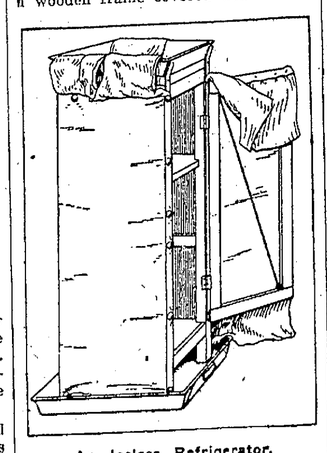
A group of Arabs came next. The rays of the cold spring sunlight threw pale gold over the fancy costumes of these men of the desert.

A prominent merchant whispered: "They are the Arabs, of the faith, yet they do not obey Allah because he is merciful, but because they fear him, and not without reason. I fear that we cannot trust them in this holy war, at least some of them. They value money too highly, especially silver, although they have no contempt for gold."
—New York Herald.

Rapid Evaporation of Water Secret of Success of The Iceless Refrigerator

Milk and other perishable foods can be kept cool and so preserved for considerable periods, even where ice is unobtainable. This can be accomplished by the use of iceless refrigerators, which are dependent on the rapid evaporation of water for the creation of low temperatures. These devices have been perfected by woman demonstrators in extension work, South, of the United States department of agriculture.

The iceless refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with canton flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary. Wicks, made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moistened covering causes a lower temperature inside. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 degrees has been known to be obtained in the cooler. This is the way to build it:



An Iceless Refrigerator.

Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white canton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening, with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering, and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place, where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost will be reduced.

I've Wished Time Away.

Since I can remember and all through my life,
With its pleasures and sorrows, its troubles and strife,
There's something we wanted. I must wait day by day,
To come by it quickly, I've wished life away.

How in my schooldays I envied the men,
And wished I were grown up, to be just like them.
I was so impatient I could brook no delay:
The time passed so slowly, I wished life away.

When I grew to a man, and I became married,
With a family around me, and life's burden I carried,
So hard did I labor, I scarcely could stay
Till my day's work was done; I wished life away.

And now in my old age I look back with tears
On the time that is past, fully three score of years,
I'm growing quite feeble, my hair's turned to gray,
My race's about run; I've wished life away.

—William E. Burke.

Some Observations.

The first shock the average bride gets is that which follows the discovery of a half-used plug of chewing tobacco in her husband's pocket.

A man has enough faults as it is without making himself disagreeable.

The people who enter matrimony with the idea that the divorce court will help them out if they happen to make a bad bargain usually land in the divorce court.

About the only time the average man doesn't pull his money out of his pocket with a flourish so that everybody can see the $20 bill that is being used as a wrapper is when his wife is in the room.

Spring seems to be having difficulty getting its big guns into action.

Cure for "Strawberry Nose" Found in Simple Operation

That most distressing of facial deformities which doctors call rhinophyma, characterized by a much-swollen and reddened tip of the nose, making this look like a huge strawberry or a piece of cauliflower that has been dipped in beet juice, may be cured by a simple operation. Sir William Milligan of the Royal infirmary, Manchester, describes this in the London Lancet.

The operation consists in cutting off all the hypertrophied tissue, while the nasal passages are kept extended with absorbent wool in order to preserve their contour. The raw surface is covered with two thin grafts of skin cut from the patient's thigh, over which a sheet of gold leaf is placed and a dry dressing fastened with adhesive plaster. It should be possible to remove the dressing in five days.

Specification.

"Kings in many respects are not like other men."

"No; for instance, they can be bald and yet have heirs apparent."

Says College Women Will Have Big Part in the Work Of Rebuilding the World

Any young woman who neglects the opportunity in this war time to prepare for the rebuilding of the world will be a world slacker, in the opinion of Miss Ada Rice, secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural College Alumni association.

Miss Rice points out that at the close of the war there must be a rebuilding of national and international life. This will call for the best qualities of leadership and the best training, and in this work the college woman can play a part of great importance.

College women must not wait until the end of the war for service, however, states Miss Rice. "The time is now at hand," she declares, "when the world must depend upon woman for carrying forward progressive movements." She urges college women to take an active interest and perform active service in the big movements now in progress.

Wise and Otherwise.

Look out for things that won't bear looking into.

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

A boy in the schoolroom is worth a dozen in the poolroom.

Naturally a man would rather part his hair than part with it.

Meet people with a smile unless they want to borrow something.

Stocks usually recover from a fall quicker than the speculator does.

Even when they weigh their words rash people give short weight.

An airplane engine with 12 cylinders has been invented that makes more than 2,000 revolutions a minute.

Three asbestos mines have been opened in China, where extensive deposits of the mineral have been found.

FOLLOW UP.

By GEORGE M. ADAMS.

How common it is in games of football and other sports, some quick-thinking player dashes off a thrilling play, only to fall back for the remainder of the game into obscurity and be forgotten—and for no other reason than that he failed to —Follow Up.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Follow Up. When you think a Worthy Thought, follow it up. When you do a Useful Thing, Follow it up. When you strike an effective blow for a Right Cause, Follow it up. It's the man with the Courage, first to start a thing and then follow it up, that after a while, has an accumulation of points that stamp him Great and Masterful. Follow up or else you will fall back.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

The Great man is simply the Small man become great. Every Great man at some time or other is the unknown, obscure man. Make your life count by compelling every single effort to Figure in the final summing up. For after all, Success itself is nothing more nor less than work well performed and Followed Up day after day, year after year.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Facts in Figures.

Hawaii has two mountains 14,000 feet high.

United States received 298,000 immigrants last year.

Turlock, Cal., will can 25,000 tons of peaches this year.

Wilmington, Cal., is to have a $5,000,000 shipbuilding plant.

United States in 1916 exported $150,000,000 worth of leather.

Southern California is gathering $1,000,000 a day from tourists.

United States last year exported glass bottles valued at $2,500,000.

Glen county, California, will devote 14,123 acres of land to rice-growing.

War Service of Y. M. C. A. Requires Vast Expenditure

The service which the Y. M. C. A. is planning to give the selective national army in its cantonments is going to require 1,100 secretaries and $3,000,000 of which nearly $2,000,000 has already been paid in or pledged. It is to be noted that an army of 1,000,000 men, which the 200 buildings the Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect will accommodate, will require an equipment of 200 pianos and piano players, 268,000 feet of films a day, 3,000,000 sheets of writing paper daily, 10,000 pens a day and a barrel of ink, 95 automobiles and trucks, 200 moving-picture machines, 200 graphophones and 10,000 records, 40,000 pounds of ice per day, a Bible to every man, magazines by the hundred tons.

Lightships and Weather Bureau.

The United States Weather bureau in co-operation with the bureau of lighthouses, department of commerce, recently equipped a number of lightships with apparatus for recording weather conditions. These observations are then reported by wireless and are of service to the bureau in its preparation of storm and other warnings to ships at sea.

One iron mine only has been discovered in Egypt which was worked by the ancients.

Mother's Cook Book

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harm, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good; so find we profit
By losing of our prayers.
—Shakespeare.

Seasonable Dishes.

A tasty sandwich is made by mixing a few finely chopped olives with a little cottage cheese. The bread need not be buttered for these sandwiches.

Onion Sandwich.—Soak for an hour finely cut Bermudas in ice water which has been well sweetened and salted. Drain and mix with slightly seasoned mayonnaise. Serve on rounds of buttered bread.

Ham finely chopped and mixed with chopped pickles or olives makes a change from the ordinary ham sandwich.

Rhubarb Marmalade.

Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of rhubarb. Cut in short lengths without peeling, cook slowly, stirring often to keep it from sticking or burning. After an hour place in the jars in the usual way.

Iced Cocoa.

Boil a half cupful of cocoa, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and one cupful of water to make a rich sirup. Put this in a jar on ice and it is ready to serve at a moment's notice. Add a tablespoonful of the sirup to a glass of cold milk.

Mint Jelly Sauce.

Combine a cupful of currant or any tart jelly, beaten with the juice of one orange and a half cupful of finely minced mint. Let stand in a cold place for an hour before using.

Strawberries Preserved Whole.

Crush two quarts of strawberries, using the small ones, and simmer gently for twenty minutes, then strain. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Heat the sugar and add the juice as soon as it is strained. Return to the stove and boil until thick, skimming carefully when necessary. Fill hot glasses with hulled fine berries and cover with the boiling sirup, then put on the sterilized covers.

Pineapples and strawberries is a combination well liked. Cut the pineapple in dice and add twice as many strawberries. Fill the jars with this mixture using the usual amount of sugar in cooking.

Nellie Maxwell

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have arrived at the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done methodically, carefully and with full regard for the resources to be called on.

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position.

"With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an infinitesimal part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests.

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities.

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: it makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strain at any one point.

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these held to an attitude of saneness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance.

That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks, both branch and independent, to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness.

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1913, they are, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1913	$622,928,968
1914	663,650,230
1915	683,761,432
1916	738,169,212
1917	888,765,698

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues.

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Tradesmen generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness.

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiency. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way.

"One of the best things we did," said one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, "was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble.

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way.

"And yet Canadians are not overburdened with taxes nor are they complaining of them. For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, if any, in a direct way. Indirect payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period."—Advertisement.

Water-Wagon Revolutionists.

In the course of a conversation with one who was in Petrograd at the time, staying at the hotel which served as headquarters for the revolutionary party, I heard two or three significant facts, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette. One throws light on the morale of the troops who carried out the coup d'etat. The Hotel Astoria, three doors off, had served as a nest for the reactionaries, and was sacked by order, but when the troops came to its extensive wine cellars, they carried every drop of its contents to the street and poured them into the gutter.

The Proper Place.

"The post office department ought to have charge, instead of the war office, of this conscription."

"The post office? Why so?"

"Isn't it a matter of registered females?"

If there is one thing sensible people dislike more than another it is to hear a man boast of what he is going to do.

SHELLS CORN WITH HIS AUTO

Farmer Tells of Work Done by Twenty Horse Power Car With a Belt-Power Attachment.

"The recent reference in Farm and Fireside to the use of automobiles for doing farm work," says a writer in that paper, "leads me to give my own experience with a belt-power attachment. I bought it last fall and put it on my twenty horse power car.

"We ground corn and oats with it, also sawed wood and it worked finely. The engine had power to waste. Finally our new four-hole corn sheller arrived. We put it together, put on the belt and lined it up.

"I said, 'John, do you think it will pull her?' John said, 'I do not know; let us try.' I said, 'All right,' and so we started the engine going, slipped the belt on the pulley of the engine and the sheller speeded up right away. We threw in a scoopful of corn, and to our surprise it was gone. We threw in a hopperful, and in a few minutes we had fifty bushels of corn shelled. This was just for a test; the engine had power to spare.

"Since the first of last December we have shelled 40,000 bushels of corn, besides doing some jobs of wood-sawing."

Generosity.

"Is Bliggins an expert gardener?"

"Yes. But he's too generous. His own back yard is filling up with weeds while he wanders around telling the neighbors what they ought to do."

Overcoming Sorrows.

Unrequited love was given as the reason for the suicide of a pretty Japanese girl at Long Beach. No blame can justly be attached to anyone under such circumstances, but it is a pity that men and women might not more often have the strength to overcome such sorrows by a life of unselfish service to the world. "I loved a woman," says Whitman, "and she did not return my love—yet out of this love and this sorrow I have written these songs."—Los Angeles Times.

Her "Boy" Was Not Lost.

The last good-by kiss and the home-coming embrace must be given on the upper platform of the Pennsylvania station in New York. The company refuses to allow people without a ticket to pass the entrance and exit gates to the train platform. The war is the excuse given for the new rule. Until recently anyone who wanted to see a friend off or meet one was not refused. Now no one is given permission. The new rule is all right, but the particular exits from the incoming trains are so arranged that unless one wears a reflector the persons they are to meet will escape them. There are two stairs from each track and an elevator between. Yesterday a little old lady who had been waiting to meet her boy, was horror-stricken because no had been swallowed up in the arriving throng without seeing her. A policeman and several guards began a search for the lost one. He was found on the outside of the station. The "boy," however, could not have lost himself very well, for he was fifty, and carried considerable avoirdupois tissue.

Guanches.

The early inhabitants of the Canary islands, known as the Guanches, had attained some progress in civilization, as shown by remains still extant. No doubt they were of Berber stock. The present inhabitants of the islands are mainly of Spanish blood, though it is said the Guanche element may be detected. The Canaries were known to the ancients but they fell out of the knowledge of the Europeans until the twelfth or thirteenth century. They were claimed by the Spanish in the fourteenth century. By the end of the fifteenth century the Spaniards had subdued the islands entirely, and they almost extirpated them at a later period.

Time-saving is the chief feature of a new ironing board cover that can be quickly strapped to clamps permanently attached to the underside of a board.

Novel Deep-Sea Sounder.

A novel deep-sea sounder patented in England is based on the time elapsing between the sinking of a small bomb and the return of the sound of its explosion on the bottom. The bomb, fitted with steadying vanes, sinks at a known rate, and on striking is exploded by a contained mechanical or electrical device. The time interval may be recorded automatically. The launching of the bomb closes an electric circuit, starting a clock-controlled recording pen and the vibration of a suspended mass by the sound wave from the explosion closes a second contact, starting another pen. Correction, as necessary, can be made for the ship's travel.

Electricity Polishes Floors.

A device of great importance has just been invented for practical use in the home, says Scientific American. The task of keeping a floor polished to the required brightness was perhaps the most difficult task of the horse, and the little machine which does the work without any effort on the part of the operator is a welcome addition to the household appliances.

Hours were once spent to spread the wax evenly and give the floor surface the required brilliancy. Now with this little machine, fastened to the nearest electric-light socket, the work loses its drudgery and the floor is finished in much better condition than was possible by hand. An applicator which goes with the outfit, spreads the wax on the floor, and the polisher which consists of a massive bristle brush revolving at 3,000 revolutions per minute, does the work. All the operator does is to guide the polisher across the floor. No pressure is required.

Not Negatives.

Penurious Papa—Where is Maybelle.

Designing Mamma—She took some photos a little while ago and she and young Muchcash are in the dark room.

Penurious Papa—Developing negatives?

Designing Mamma—No, an affirmative, I hope.

"Women's Town" in France.

A new "women's town" in the Valley of the Romanche, a few miles from

formed that they will not slip on wet or icy surfaces.

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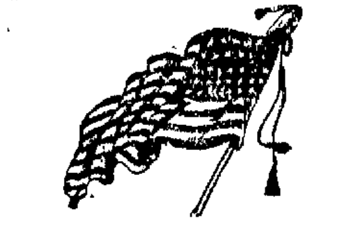


"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

The question is often asked, "How many state employes are there?" The number varies considerable during the course of the year, more being employed at one season than another, but, according to the last compilation the total number was 3,780. Of that number, the University has 1,181, consisting of 711 instructors and 470 other employees. The University is therefore the largest employing institution, having nearly one-third the total. The Normal schools, Stout Institute and other state schools have 526, of which 413 are instructors and 123 are otherwise engaged. The charitable and penal institutions have a total of 964, of which 143 are teachers in the industrial and other special schools. The judiciary employes are 67, including supreme and circuit court judges and court reporters. All other employes, including those employed in the state capitol, field workers, such as game, and forest wardens, oil inspectors, and traveling agents, number 1,003. There are about 700 employes in the state capitol, or less than one-fifth the total of state employes. More than half of all employes are engaged in the educational institutions and in educational work.—Black River Falls Journal, Secretary of State Merlin Hull's paper.

IDLERS ARE SLACKERS

Idlers are slackers! The moral tone of every community ought to make it decidedly uncomfortable for any idle person this season.

Such is the sentiment of the State Council of Defense, which finds that farmers thruout the state need extra help in cultivating and harvesting crops. It also finds that experienced farm help is not available. There are, however, many boys and men whose time is unoccupied or only partly occupied. They are not doing their full patriotic duty unless they are busy all the time at some productive employment.

The slogan of the State Council of Defense is "Every man on a job." This means that all boys and young men must work. It means that ministers, business men, clerks and others whose time is not occupied must use their spare hours and days and their vacation periods.

Let every such person register with the Labor Agent of his county Council of Defense. Then let him work when he is notified that his services are needed.

There are jobs for all and to spare. Don't be a slacker!

URGES SILO ERECTION

The University of Wisconsin is engineering a campaign to induce Wisconsin farmers to erect silos. According to those who know, the silo is not an expense to the farmer, but a money maker for him and a good thing for the state and country at large. In some instances, it is stated, the cost of a silo is almost saved the first year by the farmer who puts up one, besides which it helps to conserve the resources of the state.

It is stated that a farmer who stores his corn in a silo will receive from ten to fifteen per cent more milk from his cows than when giving them dry feed, besides which the silage is worth considerably more in other ways than if dried and fed to the cows in the shape of corn. Dry corn is not much of a milk producer, while silage is one of the best that grows.

Then, in this part of Wisconsin, there is often a season when frost comes so early that corn does not have a chance to ripen, and when it is spoiled in this manner it is of little value, while there is never a season when corn cannot be raised for the silo, giving a feed that has no equal.

In some sections of the country the farmers are so arranging things that they can have silage to feed to their milch cows the entire year, claiming in this way they can get results that cannot be equalled in any other. As those men are those who have made a study of the feeding proposition from a scientific view point, they should know what they are talking about.

A trip thru the country will show that the successful dairymen are those who have a silo and who have had one for a number of years past, and this alone tells the story.

WAGE WARFARE FOR BUMPER POTATO CROP

Over 300,000 acres of Wisconsin land will soon have been planted to potatoes, but next fall's crop is not assured until noxious weeds, potato beetle and blight have been successfully combatted.

How this can best be done is pointed out in a bulletin recently issued by the University of Wisconsin.

Killing weeds by early working of the fields will save hand labor later in the season.

The spike tooth harrow or some other light cultivation tool should be run over the field to kill young weeds before the potato rows become visible. Regular cultivation follows. High hilling is not advisable if there is danger of drought, but may be practiced in the cooler sections or where the land is heavy to provide for better drainage. On sandy soils level cultivation is best.

Potato spraying involves two periods, first the control of the beetle in July, and later the use of Bordeaux mixture against blight.

In hot moist weather the "bugs" will hatch rapidly and do much damage unless promptly killed with poisons. Paris green, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, is recommended, or dry arsenate of lead, 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water, may be used.

Spraying for blight commonly begins during the first week of August. The weather, condition of growth, and general danger will largely determine the frequency of application. This is the formula for Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate, 8 pounds, stone lime, 10 pounds, and water 100 gallons.

FIFTY KINDS OF LICENSES ASSESSED IN WISCONSIN

About 50 different activities are assessed license fees in the 128 cities of Wisconsin, and diverse practices are in vogue in various localities, according to an inquiry recently made by the municipal reference bureau of the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

Some of the activities and things which are licensed are bill posters, dairy men, distributors of medicine, plumbers, pool tables, runners and solicitors, entertainments, shows, exhibits, menageries, excavators of streets and sidewalks, storage of gun powder, drugs, drain layers, drays, motorcycles, building within the fire limit, building movers, laying of service pipes, theaters, opera houses, transient merchants, vehicles for transportation, stands for pop corn, candy and lunch, second hand stores, making of sidewalks, and autoes for hire.

License fees for the selling of liquor range from $100 in 37 cities to $1,000 in one city, $500 is charged in 27 cities. Some 55 cities charge pharmacists $10 a year for selling liquors.

Moving picture houses are charged from $10 to $60 a year.

Dogs are licensed in all cities with a fairly uniform fee of $1 or $2. Fortune tellers and clairvoyants are prohibited in many cities and in others they are charged $10 a day. Circus license fees range from $25 a day to $500 a day.

VEGETABLE SPECIALIST TO EASTERN COLLEGE

J. R. Hepler, in charge of classes in vegetable gardening and greenhouse work at the University of Wisconsin for the past six years, has resigned to accept the position of assistant professor of horticulture at the New Hampshire Agricultural college, at Durham. Mr. Hepler, who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and an experienced truck grower, is quite well known in Wisconsin, where he has done extension demonstration work at farmers' institutes and schools, in addition to his instruction work at the College of Agriculture.

WILL CORN MATURE?

If present crop conditions are any criterion, only good growing weather in July and August, accompanied by a September without killing frosts, will insure maturing the great corn crop of the north. Spring grains and hay promise excellent crops, but though corn has come well, with scarcely a hill missing in most fields, it has made but small growth and June has continued cold and backward. This combined with the fact that much of the low land has either not been planted or was planted after June 15th, would indicate the very reasonable expectation of the necessity of harvesting an immature corn crop.

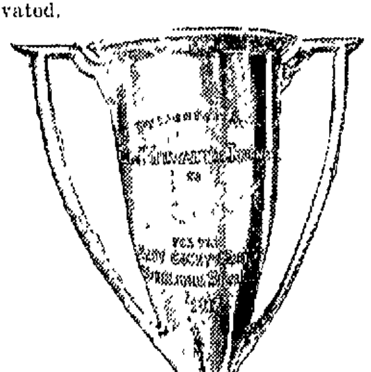
With this outlook the live stock farmer without a silo, or without sufficient silage capacity, is in poor condition for economical milk and beef production next winter. The silo spells economy for the best of corn crops, but it is an absolute necessity if reasonable returns are to be expected from an immature crop.

One man has said: "There ought to be a million silos built and filled before the growing season is over. They will not only help to win the war but to make living cheaper after the war." Yes, we need more, many more silos. We need them to feed our dairy cows to the best advantage and to secure maximum returns. This year, if never before, a silo will more than pay for itself in a year. The next two months the farm slogan should be: "Build a Silo." To some this may seem altruistic patriotism, but to us it is essentially good judgment and sound business foresight dictated by intelligent self interest.

The desire for a silo has entered many a farmer's thought, but he has neglected to translate that desire into action. Don't put off until too late, until the necessity of a silo is demonstrated. It will then be too late. It is to be hoped the corn crop will mature; but even should our hope be realized, the silo will be a good investment. The successful man considers and acts, the unsuccessful man merely considers.—Reprint of editorial in Hoard's Dairyman of July 6, 1917.

THE JOURNAL CUP

More people than ever before will be interested in the Wisconsin State fair in 1917. One of the main departments—that of farming and the raising of fruits, vegetables and the like, will be larger, too, than ever before. The condition of war existing between this country and Germany, has made the necessity for raising foodstuffs greater than ever. There is scarcely a farmer in the state of Wisconsin that will not have double the crop of former years, and this year he is raising several kinds of vegetables he has not before cultivated.



For this reason, the county exhibits at the State fair will be larger and more numerous than in past years. Counties that have not entered competition for The Journal cup, and blue ribbons in former years, will this year be early on the ground with their exhibits.

The cup is a beautiful piece of the silversmith's art. The base is 5 inches high, while the cup itself is 14—a total of 19 inches. From handle to handle, it measures 11 inches.

On one side the lettering is already done, with the exception of the name of the county which will receive the cup for the best exhibit, and reads: "Presented by The Milwaukee Journal to ——— county for the best county exhibit in the Wisconsin State Fair of 1917."

It will be on exhibit in one of the downtown stores just previous to the fair, which will be from September 9 to 15.

REAL DANGER

She—Do you really believe that kissing is dangerous?

He—Well—er—I believe it sometimes results in a breach of promise suit.

REAL THING

Guest—Walter, I see you have turtle soup on the menu. Is it mock turtle?

Waiter—No, sah; jis' plain oberyday mud turtle, sah.

County Registration List

(Continued from last week)

CITY OF MARSHFIELD THIRD WARD PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Pors, Charles M.	65	Haas, Lewis P.
2	Witt, Edward O.	66	Zettler, Arthur
3	Hahn, Emil W.	67	Ebsen, Henry R.
4	Colby, R. E. A.	68	Eggebrecht, W. M.
5	Dix, Carl O.	69	Fluger, Benj. H.
6	Lester, Frank J.	70	Rhodes, Wm. H.
7	Schold, Bernard	71	Lee, Richard
8	Allen, Lisle F.	72	Weaver, Clinton
9	Anderson, R. F.	73	Stengl, Alfred
10	Lorge, Henry J.	74	Schillman, A. E.
11	Adler, Leo	75	Donhard, John J.
12	Oestreich, H.	76	Ettel, William
13	Braem, Fred	77	Nelson, Harry O.
14	Thorn, Carl L.	78	Jost, John
15	Berg, Leo Henry	79	Staeck, Joseph
16	Butler, Frank J.	80	Fohl, Louis
17	Campbell, A. J.	81	Somers, Chas. A.
18	Sartell, James E.	82	Barkley, Wm.
19	Blodgett, Guy E.	83	Sommers, Herman
20	Spaulding, T. D.	84	Arendt, E. C. L.
21	Konl, John	85	Tremmel, Matt P.
22	Wood, Geo. S. Jr.	86	Randles, Claro L.
23	Wissink, G. J.	87	Schuh, Leo J.
24	Kult, Emil P.	88	Krieg, Thomas
25	Korth, Alfred	89	Demick, John C.
26	Fehrenbach, C. A.	90	Atwood, Harry W.
27	Hasselbalch, J.	91	Laschinski, F.
28	Gumann, Ewald	92	Steinert, Arthur
29	Walterbach, E. H.	93	Pleckham, Harvey
30	Pors, Wm. Emil	94	Grewohl, Emil
31	Tollefson, B. L.	95	Maurer, John
32	Doege, Karl H.	96	Winstrom, Elmer
33	Normington, C. S.	97	Larkin, John L.
34	Barr, Edw. B.	98	Konf, John J.
35	Ganzel, C. E.	99	Pall, Arthur
36	Christensen, J. S.	100	Eimer, Casper
37	Walterbach, J. A.	101	Jones, Robt. C.
38	Wissink, Jos.	102	Martin, A. H.
39	Christensen, W. O.	103	Schuh, William
40	Johnson, George	104	Wilcott, Henry
41	Rogers, Hilary J.	105	Jones, Fred
42	Berg, Nicholas F.	106	Poppy, Ernst
43	Miehls, Hugo	107	Trierweiler, W.
44	Beltz, V. X.	108	Hensey, Alf. W.
45	Blum, Paul	109	Bartmann, H. C.
46	Sperrbecker, Alf.	110	Schmidt, Edw. M.
47	Ganger, Wm. H.	111	Parks, Edward
48	St. Dennis, L.	112	Witt, Theo. O.
49	Baumann, F. G.	113	Klug, Wm. A. A.
50	Schmidt, Anton	114	Reese, Peter
51	Lindsley, C. A.	115	Prusow, Max
52	Witt, H. O. C.	116	Krings, M. F.
53	Martin, Geo. L.	117	Sawicki, Jos.
54	Judkins, Glenn D.	118	Trierweiler, N. F.
55	Rasmussen, A. J.	119	Eckes, T. H.
56	Salter, Louis A.	120	Zeitler, A. G.
57	Wiltgen, Peter J.	121	Kosten, Edw. G.
58	Speerbecker, V. A.	122	Schmidt, H. J.
59	Hansen, Vinton	123	Finnegan, R. T.
60	Soles, Walter H.	124	Eckes, Ray J.
61	Tellefson, B. H.	125	Schuh, Edward
62	Severns, James	126	Wein, A. G. H.
63	Staeck, John	127	Witt, Theodore
64	Blodgett, Jerre H.		

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FOURTH WARD PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Quade, Ferd.	88	Gehler, Hugo A.
2	Trowbridge, E. E.	89	Wilson, R. L.
3	Vannedon, C. J.	90	Weisse, W. F. A.
4	Boulieu, Jas.	91	Dickerson, E. C.
5	Miller, Mike W.	92	Wilson, Carl K.
6	Stock, Otto	93	Sadowska, Fred
7	Emmerich, A. P.	94	Nelson, August
8	Furstenberg,	95	Callies, R. H.
9	Miller, I. J.	96	Hahn, Paul
10	Rochon, Wm. J.	97	Krasin, W.
11	Laemle, A. M.	98	Multer, Peter P.
12	Ewer, Arthur	99	Kroll, Wm. R.
13	Krueger, L. C.	100	Jadack, J. J. Jr.
14	Welton, And. D.	101	Smith, C. D.
15	Krueger, G. H.	102	Kohl, Edw. C.
16	Leitritz, E. O.	103	Winch, Ray.
17	Davis, Ernest C.	104	Kloskey, Leo T.
18	Martin, Chas. H.	105	Miller, Mike J.
19	Mueller, Oscar	106	Anderson, H. S.
20	Rakow, Wm. C.	107	Rebehart, E. C.
21	Moldenhauer, A. H.	108	Kostel, M. J.
22	Wolf, Philip	109	Oliver, S. C.
23	Sherman, Jas. H.	110	Parks, Ray G.
24	Schiller, G.	111	McDonald, J. S.
25	Blum, Peter Jr.	112	Strauss, Edw. L.
26	Lueck, Otto Emil	113	Hintz, Fred E.
27	Murphy, A. C.	114	Schmidt, L. A.
28	Ettel, Frank	115	Storm, Emil G.
29	Whitney, G. W.	116	Heaslett, C. N.
30	Aschenbrenner, A.	117	Wendt, Theo. A.
31	Kelly, C.	118	McKenna, J. L.
32	Krier, Peter J.	119	Kalinskopf, R. J.
33	Loebe, R. D.	120	Schiller, Otto
34	Reeths, Fred Jr.	121	Gross, Chas. F.
35	Harrington, R. H.	122	Bergan, Christ
36	McDonald, T. F.	123	Steinmetz, F. L.
37	Ettel, John	124	Hauf, Fred
38	Spencer, Robt. H.	125	Eckes, Peter
39	Miller, Edw. H.	126	Franckowiak, W.
40	Wendt, Irvin W.	127	Imoehl, Wm. J.
41	Kehrberg, August	128	Herkert, John Jr.
42	Hartnett, Lee G.	129	Imoehl, August
43	Kehrberg, Otto K.	130	Herkert, Chas.
44	Maer, W. E.	131	Roeckelein, J. C.
45	Jacobson, T. C.	132	Diem, John C.
46	Sherwood, Roy C.	133	Mueller, F. J.
47	Buresch, Emil W.	134	Bores, Leonard
48	Wharfield, H.	135	Scheibe, Hugo E.
49	Stebling, H. J.	136	Haight, Geo. W.
50	Mechler, Edw. C.	137	Wellner, Geo.
51	Goggins, Bernard	138	Wellner, Anton
52	Beck, Robt. H.	139	Weber, H. C.
53	Goldbach, J. W. Jr.	140	Zenner, Mike
54	O'Leary, Don	141	Fulhofer, John
55	Leith, Roy J.	142	Lex, Elmer J.
56	Billings, C. D.	143	Kraemer, L. C. A.
57	Martin, W. A.	144	Fohl, Edward
58	Miller, E. A.	145	May, Arthur
59	Campbell, J. A.	146	Bohmann, Louis
60	Ettel, Joseph	147	Speckt, Frank
61	Sherwood, J. R.	148	Ott, Joe
62	Goodin, G. R.	149	Steinwagner, M.
63	Wilhelm, H. A.	150	Mioskowski, L.
64	Schuler, G. H.	151	Hunter, A. A.
65	Schuler, Carl W.	152	Wein, F. A.
66	Lubeck, E. A.	153	Noll, Geo. Wm.
67	Goldbach, F. W.	154	Beck, Jos. A.
68	LaBelle, V. J.	155	Kehrberg, H. P.
69	Krahn, Elmer R.	156	Meltner, Herman
70	Krahn, Fred L.	157	Gilsdorf, A. A.
71	Ledger, E. M.	158	Wharfield, A. C.
72	Ledger, R. W.	159	Small, Hannie
73	Storm, Alfred H.	160	Schoenck, G.
74	Michels, M. P.	161	Jones, Merritt
75	Stauber, Frank A.	162	Kupper, B.
76	Hendricks, Alb.	163	Steinwagner, J.
77	Weber, H. J.	164	Johnson, Alvin
78	Soles, Louis F.	165	Holum, S.
79	VanKulen, J. A.	166	Hansen, Max
80	Pinkon, J. F.	167	Frohmann, G.
81	Warner, Rudolph	168	Chase, John
82	Winch, R. C.	169	Compeau, A.
83	Bradle, John	170	Conley, Dennis
84	Freund, Fred	171	Hoffman, Anton
85	Binder, P. J.	172	Worlund, Victor
86	Rossman, Edw.	173	Hill, Edward
87	Clark, C. A.		

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FIFTH WARD PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Pearson, G. J.	50	Kiek, Leo
2	Ott, Martin	51	DeLine, Henry J.
3	Meyers, Don C.	52	Rasmussen, W. B.
4	Kenney, Wm. R.	53	Hodgden, J. G.
5	Deming, W. E.	54	Eaig, Adam
6	Blanchose, G. H.	55	Milligan, A. R.
7	Reese, A. H. A.	56	Kleinheinz, E. F.
8	Salzman, Riley L.	57	Pankow, R. W.
9	Lemke, J. M. L.	58	Krause, Alf. C.
10	Kelly, T. H.	59	Kleinheinz, F. J.
11	Kruck, M. R.	60	Andrezejewoski, P.
12	Wegner, Victor W.	61	Reynolds, W. A.
13	Sullivan, J. J.	62	Wuszak, John F.
14	Oligny, C. E.	63	Fleming, Ole S.
15	Buckley, Wm. J.	64	Johnson, Arthur
16	Cohen, S. D.	65	Schenk, W. A.
17	Brady, Arthur	66	Diekof, C. P.
18	Lamere, Ray	67	Loiselle, L. L.
19	Gordon, Fred R.	68	Krause, W. W.
20	Albert, Wm. C.	69	Hunt, Hale W.
21	Lombard, Ross E.	70	Wahle, Geo. H.
22	Fleckenstein, C. F.	71	Packard, Silas L.
23	Anderson, W. G.	72	Nelson, C. B.
24	Merkel, Wm. M.	73	Kotus, Clarence
25	Kleinheinz, A. A.	74	Oliver, Wm. P.
26	Chase, Arthur M.	75	Stiele, Harold O.
27	Schiefelbein, G. C.	76	Galer, Chas. P.
28	Anderson, E. J.	77	Wildish, H. O.
29	Schroeder, H. C. E.	78	Hodgdon, H. H.
30	Smith, Edw. S.	79	Harper, Geo. B.
31	Carey, Leo A.	80	Werner, John
32	Wynhoff, Frank J.	81	Henow, Wm. C.
33	Volk, Floyd F.	82	Bresemann, F. W.
34	Bloczynski, John	83	Eckes, Alex
35	Winterburn, L. F.	84	Werner, Joseph
36	Winterburn, B. F.	85	Moss, Ernest L.
37	Tatree, Harry H.	86	Kraulg, V. J.
38	Sorenson, Chas.	87	Olstinski, Edw.
39	Hemphill, J. K.	88	Rogney, W. C.
40	Bleattler, John P.	89	Korth, Louis
41	Hoffman, O. J.	90	Rienow, H. F.
42	Arens, Albert	91	Adler, John P.
43	McCallister, T. O.	92	Nauds, Emil.
44	Worden, Bert E.	93	Wallner, R. H.
45	Opperman, J. L.	94	Siemers, Henry J.
46	Hart, George W.	95	Kumbler, Frank
47	Davison, K. F.	96	Lassenden, A. J.
48	Pirwitz, Paul	97	Trapp, Albert
49	Slocum, Neal E.	98	Witt, Henry W.

CITY OF MARSHFIELD SIXTH WARD PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Wirth, Edw. H.	29	Shay, Daniel E.
2	Satterlee, C. M.	30	Schneider, W. J.
3	Sheff, Edw. J.	31	Meyer, John
4	Horn, Wm. H.	32	Lesselyoung, Wm.
5	Uthmeier, R. W.	33	Merkel, Edw. A.
6	Piler, George	34	Wagner, B. E.
7	Stangl, John J.	35	Bruckert, A. R.
8	Lahman, John A.	36	Jaeckel, Emil G.
9	Beseler, Wm. F.	37	Theby, R. J.
10	Purdy, C. A.	38	Hellish, Bernie
11	Stangl, Joe	39	Plek, Bernard
12	Schiller, Wm. T.	40	Thor, Joseph
13	Carlson, Anton J.	41	Roggenbauer, R.
14	Luber, Roy C.	42	Weinfurtner, A. M.
15	Wagner, Jos. B.	43	Pilsner, Louis A.
16	Petrack, Frank	44	Kromanaker, J.
17	Lehnerd, E. E.	45	Getman, Fred L.
18	Apfel, Floyd	46	Wagner, M. J.
19	Schmelter, A. C.	47	Rhyner, Oswald
20	Belton, Grover E.	48	Strobman, Jos.
21	Hodgden, Milton	49	Wein, Charley W.
22	Seymour, H. F.	50	Kopf, Andrew
23	Gruber, Carl	51	Rodesch, Joe
24	Varsho, Serial A.	52	Schroeder, H. F.
25	Juno, W. F. J.	53	Stroman, John
26	Fehrenbach, W. H.	54	Ballam, Geo. A.
27	Schultz, Paul	55	Baumann, P. P.
28	Purdy, W. D.	56	Seidl, Louis A.

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Vocel, Jos. F.	36	Kohlbeck, Louis
2	Wanke, John	37	Wunrow, Adolph
3	Pankratz, Aaml	38	Seidel, Leopold L.
4	Pankratz, John Jr.	39	Jacklin, H. M.
5	Durst, John C.	40	Hassolberger, J.
6	Herwick, George	41	Tews, C. F. J.
7	Regner, Wenzel	42	Wenzl, Mike
8	Gerl, Joseph G.	43	Pankratz, Louis
9	Jadack, Ed	44	Cremer, Paul P.
10	Kolbeck, Joseph	45	Wenzel, Joseph
11	Seidel, Alb. M.	46	Wanke, Frank W.
12	Heintz, Alf. A.	47	Meyer, O. J.
13	Wolf, Jacob	48	Kampschroer, J. J.
14	Wunrow, E. H.	49	Meyer, H. A.
15	Ebbe, Wesley	50	Schneider, Edw.
16	Haas, Jos. W.	51	Federwitz, Fred
17	Zinthafer, R.	52	Federwitz, A. J.
18	Duchow, John L.	53	Ohm, Emil Carl
19	Wendt, A. W. H.	54	Mekwall, O. C.
20	Bauer, Geo. E.	55	Mekwall, W. R.
21	Seidl, Wm. F.	56	Bauer, Joseph S.
22	Schmidt, H. F.	57	Kennedy, John F.
23	Nelson, Carter N.	58	Bauer, M. N.
24	Ohm, Fred W.	59	Freebuuf, C. G.
25	Winkert, Richard	60	Dohnke, C. L.
26	Arts, John	61	Arndt, Ewalt
27	Schindhelm, F.	62	Seidel, Frank J.
28	Rauscher, Joseph	63	Newman, Anton
29	Multerer, F. X.	64	Rank, Chas. J.
30	Federwitz, Paul	65	Pritzl, John A.
31	Durst, Geo. A.	66	Palecek, Frank
32	Heintz, Fred C.	67	Merkel, Felix
33	Kuntza, M.	68	Gruel, Joseph
34	Rau, Henry	69	Knutzer, Wm. J.
35	Zinthefer, E.	70	Cramer, Edmund

TOWN OF MILLADORE PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Price, Arnold B.	60	Stuecke, A. C.
2	Gebert, S. A.	61	Koelan, Joe
3	Kohlbeck, A. M.	62	Brandl, Charles
4	Manel, Frank J.	63	Heltzinger, Geo.
5	Manel, Anton T.	64	Konash, Edward
6	Peterson, A. W.	65	Benish, Joseph
7	Augustine, Frank	66	Peterman, H. F.
8	Younger, Joseph	67	Konop, Jos. F.
9	Wetruba, Jos. A.	68	Peterman, F. J.
10	Hansl, William	69	Kohel, Jos. Jr.
11	Russ, Fred W.	70	Treml, Joe J.
12	Schaufhauser, E. P.	71	Curtis, Ralph G.
13	Augustine, Peter	72	Manuel, H. G.
14	Ashbeck, Wm.	73	Gebert, A. R.
15	Roller, Joe	74	Hoffman, Frank L.
16	Brey, Frank B.	75	Peterman, Edw. L.
17	Pangratz, Mike	76	Jens, Bernard J.
18	Hickerty, Fred	77	Altman, Chas.
19	Diehtel, Frank	78	Ashbeck, Peter
20	Brook, William	79	Kohel, Charles
21	Brey, Wm. H.	80	Kavanagh, J. M.
22	Kading, Arthur	81	Brandl, And. C.
23	Grasse, W. G.	82	Zellner, Edw. L.
24	Russ, H. A.	83	Fell, James
25	Sherneck, Joe	84	Hammschild, John
26	Schmidt, Edw. F.	85	Bernard, Martin
27	Hammschild, E.	86	Kehnkofer, Geo.
28	Jaeckels, C.	87	Manuel, Adolph
29	Pavlick, A. J.	88	Malik, Frank A.
30	Kling, Hubert	89	Fernberg, Wm. R.
31	Blasen, Joe	90	Hoffman, F. H.
32	Manel, Jos. J.	91	Heiler, Willie
33	Pevs, Edward	92	Broeck, Joseph
34	Witt, George J.	93	Altman, Oswald
35	Hebal, Frank	94	Lang, Christian
36	Cooper, A. B.	95	Wiltfahrt, J. G.
37	Thill, Arnold J.	96	Wiltahrt, F.
38	Bonifers, F. J.	97	Altman, John A.
39	Cerveny, Jos. G.	98	Kohel, George
40	Meizias, Emil	99	Schoffhauser, J.
41	Malik, James F.	100	Manel, F. M.
42	Cherney, Frank	101	Weinfurter, C.
43	Kunetinger, L. Jr.	102	Fell, Joseph P.
44	Kundinger, M. H.	103	Manuel, Joseph N.
45	Stueck, Fred	104	Thill, Joe
46	Obst, Charles	105	Duncan, E. K.
47	Koelan, Chas. H.	106	Kollross, W.
48	Fell, James W.	107	Brandl, Jos. G.
49	Fall, Edward C.	108	Zellner, Joseph
50	Hansl, Edward	109	Johns, R. E.
51	Rohl, Frank	110	Kelnhofer, E.
52	Hoffman, Frank	111	Keller, Mike
53	Brey, Ed P.	112	Lilly, Bert
54	Rohl, Chas. Jr.	113	Koelan, James
55	Kohl, William	114	Kelnhofer, Edward
56	Merrill, H. P.	115	Russ, Paul
57	Thompson, G. L.	116	[illegible]
58	Jankowtz, James	117	Bickel, F. H.

VILLAGE OF NEKOOSA PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Arnold, John	70	Champley, C. C.
2	Sorenson, Nels G.	71	Yeager, Alton J.
3	Fagan, Rahm E.	72	Shimnel, Edw. H.
4	Milke, F. W.	73	Smokeski, F. J.
5	Bundl, Chas. E.	74	Papenfus, H. J.
6	Rohde, Frank P.	75	Craig, Sam E.
7	Crown, Geo. H.	76	Minkey, Hugo C.
8	Brown, Gottlieb	77	Arendt, Jos. P.
9	Brooks, S. E.	78	Fitch, John J.
10	Harring, Chas. L.	79	Jochem, Matt
11	Packenham, Edw.	80	Rakus, Mike J.
12	Denis, Ross M.	81	Anderson, G. A.
13	Friedrich, Reid	82	Foley, Geo. H.
14	Papp, John Fred	83	Lwser, Arthur T.
15	Huber, Leo J.	84	Kist, Peter N.
16	Henderson, R. G.	85	Ghiding, G. A.
17	Hatch, Stanley	86	Buchman, D. A.
18	King, Walter N.	87	Bogo, August
19	Wonelk, Joseph	88	Roulison, A. H.
20	Koth, Herman	89	Youngchild, L. P.
21	Marquardt, L.	90	Harring, Jacob W.
22	Luther, Harold	91	Ezgwall, Oscar R.
23	Sarver, Arthur L.	92	Boyles, Frank E.
24	Regan, John Joe	93	Nelson, John
25	Bentz, Fred A.	94	Engeardt, Edgar
26	VanKirk, H. A.	95	Wright, Edgar L.
27	Mans, Walter N.	96	Withers, C. C.
28	Wellner, Roy E.	97	Martinson, C. H.
29	Schilbe, M. C. F.	98	Smith, Irvin L.
30	Lutz, Julius	99	Crowns, C. R.
31	Milke, John A.	100	Wresinsky, F. S.
32	Johns, E. L. C.	101	McLellan, L. G.
33	Jochum, Nicholas	102	Johnston, R. A.
34	Whyld, Alt. D.	103	Newfeldt, R.
35	Packenham, H. G.	104	Bulgrin, C. W.
36	Hodden, Emil A.	105	Crown, Chester
37	Woods, Lewis J.	106	Blackburn, Thos.
38	Rohde, Edwin R.	107	Rawlins, H. C. M.
39	Hodden, A. W.	108	Frehler, R. P.
40	Nolan, Geo. W.	109	Belgert, G. C.
41	Huggins, Harold	110	Keller, L. K.
42	Damper, H. J.	111	Hinkley, P. L.
43	Fitesch, S. J.	112	Frazier, Wm. W.
44	Finegan, E. J.	113	Lee, Charles H.
45	Arnett, Geo. C.	114	Neinen, Otto C.
46	Hodden, Wm. F.	115	Geary, Geo. P.
47	McLean, Jay Joe	116	Hodges, Wm. H.
48	Dewes, Alb. W.	117	Tibbs, Thos. G.
49	Pickarski, Louie	118	Hodges, Jesse
50	Gaske, Walter E.	119	Youngchild, R. A.
51	Kaja, Jos. F.	120	Hoyt, Lester J.
52	Simmet, A. L.	121	Schmidt, H. A.
53	Hintz, Henry A.	122	Martinson, Edw.
54	Youngchild, R. E.	123	Ruder, Alb. A.
55	Billings, J. D.	124	Dangeler, L. S.
56	Vilas, Thos. E.	125	Gould, Archie C.
57	Ruskowski, W.	126	Martinson, Frank
58	Powers, John B.	127	Smith, E. C.
59	Scott, Myron L.	128	Barrand, C. A.
60	McLean, C. W.	129	Hanson, Carl C.
61	Ruskowsky, Wm. F.	130	Wenn, Harry B.
62	Hook, Edward	131	Gaffney, Jos.
63	Edwards, Jos. C.	132	Hovneski, J.
64	Czech, Joseph	133	Vandenberg, A.
65	McLean, Geo. A.	134	Stwick, Stanley
66	Trehyen, Chas. E.	135	Bower, Roman
67	Klaas, Edward	136	Mobike, Geo. C.

TOWN OF PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Steinert, Herman	24	Schlaupitz, H. A.
2	Thilont, Peter	25	Darling, Alb. T.
3	Chultz, Nick	26	Hasse, Henry F.
4	Mills, Ralph V.	27	Schauer, C. P. A.
5	Raufman, O. P.	28	Schauer, W. A. T.
6	Raufman, R. E.	29	Follmann, V. P.
7	Anderson, R. T.	30	Vehrs, R. J. G.
8	Arendt, Geo. J.	31	Graf, Charles E.
9	Arendt, John A.	32	Hasse, Alb. W.
10	Gathronson, S. C.	33	Gaulke, Geo. A.
11	Gulbronson, C. J.	34	Arendt, Frank
12	Holz, Emil H.	35	Pata-La, S.
13	Neinfeldt, Otto	36	Schmidt, G. A.
14	Dugan, Harry J.	37	Kershasky, P. J.
15	Kirst, John J.	38	Tazelaar, D. M.
16	Greene, Patrick	39	Follmann, Geo.
17	Marth, Louis F.	40	Kloneinski, J. O.
18	Schnelberger, J.	41	Larsen, Oscar
19	Scheffenberger, A. W.	42	Boye, Cornelius
20	Babcock, H. O.	43	Woodcock, C. T.
21	Wittenberg, W. C.	44	Wield
22	Arendt, John	45	Probian, C. L.
23	Reichert, Jos. J.	46	Raufman, A. R. W.

VILLAGE PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Alexander, J. E.	47	Jackson, Alvin R.
2	Shaw, Harlo O.	48	Cahill, Edw. O.
3	Janz, Edw. F.	49	Brennan, Nell M.
4	Ferne, A. C.	50	Aere, Walter C.
5	Sipes, Robert A.	51	Swanson, Harry
6	Bryant, O. F.	52	Pagenuan, L. J.
7	Struelewlee, D.	53	Verlunsker, E. M.
8	Lampe, Alexius Jr.	54	Dailey, Irving
9	Lampe, Carl E.	55	Dagneau, Benj.
10	Shepinski, Frank	56	Wendland, H. E.
11	Shepinski, A.	57	Stone, Irving D.
12	Paulsen, Martin	58	Millenbach, C. F.
13	Holland, H. H.	59	Thibs, Merrill L.
14	Vickery, Irving	60	Hoebe, A. W.
15	Hardelchon, H.	61	Howe, Tom F.
16	Nenman, A. Jr.	62	Panzen, John
17	Hiltz, Lloyd A.	63	Brannom, Rudolph
18	Stoner, Michael	64	Plake, Andrew
19	Kraske, Carl L.	65	Dusterdeck, Wm.
20	Paz, Joseph	66	Pryne, C. H.
21	Sauter, Frank J.	67	Zaleski, Alex
22	Dews, Harry	68	Arendt, Paul
23	Brenner, James	69	Arendt, Jr.
24	Merrill, Lawrence	70	Sovinski, Alex
25	Gerdow, Daniel P.	71	Pueser, Roy
26	Case, Theny	72	Draper, Roy
27	Kuhn, H. F. A.	73	Platz, John
28	Wilhorn, R. F.	74	Cwiklinski, P.
29	Foote, Walter F.	75	Paulson, G.
30	Hinkley, Ervin G.	76	Prorkowski, S.
31	Smallbrook, H. A.	77	Smith, Bill
32	Stone, Nels P.	78	Swiereeske, Felix
33	Leverence, Alb.	79	Flisakowske, W.
35	Arnold, Jos. A.	80	Wallock, John
36	Johnson, Edmund	81	Becker, Lewis
37	Westover, Jesse	83	Capitain, John
38	Ahlgren, John	84	King, George E.
39	Lezotte, Walter	85	Wendland, Otto
40	Telemko, H.	86	Stelzer, Matt
41	Shimanski, John	87	Bender, George
42	Zlotek, Walter	88	Laude, John
43	Schiller, Gustav	89	Nelson, Carl
44	Leverence, John	90	Wantu, Peter
45	Tucker, David W.	91	Pryne, Jesse E.
46	Paulson, Henry	92	Noel, Frank A.

CITY OF PITTSVILLE PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Smith, Eddie A.	23	McBurney, W. D.
2	Ludewig, Carl J.	24	Brown, Robt. E.
3	Leach, Robert W.	25	Cleary, Thos. M.
4	McCoy, LaVerne	26	Adamsbeck, W. R.
5	Hummel, Ansil	27	Ballough, Sam'l
6	Haunschild, R.	28	Salter, John F.
7	Domke, Theo. B.	29	Stewert, Hubert
8	Lunday, R. E.	30	Salter, Geo. H.
9	Covey, Marvin C.	31	Janz, George H.
10	Burns, Harry R.	32	Heath, Roy M.
11	Parker, Geo. J.	33	Favell, C. A.
12	Burns, Albert L.	34	Last, Wm. John
13	Speich, Edw. W.	35	Speich, Fred G.
14	Karbowski, Alex	36	Bragstad, John O.
15	Peak, Melvin A.	37	Baum, John
16	Rowlee, Frank W.	38	O'Boyle, M. J.
17	Hummel, Roy	39	Duckey, O. M.
18	Arntz, Louis N.	40	Whittingham, G.
19	Fishbeck, Geo. F.	41	Smith, Fred E.
20	Brown, Fred M.	42	Hummel, Daniel
21	Agrimson, J. A.	43	Newhall, Harry A.
22	Landford, Bert H.		

TOWN OF REMINGTON PRECINCT

No.		No.	
1	Lubbers, L. E.	26	Meier, Willie
2	Joyce, Redmond	27	Woehlert, Otto
3	Ammer, Wm. F.	28	Hand, Percy
4	James, Andy	29	Wilson, Edward
5	Karbowski, S.	30	Wilson, William
6	Kammerled, O. P.	31	Bear Chief, Fred
7	Pratt, James C.	32	Bear Chief, C.
8	Boden, C. S.	33	Kotlewski, S. F.
9	Stout, Alpha R.	34	Kotlewski, J. B.
10	VanWormer, H. C.	35	Rowden, Jas. R.
11	Boden, Carl H.	36	Thomas, C. J.
12	Levin, Edwin	37	Brost, L. J.
13	Seebruck, Joseph	38	Wright, John A.
14	Seebruck, John	39	Walters, J. D.
15	Tiffany, E. A.	40	Rutz, A. W. A.
16	Wales, Geo. A.	41	Long, Eugene L.
17	Crowley, C. C.	42	Meirs, Rudolph
18	Bratley, Fred C.	43	Meier, Walter
19	Halloway, J. C.	44	Sundet, A. O.
20	Fate, Julius H.	45	Caylor, Algon L.
21	Zimmerman, J. C.	46	Brost, L. F.
22	Zimmerman, W. L.	47	Karbowski, B.
23	McMillen, James	48	Landig, John
24	Goerlich, F. W.	49	Griffith, Lawrence
25	Bear Chief, Jos.		

(Continued next week)

Divergent Opinion

Men's difference brings complaining
That frets us more and more.
What one calls entertaining,
Another calls a bore.

Every girl knows a lot of things that she doesn't want her fellow to know that she knows.

THE FARMER KICKED

But Some Figures Gave Him a Different Point of View

A merchant in a western town showed a farmer a buggy priced at $90, and the farmer kicked because twenty years ago his father bought one just like it for $60.

Then the merchant looked up the sale and found that the father had turned in 300 bushels of corn for that buggy, and he told the farmer's son to deliver him 300 bushels of corn and he would give him:

One $90 buggy.
One $75 wagon.
One $20 suit of clothes.
One $20 dress.
One $5 baby dress.
One $5 crib.
One $3 box of cigars.
$10 worth of sugar.
$10 worth of tea.
$100 worth of gasoline.
$15 worth of lubricating oil.

The total figures $365, as the value of 300 bushels of corn, and it is needless to say the high cost of living disappeared from the farmer's mind and he bought the buggy.

Some such reckoning as this might be a good thing for those people who are "throwing fits" over the proposition to tax excess profits, with inevitable result of speedy cure.—Chicago News.

GRIDDLE CAKE SUPPLY LARGE ONE THIS YEAR

Consumers of griddle cakes! Word has gone out that Wisconsin farmers this year are listening to the voice of the shrewd Guinea hen, the burden of whose call is—

"Buckwheat! Buckwheat!"

Not since 1889-90, when the buckwheat acreage of Wisconsin reached its highest point, and the fame of Badger buckwheat flour spread to all the kitchens of the northwest, has there been such an apparent statewide interest in this important short-season cereal.

According to the most recent map of the United States department of agriculture, Wisconsin is one of the few states in the country which is depended upon to grow buckwheat. The New England group, some of the Middle Atlantic states, and the North and South Central divisions, comprising in all about 22 states, represent the favored buckwheat areas.

On newly cleared or recently drained spots, or on sandy sections of a farm, this quick maturing cereal will make good returns. Further, buckwheat is a handy catch crop to use where corn or other field crops fail.

From June 10 to June 25 is said to be the proper time for sowing buckwheat, the two most suitable varieties for this state being the Silver Hull and Japanese. Thoro cultivation of the ground before planting is advised in "Why Not Buckwheat?" a circular issued by the Agricultural Extension service, University of Wisconsin.

Harvest time is usually determined by the number of ripened seeds. The cereal is shocked like any other grain and threshed with an ordinary separator.

As large Wisconsin mills have been obliged lately to send outside of the state for buckwheat, there seems to be no danger of an over-supply or of not finding a ready market through local dealers. In case of doubt about disposing of a contemplated acreage of this crop, farmers are being invited to write to the Agricultural Experiment station for complete information.

A FAMOUS RACE IN PIONEER WISCONSIN

How the President's message was brought to Milwaukee.

The twentieth century American reads at his breakfast table the whole world's doing of the day before. This is a privilege which was denied to our forefathers, yet the modern spirit of journalistic enterprise and competition was not unknown to them. Althought Milwaukee was but a small town in 1846, the rivalry of the local editors to be first to publish the President's annual message led the editors of the Sentinel and the Courier to anticipate the regular express service by journeying to Chicago to meet and from there forward the message to Milwaukee by private conveyance. The message was received in Chicago by Wells-Fargo Express at four o'clock p. m. Fifteen minutes later the editor of the Courier was on his way to Milwaukee with it. Eight miles out the Sentinel editor passed him and "the run became exciting." The editor of the Courier, who won the race, thus humorously concludes his account of it: "We arrived at Milwaukee a few minutes before two o'clock; making nine hours and forty minutes from the Tremont House in Chicago to the United States Hotel in Milwaukee—a little the quickest run ever made over the same route by any white man. Mr. Fillmore is a hard one to beat, and with our four inches advantage of legs we were but little more than an hour and a half ahead of them. We issued the Message in an extra at ten o'clock the same day."

LET NO MILK BE WASTED

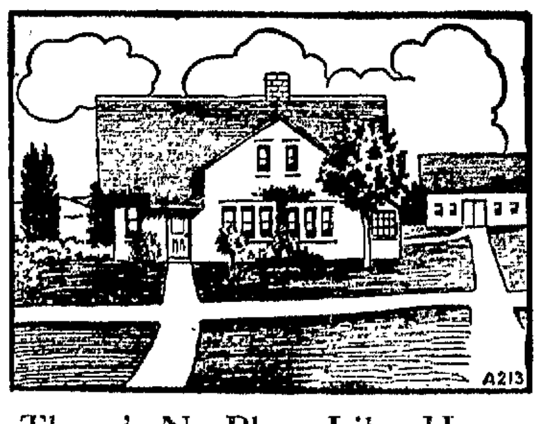
Not all the causes for spoiled milk can be charged against the dairyman. Large quantities of good milk have been spoiled in the home by improper treatment. Had consumers always observed the following simple rules in taking care of daily milk deliveries during warm weather, much of the product could have been kept sweet and wholesome:

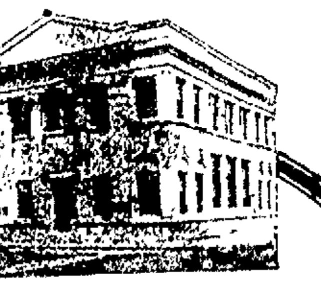
1. Milk must not stand in a warm place for any length of time, but should be put in a clean ice-box or refrigerator as soon as possible.
2. Keep milk or cream in the original package until needed.
3. Carefully wipe the mouth of the bottle before pouring milk or cream from it.
4. Do not pour back into the bottle any milk or cream which has been exposed to the air.
5. Keep the bottle covered with a cap or inverted tumbler as long as any milk remains in it.
6. Do not expose uncovered milk in a refrigerator holding foods having a strong odor.
7. Wash milk bottles as soon as empty and do not use such containers for any other purpose. Use pure water, and do not wipe with a dish towel. Scalding and air drying are better.
8. In case of contagious disease, return no milk bottles to the dairyman without the permission of the health officer.

Remember that skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milk except fat or cream. Sour milk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or it can be turned into cottage cheese or clabber. Never waste milk in any form.—E. H. Farrington, Dairy School, University of Wisconsin.

ESTRAYED

—The Arpin Cranberry Company recently received several carloads of two-year-old Herefords, Black Polls and Red Durham steers. Seven head evidently strayed from the bunch while being driven to their farm near Babcock. A suitable reward will be paid for any information in regard to these cattle. Advise the Arpin Cranberry Company, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. 2t





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Swiss Producing Alcohol.

The great demand for calcium carbide and the low cost of water power in Switzerland have caused a big increase of the application of the electric furnace for the production of this commodity. The leading Swiss hydro-electric concerns as well as a concern with its own big power stations at Gampel, Viege, Thusis and Chevres, have now finished their researches for the production of pure alcohol for industrial purposes out of calcium carbide through treatment with hydrogen and by the electrolytic decomposition of water.

As the industrial production and sale of alcohol is under government control in Switzerland, the introduction of this new industry will be a joint work of the confederation and the Lonza concern.

Not a Butcher.

Lady Poore, the wife of Sir Richard Poore, who had just been placed on the retired list at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of younger officers, has published a new volume of reminiscences, "An Admiral's Wife in the Making," which is full of good stories.

Here is one concerning a Lieutenant Thrupp, who was, one gathers, a rather self-important personage.

One morning, writes Lady Poore, he was rung up on the telephone, and the question: "Have you any beef?" surprised his attentive ear.

"No," he replied, "I have no beef."

"Have you any mutton?" followed.

"No, I have no mutton," said Mr. Thrupp.

"Well, then, have you any veal or lamb?"

"No," he answered curtly.

"And you call yourself a butcher!" said the voice, conveying, even through the telephone the contempt of his female interlocutor.

"I don't," roared Mr. Thrupp, "I'm Thrupp of the Royal Artillery," and rang off.

Quite Philosophical.

The maiden looked at her ardent wooer with disdain.

"If you try to kiss me, I'll scream," she declared.

"I'll do it anyhow, and take the risk," he returned, preparing to suit the action to the word.

"In that case," she said, with charming resignation to the inevitable, "I don't see it is any use to scream."

Described.

"Pa, what is a patriot."

"A patriot, my boy, is one who thinks a little more of his country than he does of his personal comfort."

BLUEJACKET AS BILLPOSTER

One of Uncle Sam's Sailors, Although New to Job, Shows Versatility in Handling Paste Brush.

Uncle Sam's sailors are known for their versatility, and many a tar can cook a dinner, repair a pipe, paint a funnel or handle a ledger as well as he can wigwag a message, point a gun or shiver his timbers, but crowds in lower Manhattan the other day saw a bluejacket with an odd job even for a sailor. He was a billposter, says the New York Sun.

Equipped with a pile of blue navy posters calling on patriotic citizens to enlist, he started in at the Battery apparently with the intention of billing the entire island. He was obviously new to the job, but strove manfully with perspiration trickling down his forehead to get the hang of the pastebrush and pot.

When first seen he was engaged in sticking one of the big sheets to a fence surrounding the subway digging operations in Battery park. In the persistent breeze he found an enemy, for the bill refused to cling to the boardings, obstinately preferring to wrap itself about his chest. He made a frantic swipe with the big pastebrush, but only succeeded in gluing the poster to his uniform.

Abandoning the brush, he carefully peeled off the now sodden paper and this time with his hands alone he succeeded in sticking part of it on the fence. Ignoring the wet paste trickling down his chest, he dabbed at the unruly paper with the brush and finally stepped back several feet to view the poster with an air of triumph. It was torn in several places, one corner had been wafted away by the breeze and it was wrinkled all over, but never did artist gaze at his own masterpiece with more satisfaction and admiration.

After his moment of triumph the sailor moved on whistling a tune, and with the aid of both hands, the brush and one knee succeeded in plastering another poster and part of his shirt on the fence. As he continued papering the fence he rapidly incased himself in a film of white paste, but this apparently worried him not.

The World Moves.

A certain downtown business man, who is up to date enough to drive a motor car for business purposes, but who disclaims any desire to be known as a speed demon, was observed to shake his head and mutter to himself as he slid his car into the last space left along the block. "Times have certainly changed," said he to a friend on the sidewalk, "and the ways of the traffic policemen with them. Why, only five or six years ago I drove a little horse to a family surrey. The limit of speed of the animal at a swinging trot was not more than six miles an hour. One evening going home in a hurry I dared to drive across Washington street in a jog trot. The traffic man promptly called to me to slow down to a walk while crossing. Just now I was coming across at the same place about ten or twelve miles an hour, and the 'copper' yelled: 'Well, move along there, and get out of the way,' accompanying the injunction with a jerk of the hand that gave emphasis to official impatience at the way I was blocking traffic in the interest of caution."—Indianapolis News.

Singing Men Are Fighting Men.

The power of music has long been extolled by people who have made that field of art their chosen work. What is of unusual interest, however, is the fact that an appreciation of its value as a builder of strength and courage was voiced by an officer in the army. At the opening day of the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., General Bell, one of the officers at the head of the training corps, made an address before the men gathered there, emphasizing the seriousness of the work undertaken by them. During the course of the talk he made the following statements:

"A soldier must think only of his duty and do it in a way that all who survive him will be proud of the way he gave up his life. You know whom we are going to fight. German soldiers sing while they march. I want you to see that our army beats them at their own game, for singing men are fighting men."

Tongs for the Greedy Fish.

The fish that swallows bait and hook is not a joy to the angler. Getting the hook out is no easy task. But the task is simplified by using a handy device just invented and described in the Popular Science Monthly.

The device is made from one piece of elastic steel wire bent in the shape of a pair of tongs. The ends of the two arms of the tongs are sharpened to a point. When a fish has been caught which has swallowed the hook, the arms of the tongs are compressed and their ends are inserted in the fish's mouth. The arms will then spring apart and hold the jaws open.

Halcyon Days.

"Halcyon days" was the name given by the Greeks to the seven days which precede and follow the shortest day of the year. The reference is to an old fable which states that during this time of year, when the halcyon, or kingfisher, was breeding, there was calm at sea. From this tradition the phrase "halcyon days" has come to signify a period of peace and tranquillity.

"The Terrapin War."

"The Terrapin war" was a nickname used by the opponents of the war of 1812 on account of the embargo against trade with England or commercial intercourse with Canada. They said this cutting of commerce was like a terrapin drawing within its own shell, though as a matter of fact a terrapin always has good reason for such action.

Not Fairly Divided.

Little Eleanor had been to church for the first time and on her return home her grandmother asked her how she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all right," she replied, "but the men didn't act a bit fair." "What did they do?" "Why, one man did all the hard work and another man came around and got all the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any distinguished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only the other day the sheriff of the neighboring county stopped off here on his way to the state prison with one of the most notorious safe-blowers in the country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the government has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they got scent of it?"

The Understudy

By MARY L. PARRISH

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"It looks as though I never in this world would get my chance," said Fuller. "Here I've spent good years of my life training for the stage. I've dragged over the western world in one-night stands, played two a day in stock and worked like a dog for 'experience,' always hoping that some day I would get a part in a new York production. I made good. The papers said so, and I kept my engagements. But what did that do for me in New York? Not a thing. They had never heard of me."

"Oh, but they will," encouraged Eunice.

"I would like to know how," he replied. "You've got to show them the goods. How are you going to do it if they won't let you?"

"Now see here Guy, you just get that discouraged, despondent feeling right out of your system. Start in now, and know you're going to get there. You know when they talked to Napoleon about circumstances, he said he made circumstances."

"Yes Eunice, I know you mean to be comforting and encouraging, but I'll tell you right now, I'm on the point of throwing up the sponge and trying to do something else. I suppose, though, if I did that you'd never marry me."

"Guy! what nonsense!" she exclaimed impatiently. "I only want you to do the thing you can do best, the thing you want to do. You'll never succeed at anything you don't like. I think you have unusual dramatic talent."

"Thank you," he said ironically. Then seriously: "But do you know that the one-night performances in cheap houses, the hurried, perfunctory rehearsals in two-a-day stock after awhile knock out anything like real art in your work? I used to think over one sentence to get the truest meaning longer than I do now with a whole act. A little of that sort of experience is good, but I think I've had enough. I want to get to the top."

A few weeks after this talk, Fuller, in high spirits, met Eunice Charters with some news. He had been given a small part in a good Broadway production, and was to understudy John Carlton, the leading juvenile.

For some time Fuller worked faithfully, and seemed to be in good spirits, but one day with Eunice, she saw that his old despondency had again overtaken him.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing," he smiled. "I wish it would, I'm giving satisfaction, I think, earning my little stipend, and holding down my job. But do you think Carlton will ever give me a chance to play that part? Not on your life! I know every word of it. I've played to all the tables and chairs in my room. I love it! I know I could play it! I think I'd sell my immortal soul to get a whack at that part!"

As time went on Eunice felt that her efforts at encouragement were having very little effect on Fuller. He seemed to be getting morbid on the subject.

One day he experienced a shock which made him forget his other troubles. Strolling into a fashionable restaurant with another man, he saw at one of the tables Eunice Charters dining with John Carlton. She was animatedly talking to him, and the two seemed on exceedingly good terms.

He did not reveal his presence, but at the earliest opportunity afterwards let her know he had seen her.

"I didn't suppose you knew Carlton," he said.

"Well, I haven't known him very long. I met him with some friends, and I like him real well, don't you?"

"Oh, he's a decent chap," answered Fuller, suppressing his growing jealousy as best he could.

But as the weeks went on, and Eunice and Carlton were so frequently seen together that it was even spoken of in company, Fuller came to the conclusion it was about time to have an understanding. Eunice laughed at his jealous insinuations.

"Why, it's nothing but friendship," she protested. "Mr. Carlton is jolly company; he likes someone with him when he goes off for a spin in his car, someone who won't get spoony and silly. That's why he takes me."

Fuller's face expressed both incredulity and suspicion.

"Oh, it's quite natural," he observed, "that a girl should prefer a fellow who's been getting a big salary so long he can afford a car."

"Now, Guy, darling, you know I'm never going to marry anyone but you. But I'm learning a whole lot about a car, so I can run it when we get ours."

Guy refused to look at the situation in a humorous way, and told Eunice she must choose between Carlton and him. If she ever went out with Carlton in his car again, he should consider she had made her choice.

One night there was consternation at the theater. The quarter-hour had been called, and Carlton had not appeared. Fuller was told to make up for the part, and when it was just time to ring up, a telephone message came. Carlton had met with an automobile accident, and they had better let Fuller go on. Fuller played the part with such artistry and distinction that before he had left the theater he had an offer from a prominent manager, who happened to be there, for an important production in two months.

Eunice wrote him a note of congratulation, urging him to come to see her. He appeared, but in place of the happy expression she expected, a deep gloom was on his countenance. In answer to her surprised question, he answered: "I wonder you can ask. It's true I made good—but what do you think it all amounts to without you. I've staked all on you, and now—"

"Now what?" she asked.

"You've chosen him. You were with him in that car!"

"Did he say so?"

"No; but Miss Naylor saw you go."

"Cat!" snorted Eunice. "You see, I wanted a good long ride, and we really went further than we ought to; then I got awfully hungry, and we looked for a place to eat, and then started for home. The gasoline gave out, and we couldn't find a horse, cart or anything. He was just wild, and asked me if I was game to walk on with him. Well, I couldn't stay in that lonesome road alone, so after awhile we found a place to telephone, and I nearly gave it away when he told them to put you on."

"Well, what kind of a deal are you giving Carlton?"

"Oh, he's engaged to my most intimate friend, and talks all the time about her."

"The devil he is!" exclaimed Fuller. "Well, why didn't you tell me that before?"

"How did I know you were getting jealous, and foolish?"

"I own to being jealous, but I'm not quite so sure yet that I've been foolish."

"Do you mean to doubt my word?" she asked.

There was growing indignation on her face, and her eyes searched his.

"I've never thought I needed to," he said, a bit brokenly. "God knows I don't want to now. But it all looks—"

"I know what you're going to say—and you'd better not say it. I was going to tell you something more to finish the story, but if you can't trust me—if I've got to prove things, why then it might as well all end here."

She rose, as though to finish the interview.

"No, no! I don't mean that!" he cried. "If you really don't care for Carlton, if you won't go on doing this sort of thing—if you do love me, I'll promise not to be jealous again."

"I guess, then, I'll finish the story," said Eunice. "I just enjoyed that long ride, and the longer it lasted the better I liked it. I was sort of hoping we wouldn't get back in time for him to go on."

Experienced a Shock.

"Oh, ho!" exclaimed Fuller, a light suddenly breaking in on him. "Well it was a lucky accident for me!"

"It wasn't an accident," said Eunice, calmly.

"Not an accident?"

"No. You see, as we were sitting down to the table, I remembered something I had left in the car. I insisted on going for it myself, and I got a small boy to help me get away with the most of that gasoline."

"Eunice! You darling little conspirator!"

Individualism Destroying Family.

Mr. Tokutomi, one of Japan's foremost writers, in discussing the question of the family, laments the fact that the advancing individualism of the nation is undermining the power of the family council, so long the social bulwark of Japan. A strong family system, he says, will relieve the police and law courts of many cases and simplify internal administration, thus leaving the state free to devote its energy to world politics. "It must not be forgotten that the Japanese family system is the heart of the Japanese empire where the spirit patriotism is first cultivated, and that it is essential to make this family system perfect and to support its growth."

Queer Hiding Places for Money.

People who distrust banks hide their gold in curious places, and many of these strange hiding places were revealed as the people brought out their money to invest it in the British war loan. One woman hid her savings beneath her mother's tombstone. In another instance a parcel of banknotes was found some time ago in a hole in the belfry of Ely. Nottingham castle was also a popular place for the treasure of hoarders. But one of the most extraordinary methods adopted was that of a vault keeper in one of England's large cities. Within the folds of ancient documents, seldom, if ever, referred to, was discovered seven thousand banknotes!

The Good Old Ways.

There are always conservative souls who cling to the good old ways. Our grandmothers were famous cooks in their day, and we shall never forget how delicious the old-fashioned dishes tasted to our childish palate. In our search for novelty we should be foolish to neglect the achievements of past generations. It is worth while to hold fast to the old favorites, as well as to revive some that are well-nigh forgotten.—Exchange.

Road to Wickedness.

The many prove the wisdom of Hesiod, who says that the road to wickedness is smooth and very short, and there is no need of perspiring. But before virtue the immortal gods have placed the sweat of labor, and long and steep is the way thither, and rugged at first; but when you have reached the top, then, however difficult, it becomes easy.—Plato.

Some Neglected Foods.

Among the foodstuffs that American housekeepers have scarcely utilized are turnip tops, radish tops, mustard plants, sorrel and chick peas, among the vegetables, and the cheese product that can be extracted from whey. The greens mentioned may all be cooked like spinach or they may be made into delicious cream soups, as they have been for centuries by European housewives. Enough sorrel grows in the average vacant lot in every city to make many purees or cream soups.

Chick peas are as nutritious as beans, and when served in a broth are just as tasty. They also can be made into a puree. Radish tops and mustard leaves make a cheap and appetizing salad.

Fine Investment.

"I think I'll invest in some land in the Danish West Indies, we have just acquired."

"What's the inducement?"

"Don't you know the islands are now all Virgin soil?"

Trouser Skirts Gaining Ground

New York.—It is an oft repeated assertion that the French never give up the idea of trousers for women, and the world that is opposed to such an idea always comes back with the statement that France, who adores the feminine in woman more than any other nation in the world, insists upon her wearing a costume that is entirely mannish.

It was France who opposed the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt of worsted material on the ground that it took away from women that alluring femininity which is their chief charm. It was the Paris designers who said that they never cared to perfect themselves in the making of costumery that was not befitting to the soft curves and coquetry of a woman's figure and face.

And yet, it is Paris who, for at least six years, has insistently struck the note of trousers for women throughout the seasons. She points to the trousers of the Orient, however, as the ones to be imitated. The bifurcated garments that she designs are full of feminine touches. They are not the square, rigorous "pants" of the male attire of this generation. And yet, one of the most coquettish things the little girls of Montmartre do in Paris is to swagger about the restaurants in boyish attire—the large trousers of the quarter, the short jacket, the soft shirt with its rolling collar and the flowing student's tie.

It was these little French girls who first bobbed the hair off a la Buster Brown and wore the slouch hat pulled down over the forehead. When this coiffure—or lack of coiffure—was introduced here by Mrs. Vernon Castle and taken up by a thousand and one other women in and out of society, it was thought to be something quite outrageous. France had accepted it for ten years without a quiver. Her people asserted that the bobbed hair of a boy was excessively coquettish against the allurement of a young girl's face. However, in this country, especially in New York, there are now women of fifty with gray hair who have it bobbed to the ears and freshly curled every day; so the antagonism has evidently died down.

Coquettish Ways With Trousers.

America does not seem to be averse to trousers; now that the first shock is over, she looks upon them with calm acceptance, provided they are cut according to the coquettish manner which France insists upon. They are usually part of a skirt, they do not indicate the shape of the leg above the knee and they are managed in some fashion that gives attractiveness to the entire garment.

This summer suit of velour is light green striped with a double black line, the coat and skirt fastened with black bone buttons. There are a directoire collar and revers with Japanese sleeves.

Erte, the young French designer who was with Paul Poiret, invented the white cloth skirt that shaped itself at the hem into tight-fitting gaiters with a strap under the shoe. This was the very first indication of the now famous zouave skirt.

There are already several patterns of walking skirts, and also those used for sports in the open country, which are made of shadow plaid or vague striped worsteds that resolve themselves into a kind of puttee from knee to ankle.

On the stage, and in the restaurants where women dance, there are more extravagant trousered effects in skirts, such as full garments of crepe de chine or satin which drop from a high waistline and end in tight-fitting leggings of jet, crystal beading or gold and silver lace. These leggings inclose only the calf of the leg, the knees being covered by full zouave drapery of the skirt, and the ankles by silk stockings, with high-heeled, brocaded slippers as a finish.

Everyone knows that the new evening slippers designed after the French pattern, are often carried to the calf of the leg by means of wide straps of jeweled leather or gold or silver lace. These strings are folded and interlaced about the ankles and finished at the top without a bow.

Some of the smart women who wear the zouave skirt with the short, jeweled leggings that stop four inches above the ankles, add a jeweled bracelet or a ribbon of black velvet at each ankle, in the Oriental manner.

The fashionable demand for gold and silver lace done in the pattern known as lame, which means that the bullion threads are flattened out by a heavy roller to give the effect of being ironed into the cloth, gives rise to short, tight leggings made of either lace.

This outdoor smock is made of gray jersey with yoke of worsted embroidery. The front, back of sleeves and pockets are laced with colored cord finished with wooden balls.

The metal tissues are not revived for summer, and only chiffons, crepes de chine and thin satins are used for evening gowns; therefore one does not get the impressive Oriental effect from the jeweled leggings that one would receive if the gown itself were full of bullion threads, as it was last winter.

The Zouve Uniform Skirt.

None of these trousered skirts is narrow. Every one that France has sent over and that America has adopted has its trousered effect arranged in the Slavic or Oriental manner. The insistence upon the silhouette of the zouave uniform is conspicuous everywhere. This uniform is used by the Algerian troops fighting for France, and it is most picturesque, with the full trousers like skirts, the colored sash, the short, tight jacket and the wrapped leggings from knee to ankle.

This idea of inclosing the leg with wrappings of any kind goes back to the earliest history of the race. It may be prehistoric, but we know that the earliest garments of men were wrapped about the legs with strings or vines, to keep the material compact against the flesh. Therefore, when we revive this ancient and honorable custom we are going back to the cradle of civilization, and it is only natural that the Oriental races, where civilization began, should have retained this idea in the dress for both man and woman.

France sends us many afternoon gowns as well as walking skirts which hang full from a high waistline in either plaits or fine gathers and are tucked in around the legs in some fashion, to suggest trousers. The bifurcation is often in front, not in back, and some of the great dressmakers in France drop plaited panels of ornate needlework in the Slavic fashion down the front of the garment from bust to hem of skirt, in order to hide the bifurcation; but it is there just the same.

This silhouette, which, keep in mind, is patterned after the Oriental idea of trousers, and not the Anglo-Saxon one, gives rise to an artistic variety of skirts that for the present seem to attract several classes of women.

Possibly, in peace times or in an era of ceremonial social dignity, this idea would not advance so rapidly among the women of two continents, but with millions of women called to take the places of men, with ceremonial society simply gone by the board and with efficiency, utility and the greater degree of comfort being the things that women worship today, the trousered skirt is gaining headway every week.

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Sewing Room Improvement.

The sewing room improvement which has been the most help to me is a small basket which hangs against the end of the sewing machine, its top about on a level with the table top of the machine, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. It is just as easy to brush ends of thread and clippings from the goods, with one motion of the hand into this basket, as to brush them to the floor—resulting in a much cleaner floor. The basket hangs over two small hooks which were screwed into the end of the machine and is easily removed to be emptied.

RICH BROCADES ARE POPULAR

Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese Embroideries Used on Evening Silk and Satin Materials.

Oriental—Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese—embroideries have been used by the French style creators this season as design motifs on the lovely evening silk and satin materials.

These materials, with their interwoven brocaded patterns, are often re-embroidered with striking large motifs of gold or silver. Such combinations seem to be about as elaborate and elegant as materials possibly can be. They are reminders of the luxurious brocades one sees in the antique gowns that have been preserved in museums.

When these elaborate silk, satin and velvet fabrics came in style the first of the season the evening gowns looked much too heavy. This mistake was soon corrected. A quantity of tulle or lace was used with such dresses—long-arm scarfs, underskirts of lace flouncings, tulle shoulder scarfs and often an over drapery to take away the heavy look. While such tulle or net is sometimes of white or ivory tones, quite as often the gown's color is matched. This is a fashion feature of the season.

Afternoon dresses of rich material do not, of course, need so much tulle or lace. They are made in very simple fashion, always cutting the material as little as possible.

Gay Stockings for Sport.

At the spring races gayly figured and striped black, tan or navy silk stockings are worn with pumps adorned by large cut steel buckles. And as for headgear the navy hat, as in the case of the dresses, was absolutely without a rival. Daisy crowns were quite a feature, both in the white daisy and the black-eyed Susan and quite noticeable was the number of flower-trimmed hats that were worn.

Dyed Filet Lace Trims Frocks.

Paris dressmakers are sending over models trimmed with dyed filet lace. The underskirt of a Japanese kimono gown is entirely of lace, dyed to match the cherry blossom pattern embroidered on the fabric.

MEALS IN CONDENSED FORM

Three Cakes, Similar in Size and Shape to Shaving Soap, One Day's Emergency Rations for Soldiers.

While as yet the war department has not solved the "emergency ration" problem to its satisfaction, it has tried some interesting experiments, one of which is represented in three condensed meals for a soldier, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Three cakes about the size and shape of a cake of shaving soap are composed of cereal and meat, deprived of moisture and pressed to the hardness of a brick. Wrapped about each of them is a piece of tissue paper bearing printed directions to the effect that the contents, if boiled five minutes in three pints of water, will make soup; or, if boiled the same length of time in one pint of water, will make a porridge.

The porridge, if allowed to get cold, may be sliced and fried, if bacon or other fat is obtainable.

The three cakes, supplemented by three disks of chocolate wrapped in tinfoil, are expected to furnish three meals; in other words, to supply one fighting man with sustenance for one day. They (together with the chocolate) are packed in a tin can which is carried by the soldier in his knapsack. A compartment in the bottom of the can contains pepper and salt.

Of course such rations are meant to be used only when the soldier, separated by accidental circumstances from the supply train, is obliged to fall back on them.

How Did He?

The absent-minded professor from the university town was in Indianapolis over Saturday, attending a convention. While here he took a tour of the larger department stores. In one of them he was much perplexed.

He read the sign over the door of the elevator:

"This car express to fifth and sixth floors. Up only."

Absently he read the sign again. Then the car door opened.

"I would like to know," he asked the elevator boy, "if this elevator goes only up how on earth did you get down here?"

The elevator boy grinned, frowned, scrutinized the man closely and then said in a dignified voice: "Oh, I just came down."—Indianapolis News.

Wouldn't Hurt Her.

Frances was mischievous, yet when she wished to send a message to a friend or relative she invariably said, "Tell them I am a good girl." One day a friend had been visiting her mother and was leaving for another city to visit one of Frances' aunts, and she asked her what she should tell her Aunt Mary for her. As usual, Frances said, "Tell her I am a good girl."

"Why, why," said the friend, "how can I tell her that?"

"Oh, well," she said, "it won't hurt you to tell a lie."

Sounds Reasonable.

"What is a furrier, Willard?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the juvenile class.

"A man who deals in furs," answered Willard.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Ralph, you may tell me what a currier is."

"A man who deals in curs," was the reply.—Minneapolis Tribune.

When She Smiled.

Margery—Mumps—Why that broad grin?

Bobby Bumps—I've just found out that I'm incurable.—Cartoons Magazine.

Wind.

Editor—Was his speech full of atmosphere?

Author—Yes, in motion.—Judge.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 25--1917.

SURPRISE BY WOMAN LAWYER

Opponents at Bar at First Held Her Cheaply, but Soon Began to Take More Time Preparing Cases.

Anna Moscowitz, a successful woman lawyer in New York city, has had many amusing experiences with her opponents, we are told in the American Magazine.

"They are invariably overpolite, calling her 'my fair adversary' and 'our feminine opponent.' At first they held her cheaply; but when Miss Moscowitz began to win case after case, New York lawyers began to take more time in preparing their briefs.

"One distinguished lawyer walked up to her and said she had defeated him because he had thought so little of a woman lawyer that he had been a little careless with his case. She met him in court a few weeks later, and he came over, shook hands, smiled, and said, 'I'm ready this time.'

"Witnesses, judges, attendants, in fact, everyone connected with courts, looked at Miss Moscowitz with great curiosity at first. Witnesses would not talk to her, and one day a man walked up to her in court and said, 'Do men really give you cases to try?'

"'Sometimes,' the little lady answered, smiling at the question.

"'Do they pay you?'

"'Sometimes,' was again her rejoinder.

"'Then they must be fools.' And he walked away."

A Real Providence.

Mr. Younghusband reached home late for dinner.

"I got pinched for speeding on the way home," he explained, rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get 'ten dollars or fifteen days.'"

Mrs. Younghusband fervently clapped two blistered little hands. "What a Providence!" she cried, devoutly. "You must take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—Harper's Magazine.

Dad's Choice.

"So your father gave up the idea of making a garden?"

"Yes. He was very enthusiastic at first, but our soil is mostly yellow clay and it blistered his hands to dig in it."

"But I thought he was going to plant vegetables?"

"So he was. Now he says that if next winter's food depends on his digging like that he prefers to die of starvation."

Puzzling.

"It's hard to tell just what to do these times."

"How so?"

"Why, my neighbors are telling me to raise more food in the garden to eat this summer."

"That's good advice."

"But my doctor tells me not to eat so much in the summer."

Starting at the Top.

Barber—Hair getting thin, sir.

Obese Party—Thank goodness! That antifat is beginning to work.

Children make sweet music in a home until they get old enough to take music lessons.

What a man saves rather than what he spends indicates what a man is.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE
Thursday, July 5, 1917

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"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

The question is often asked, "How many state employes are there?" The number varies considerable during the course of the year, more being employed at one season than another, but, according to the last compilation the total number was 3,780. Of that number, the University has 1,181, consisting of 711 instructors and 470 other employees. The University is therefore the largest employing institution, having nearly one-third the total. The Normal schools, Stout Institute and other state schools have 526, of which 413 are instructors and 123 are otherwise engaged. The charitable and penal institutions have a total of 964, of which 143 are teachers in the industrial and other special schools. The judiciary employes are 67, including supreme and circuit court judges and court reporters. All other employes, including those employed in the state capitol, field workers, such as game and forest wardens, oil inspectors, and traveling agents, number 1,003. There are about 700 employes in the state capitol, or less than one-fifth the total of state employes. More than half of all employes are engaged in the educational institutions and in educational work.—Black River Falls Journal, Secretary of State Merlin Hull's paper.

IDLERS ARE SLACKERS

Idlers are slackers! The moral tone of every community ought to make it decidedly uncomfortable for any idle person this season.

Such is the sentiment of the State Council of Defense, which finds that farmers thruout the state need extra help in cultivating and harvesting crops. It also finds that experienced farm help is not available. There are, however, many boys and men whose time is unoccupied or only partly occupied. They are not doing their full patriotic duty unless they are busy all the time at some productive employment.

The slogan of the State Council of Defense is "Every man on a job." This means that all boys and young men must work. It means that ministers, business men, clerks and others whose time is not occupied must use their spare hours and days and their vacation periods.

Let every such person register with the Labor Agent of his county Council of Defense. Then let him work when he is notified that his services are needed.

There are jobs for all and to spare. Don't be a slacker!

URGES SILO ERECTION

The University of Wisconsin is engineering a campaign to induce Wisconsin farmers to erect silos. According to those who know, the silo is not an expense to the farmer, but a money maker for him and a good thing for the state and country at large. In some instances, it is stated, the cost of a silo is almost saved the first year by the farmer who puts up one, besides which it helps to conserve the resources of the state.

It is stated that a farmer who stores his corn in a silo will receive from ten to fifteen per cent more milk from his cows than when giving them dry feed, besides which the silage is worth considerably more in other ways than if dried and fed to the cows in the shape of corn. Dry corn is not much of a milk producer, while silage is one of the best that grows.

Then, in this part of Wisconsin, there is often a season when frost comes so early that corn does not have a chance to ripen, and when it is spoiled in this manner it is of little value, while there is never a season when corn cannot be raised for the silo, giving a feed that has no equal.

In some sections of the country the farmers are so arranging things that they can have silage to feed to their milch cows the entire year, claiming in this way they can get results that cannot be equalled in any other. As these men are those who have made a study of the feeding proposition from a scientific view point, they should know what they are talking about.

A trip thru the country will show that the successful dairymen are those who have a silo and who have had one for a number of years past, and this alone tells the story.

WAGE WARFARE FOR BUMPER POTATO CROP

Over 300,000 acres of Wisconsin land will soon have been planted to potatoes, but next fall's crop is not assured until noxious weeds, potato beetle and blight have been successfully combatted.

How this can best be done is pointed out in a bulletin recently issued by the University of Wisconsin.

Killing weeds by early working of the fields will save hand labor later in the season.

The spike tooth harrow or some other light cultivation tool should be run over the field to kill young weeds before the potato rows become visible. Regular cultivation follows. High hilling is not advisable if there is danger of drought, but may be practiced in the cooler sections or where the land is heavy to provide for better drainage. On sandy soils level cultivation is best.

Potato spraying involves two periods, first the control of the beetle in July, and later the use of Bordeaux mixture against blight.

In hot moist weather the "bugs" will hatch rapidly and do much damage unless promptly killed with poisons. Paris green, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, is recommended, or dry arsenate of lead, 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water, may be used.

Spraying for blight commonly begins during the first week of August. The weather, condition of growth, and general danger will largely determine the frequency of application. This is the formula for Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate, 8 pounds, stone lime, 10 pounds, and water 100 gallons.

FIFTY KINDS OF LICENSES ASSESSED IN WISCONSIN

About 50 different activities are assessed license fees in the 128 cities of Wisconsin, and diverse practices are in vogue in various localities, according to an inquiry recently made by the municipal reference bureau of the University of Wisconsin Extension division.

Some of the activities and things which are licensed are bill posters, dairy men, distributers of medicine, plumbers, pool tables, runners and solicitors, entertainments, shows, exhibits, menageries, excavators of streets and sidewalks, storage of gun powder, drugs, drain layers, drays, motorcycles, building within the fire limit, building movers, laying of service pipes, theaters, opera houses, transient merchants, vehicles for transportation, stands for pop corn, candy and lunch, second hand stores, making of sidewalks, and autoes for hire.

License fees for the selling of liquor range from $'00 in 37 cities to $1,000 in one city, $500 is charged in 27 cities. Some 55 cities charge pharmacists $10 a year for selling liquors.

Moving picture houses are charged from $10 to $60 a year.

Dogs are licensed in all cities with a fairly uniform fee of $1 or $2. Fortune tellers and clairvoyants are prohibited in many cities and in others they are charged $10 a day. Circus license fees range from $25 a day to $500 a day.

VEGETABLE SPECIALIST TO EASTERN COLLEGE

J. R. Hepler, in charge of classes in vegetable gardening and greenhouse work at the University of Wisconsin for the past six years, has resigned to accept the position of assistant professor of horticulture at the New Hampshire Agricultural college, at Durham. Mr. Hepler, who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and an experienced truck grower, is quite well known in Wisconsin, where he has done extension demonstration work at farmers' institutes and schools, in addition to his instruction work at the College of Agriculture.

WILL CORN MATURE?

If present crop conditions are any criterion, only good growing weather in July and August, accompanied by a September without killing frosts, will insure maturing the great corn crop of the north. Spring grains and hay promise excellent crops, but though corn has come well, with scarcely a hill missing in most fields, it has made but small growth and June has continued cold and backward. This combined with the fact that much of the low land has either not been planted or was planted after June 15th, would indicate the very reasonable expectation of the necessity of harvesting an immature corn crop.

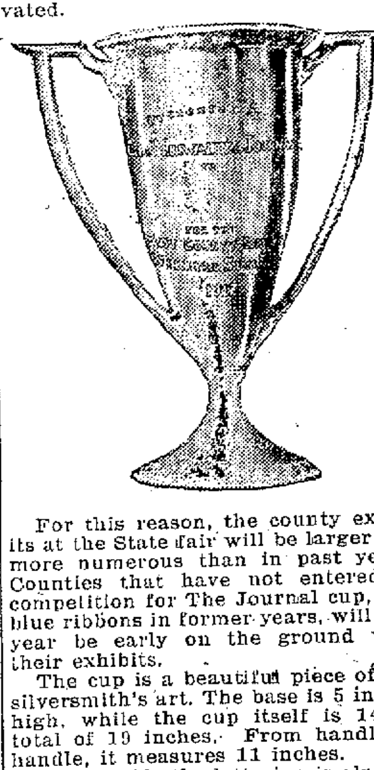
With this outlook the live stock farmer without a silo, or without sufficient silage capacity, is in poor condition for economical milk and beef production next winter. The silo spells economy for the best of corn crops, but it is an absolute necessity if reasonable returns are to be expected from an immature crop.

One man has said: "There ought to be a million silos built and filled before the growing season is over. They will not only help to win the war but to make living cheaper after the war." Yes, we need more, many more silos. We need them to feed our dairy cows to the best advantage and to secure maximum returns. This year, if never before, a silo will more than pay for itself in a year. The next two months the farm slogan should be: "Build a Silo." To some this may seem altruistic patriotism, but to us it is essentially good judgment and sound business foresight dictated by intelligent self interest.

The desire for a silo has entered many a farmer's thought, but he has neglected to translate that desire into action. Don't put off until too late, until the necessity of a silo is demonstrated. It will then be too late. It is to be hoped the corn crop will mature; but even should our hope be realized, the silo will be a good investment. The successful man considers and acts, the unsuccessful man merely considers.—Reprint of editorial in Hoard's Dairyman of July 6, 1917.

THE JOURNAL CUP

More people than ever before will be interested in the Wisconsin State fair in 1917. One of the main departments—that of farming and the raising of fruits, vegetables and the like, will be larger, too, than ever before. The condition of war existing between this country and Germany, has made the necessity for raising foodstuffs greater than ever. There is scarcely a farmer in the state of Wisconsin that will not have double the crop of former years, and this year he is raising several kinds of vegetables he has not before cultivated.



For this reason, the county exhibits at the State fair will be larger and more numerous than in past years. Counties that have not entered competition for The Journal cup, and blue ribbons in former years, will this year be early on the ground with their exhibits.

The cup is a beautiful piece of the silversmith's art. The base is 5 inches high, while the cup itself is 14—a total of 19 inches. From handle to handle, it measures 11 inches.

On one side the lettering is already done, with the exception of the name of the county which will receive the cup for the best exhibit, and reads: "Presented by The Milwaukee Journal to ——— county for the best county exhibit in the Wisconsin State Fair of 1917."

It will be on exhibit in one of the downtown stores just previous to the fair, which will be from September 9 to 15.

REAL DANGER

She—Do you really believe that kissing is dangerous?

He—Well—er—I believe it sometimes results in a breach of promise suit.

REAL THING

Guest—Waiter, I see you have turtle soup on the menu. Is it mock turtle?

Waiter—No, sah; jis' plain eberyday mud turtle, sah.

County Registration List

(Continued from last week)

CITY OF MARSHFIELD THIRD WARD PRECINCT

No.
1 Pors, Charles M.
2 Witt, Edward O.
3 Hahn, Emil W.
4 Colby, R. E. A.
5 Dix, Carl O.
6 Lester, Frank J.
7 Sebold, Bernard
8 Allen, Lisle F.
9 Anderson, R. F.
10 Lorge, Henry J.
11 Adler, Leo
12 Oestreich, H.
13 Braem Fred
14 Thorn Carl L.
15 Berg Leo Henry
16 Butler, Frank J.
17 Campbell, A. J.
18 Sartell, James E.
19 Blodgett, Guy E.
20 Spaulding, T. D.
21 Kohl, John
22 Wood, Geo. S. Jr.
23 Wissink, G. J.
24 Kuit, Emil P.
25 Korth, Alfred
26 Fehrenbach, C. A.
27 Hasselbalch, J.
28 Glamann, Ewald
29 Walterbach, E. H.
30 Pors, Wm. Emil
31 Tollefson, E. L.
32 Doege, Karl H.
33 Normington, C. S.
34 Barr, Edw. B.
35 Ganzel, C. E.
36 Christensen, J. S.
37 Walterbach, J. A.
38 Wissink, Jos.
39 Christensen, W. O.
40 Johnson, George
41 Rogers, Hillary J.
42 Berg, Nicholas F.
43 Mields, Hugo
44 Beitz, V. X.
45 Blum, Paul
46 Sperrbecker, Alf.
47 Ganger, Wm. H.
48 St. Dennis, L.
49 Baumann, F. G.
50 Schmidt, Anton
51 Lindsley, C. A.
52 Witt, H. O. C.
53 Martin, Geo. L.
54 Judkins, Glenn D.
55 Rasmussen, A. J.
56 Salter, Louis A.
57 Wiltgen, Peter J.
58 Speerbecker, V. A.
59 Hansen, Vinton
60 Soles, Walter H.
61 Tollefson, B. H.
62 Severns, James
63 Staeck, John
64 Blodgett, Jerre B.

No.
65 Haas, Lewis P.
66 Zettler, Arthur
67 Ebsen, Henry R.
68 Eggebrecht, W. M.
69 Finger, Benj. H.
70 Rhodes, Wm. H.
71 Lee, Richard
72 Weaver, Clinton
73 Stengl, Alfred
74 Schillman, A. E.
75 Donhard, John J.
76 Ettel, William
77 Nelson, Harry O.
78 Jost, John
79 Staeck, Joseph
80 Fohl, Louis
81 Somers, Chas. A.
82 Barkley, Wm.
83 Sommers, Herman
84 Arendt, E. C. L.
85 Tremmel, Matt P.
86 Randles, Clare L.
87 Schuh, Leo J.
88 Krieg, Thomas
89 Demick, John C.
90 Atwood, Harry W.
91 Laschinski, F.
92 Steinert, Arthur
93 Pleckham, Harvey
94 Grewohl, Emil
95 Maurer, John
96 Winstrom, Elmer
97 Larkin, John L.
98 Kopf, John J.
99 Patt, Arthur
100 Elmer, Casper
101 Jones, Robt. C.
102 Martin, A. H.
103 Schuh, William
104 Wilrott, Henry
105 Jones, Fred
106 Poppy, Ernst
107 Trierweiler, W.
108 Hensey, Alf. W.
109 Bartmann, H. C.
110 Schmidt, Edw. M.
111 Parks, Edward
112 Witt, Theo. O.
113 Klug, Wm. A. A.
114 Reese, Peter
115 Prusow, Max
116 Krings, M. F.
117 Sawicki, Jos.
118 Trierweiler, N. F.
119 Eckes, T. H.
120 Zettler, A. G.
121 Kesten, Edw. G.
122 Schmidt, H. J.
123 Finnean, R. T.
124 Eckes, Ray J.
125 Schuh, Edward
126 Wein, A. G. H.
127 Witt, Theodore

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FOURTH WARD PRECINCT

No.
1 Quade, Ferd.
2 Trowbridge, E. E.
3 Vannedon, C. J.
4 Boulieu, Jos.
5 Miller, Mike W.
6 Stock, Otto
7 Emmerich, A. P.
8 Furstenberg,
9 Miller, I. J.
10 Rochon, Wm. J.
11 Laemle, A. M.
12 Ewer, Arthur
14 Krueger, L. C.
13 Welton, And. D.
15 Krueger, G. H.
16 Leitritz, E. O.
17 Davis, Ernest C.
18 Martin, Chas. H.
19 Moeller, Oscar
20 Rakow, Wm. C.
21 Moldenhauer, A. H.
22 Wolf, Philip
23 Sherman, Jas. H.
24 Schiller, G.
25 Blum, Peter Jr.
26 Lueck, Otto Emil
27 Murphy, A. C.
28 Ettel, Frank
29 Whitney, G. W.
30 Aschenbrenner, A.
31 Kelly, C.
32 Krier, Peter J.
33 Loebe, R. D.
34 Reeths, Fred Jr.
35 Harrington, R. H.
36 McDonald, T. F.
37 Ettel, John
38 Spencer, Robt. H.
40 Miller, Edw. H.
39 Wendt, Irvin W.
41 Kehrberg, August
42 Hartnett, Lee G.
43 Kehrberg, Otto K.
44 Miner, W. E.
45 Jacobson, T. C.
46 Sherwood, Roy G.
47 Buresch, Emil W.
48 Wharfield, H.
49 Stebling, H. J.
50 Mechler, Edw. C.
51 Goggiins, Bernard
52 Beck, Robt. H.
53 Goldbach, J. W. Jr.
54 O'Leary, Don
55 Leith, Roy J.
56 Billings, C. D.
57 Martin, W. A.
58 Miller, E. A.
59 Campbell, J. A.
60 Ettel, Joseph
61 Sherwood, J. R.
62 Goodin, G. R.
63 Wilhelm, H. A.
64 Schuler, G. H.
65 Schuler, Carl W.
66 Lubeck, E. A.
67 Goldbach, F. W.
68 LaBelle, V. J.
69 Krahn, Elmer R.
70 Krahn, Fred L.
71 Ledger, E. M.
72 Ledger, R. W.
73 Storm, Alfred H.
74 Michels, M. P.
75 Stauber, Frank A.
76 Hendricks, Alb.
77 Weber, H. J.
78 Soles, Louis F.
79 VanKulen, J. A.
80 Pinion, J. F.
81 Warner, Rudolph
82 Winch, R. C.
83 Bradle, John
84 Freund, Fred
85 Binder, F. J.
86 Rossman, Edw.
87 Clark, C. A.

No.
88 Gehler, Hugo A.
89 Wilson, R. L.
90 Weisse, W. F. A.
91 Dickerson, E. C.
92 Wilson, Carl K.
93 Sadowska, Fred
94 Nelson, August
95 Callies, R. H.
96 Hahn, Paul
97 Krasin, W.
98 Multer, Peter P.
99 Kroll, Wm. R.
100 Jadack, J. J. Jr.
101 Smith, C. D.
102 Kohl, Edw. C.
103 Winch, Ray.
104 Kloskey, Leo T.
105 Miller, Mike J.
106 Anderson, H. S.
107 Reichart, E. C.
108 Kestel, M. J.
109 Cliver, S. C.
110 Parks, Ray G.
111 McDonald, J. S.
112 Strauss, Edw. L.
113 Hintz, Fred E.
114 Schmidt, L. A.
115 Storm, Emil G.
116 Heaslett, C. N.
117 Wendt, Theo. A.
118 McKenna, J. L.
119 Kalbskopf, R. J.
120 Schiller, Otto
121 Gross, Chas. F.
122 Bergan, Christ
123 Steinmietz, F. L.
124 Hauf, Fred
125 Eckes, Peter
126 Franckowiak, W.
127 Imoehl, Wm. J.
128 Herkert, John Jr.
129 Imoehl, August
130 Herkert, Chas.
131 Roeckelein, J. C.
132 Diem, John C.
133 Mueller, F. J.
134 Bores, Leonard
135 Schelbe, Hugo E.
136 Haight, Geo. W.
138 Wellner, Geo.
137 Wellner, Anton
139 Weber, H. C.
140 Zenner, Mike
141 Falhofer, John
142 Lex, Elmer J.
143 Kraemer, E. C. A.
144 Fohl, Edward
145 May, Arthur
146 Bohmann, Louis
147 Specht, Frank
148 Ott, Joe
149 Steinwagner, M.
150 Mioskowski, L.
151 Hunter, A. A.
152 Wein, F. A.
153 Noll, Geo. Wm.
154 Beck, Jos. A.
155 Kehrberg, H. F.
156 Moltner, Herman
157 Gilsdorf, A. A.
158 Wharfield, A. C.
159 Small, Hannie
160 Schoeneck, G.
161 Jones, Merritt
162 Kupper, B.
163 Steinwagner, J.
164 Johnson, Alvin
165 Holum, S.
166 Hansen, Max
167 Frohman, G.
168 Chase, John
169 Compeau, A.
170 Conley, Dennis
171 Hoffman, Anton
172 Worlund, Victor
173 Hill, Edward

CITY OF MARSHFIELD FIFTH WARD PRECINCT

No.
1 Pearson, G. J.
3 Ott, Martin
2 Meyers, Don C.
4 Kenney, Wm. R.
6 Deming, W. E.
7 Binnebose, G. H.
5 Reese, A. H. A.
8 Salzman, Riley L.
9 Lemke, J. M. L.
10 Kelly, T. H.
11 Kruck, M. R.
12 Wegner, Victor W.
13 Sullivan, J. J.
14 Oligny, C. E.
15 Buckley, Wm. J.
16 Cohen, S. D.
17 Brady, Arthur
18 Lamere, Ray
19 Gordon, Fred R.
20 Albert, Wm. G.
21 Lombard, Ross E.
22 Fleckenstein, C. P.
23 Anderson, W. G.
24 Merkel, Wm. M.
25 Kleinheinz, A. A.
26 Chase, Arthur M.
27 Schiefelbein, G. C.
28 Anderson, E. J.
29 Schroeder, H. C. E.
30 Smith, Edw. S.
31 Carey, Leo A.
32 Wynhoff, Frank J.
33 Volk, Floyd F.
34 Bloczynski, John
35 Winterburn, L. F.
36 Winterburn, B. F.
37 Tatroe, Harry H.
38 Sorenson, Chas.
39 Hemphill, J. K.
40 Bleattler, John P.
41 Hoffman, O. J.
42 Arens, Albert
43 McCallister, T. O.
44 Worden, Bert E.
45 Opperman, J. L.
46 Hart, George W.
47 Davison, K. F.
48 Pirwitz, Paul
49 Slocum, Neal E.

No.
50 Kick, Leo
51 DeLine, Henry J.
52 Rasmussen, W. B.
53 Hodgden, J. G.
54 Emig, Adam
55 Milligan, A. R.
56 Kleinheinz, E. F.
57 Pankow, R. W.
58 Krause, Alf. C.
59 Kleinheinz, F. J.
60 Andrezejewoski, F.
61 Reynolds, W. A.
62 Waszak, John F.
63 Fleming, Ole S.
64 Johnson, Arthur
65 Schenk, W. A.
66 Dickof, C. P.
67 Loiselle, L. L.
68 Krause, W. W.
69 Hunt, Hale W.
70 Wahle, Geo. H.
71 Packard, Silas L.
72 Nelson, C. B.
73 Kotas, Clarence
74 Cliver, Wm. P.
75 Stiele, Harold O.
76 Galer, Chas. P.
77 Wildish, H. O.
78 Hadgden, H. H.
79 Harper, Geo. B.
80 Werner, John
81 Rienow, Wm. C.
82 Bresemann, F. W.
83 Eckes, Alex
84 Werner, Joseph
85 Mess, Ernest L.
86 Kranig, V. J.
87 Olstinski, Edw.
88 Rogney, W. C.
89 Korth, Louis
91 Rienow, H. F.
90 Adler, John P.
92 Nands, Emil.
93 Wallner, R. H.
94 Siemers, Henry J.
95 Kumbier, Frank
96 Lussenden, A. J.
97 Trapp, Albert
98 Witt, Henry W.

CITY OF MARSHFIELD SIXTH WARD PRECINCT

No.
1 Wirth, Edw. H.
2 Satterlee, C. M.
3 Sheff, Edw. J.
4 Horn, Wm. H.
5 Uthmeier, R. W.
6 Piler, George
7 Stangl, John J.
8 Lahman, John A.
9 Beseler, Wm. F.
10 Purdy, C. A.
11 Stangl, Joe
12 Schiller, Wm. T.
13 Carlson, Anton J.
14 Luber, Roy C.
15 Wagner, Jos. B.
16 Petrack, Frank
17 Lehnard, E. F.
18 Apfel, Floyd
19 Schmelter, A. C.
20 Belton, Grover E.
21 Hodgden, Milton
22 Seymour, H. F.
23 Gruber, Carl
24 Varshn, Serial A.
25 Juno, W. F. J.
26 Fehrenbach, W. H.
27 Schultz, Paul
28 Purdy, W. D.

No.
29 Shay, Daniel E.
30 Schneider, W. J.
31 Meyer, John
32 Lesselyong, Wm.
33 Merkel, Edw. A.
34 Wagner, B. E.
35 Bruckert, A. R.
36 Jarckel, Emil G.
37 Theby, R. J.
38 Hellish, Bernie
39 Dick, Bernard
40 Thor, Joseph
41 Roggenbauer, R.
42 Weinfurtner, A. M.
43 Pilsner, Louis A.
44 Kromanaker, J.
45 Getman, Fred L.
46 Wagner, M. J.
47 Rhyner, Oswald
48 Strohman, Jos.
49 Wein, Charley W.
50 Kopf, Andrew
51 Rodesch, Joe
52 Schroeder, H. F.
53 Stroman, John
54 Ballam, Geo. A.
55 Baumann, P. F.
56 Seidl, Louis A.

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD PRECINCT

No.
1 Vogel, Jos. F.
2 Wanke, John
3 Pankratz, And.
4 Pankratz, John Jr.
5 Durst, John C.
6 Horwick, George
7 Regner, Wenzel
8 Gerl, Joseph G.
9 Jadack, Ed
10 Kolbeck, Joseph
11 Schiel, Alb. M.
12 Heintz, Alf. A.
13 Wolf, Jacob
14 Wunrow, E. H.
15 Ebbe, Wesley
16 Haas, Jos. W.
17 Zinthefer, R.
18 Duchow, John L.
19 Wendt, A. W. H.
20 Bauer, Geo. H.
21 Seidl, Wm. F.
22 Schmidt, H. H.
23 Nelson, Carter N.
24 Ohm, Fred W.
25 Winkert, Richard
26 Arts, John
27 Schindhelm, F.
28 Rauscher, Joseph
29 Multerer, F. X.

No.
36 Kohlbeck, Louis
37 Wunrow, Adolph
38 Seidel, Leopold L.
39 Jacklin, H. M.
40 Hasselberger, J.
41 Tews, C. F. J.
42 Wenzl, Mike
43 Pankratz, Louis
44 Cramer, Paul P.
45 Wenzel, Joseph
46 Wanke, Frank W.
47 Meyer, O. J.
48 Kampschroer, J. J.
49 Meyer, H. A.
50 Schneider, Edw.
51 Federwitz, Fred
52 Federwitz, A. J.
53 Ohm, Emil Carl
54 Eckwall, G. C.
55 Eckwall, W. R.
56 Bauer, Joseph S.
57 Kennedy, John F.
58 Bauer, M. N.
59 Freehauf, C. G.
60 Behnke, C. L.
61 Arndt, Ewalt
62 Seidel, Frank J.
63 Newman, Anton
64 Rank, Chas. J.

30 Federwitz, Paul
31 Durst, Geo. A.
32 Heintz, Fred C.
33 Kuntza, M.
34 Rau, Henry
35 Zinthefer, E.

65 Pritzl, John A.
66 Palecek, Frank
67 Merkel, Felix
68 Gruel, Joseph
69 Kautzer, Wm. J.
70 Cramer, Edmund

TOWN OF MILLADORE PRECINCT

No.
1 Price, Arnold B.
2 Gebert, S. A.
3 Kohlbeck, A. M.
4 Manel, Frank J.
5 Manel, Anton T.
6 Peterson, A. W.
7 Augustine, Frank
8 Younger, Joseph
9 Wotruba, Jas. A.
10 Hausl, William
11 Russ, Fred W.
12 Schaufhauser, E. F.
13 Augustine, Peter
14 Ashbeck, Wm.
15 Roller, Joe
16 Brey, Frank B.
17 Pangratz, Mike
18 Hickerty, Fred
19 Diedtel, Frank
20 Brook, William
21 Brey, Wm. P.
22 Keding, Arthur
23 Grassel, W. G.
24 Russ, H. A.
25 Sherack, Joe
26 Schmidt, Edw. F.
27 Haumschild, E.
28 Jaeckels, C.
29 Pavlick, A. J.
30 Klingbeil, R.
31 Bincen, Joe
32 Manel, Jos. J.
33 Prys, Edward
34 Witt George J.
35 Jicha, Frank
36 Cooper, A. B.
37 Thull, Arnold J.
38 Bondfurz, F. R.
39 Cervney, Jas. G.
40 Melziva, Emil
41 Malik, James F.
42 Cherney, Frank
43 Kunetinger, L. Jr.
44 Kundinger, M. Jr.
45 Stueck, Fred
46 Obst, Charles
47 Kocian, Chas. H.
48 Felt, James W.
49 Felt, Edward C.
50 Hausl, Edward
51 Rohl, Frank
52 Hoffman, James
53 Hoffman, Frank
54 Brey, Ed P.
55 Rohl, Chas. Jr.
56 Kohl, William
57 Merrill, H. F.
58 Thompson, G. L.
59 Jankowitz, James

No.
60 Stuecke, A. C.
61 Kocian, Joe
62 Brandl, Charles
63 Heitzinger, Geo.
64 Konash, Edward
65 Benish, Joseph
66 Peterman, H. F.
67 Konop, Jos. F.
68 Peterman, F. J.
69 Kohel, Jos. Jr.
70 Treml, Joe I.
72 Curtis, Ralph G.
71 Manuel, H. G.
73 Gebert, A. R.
74 Hoffman, Frank L.
75 Peterman, Edw. C.
76 Jens, Bernard J.
77 Altman, Chas.
78 Ashbeck, Peter
79 Kohel, Charles
80 Kavanagh, J. M.
81 Brandl, And. C.
82 Zellner, Edw. L.
83 Felt, James
84 Haumschild, John
85 Bernat, Martin
86 Kelnhofer, Geo.
87 Mancel, Adolph
88 Malik, Frank A.
89 Fernberg, Wm. R.
90 Hoffman, F. H.
91 Heller, Willie
92 Brozek, Joseph
93 Altman, Oswald
94 Lang, Christian
95 Wilfahrt, J. G.
96 Wilfahrt, F.
97 Altman, John A.
98 Kohel, George
99 Schofhauser, L.
100 Manel, F. M.
101 Weinfurter, C.
102 Felt, Joseph F.
102 Manel, Joseph N.
104 Tie, Joe
105 Duncan, E. K.
106 Kollross, W.
107 Brandl, Jos. G.
108 Zellner, Joseph
109 Johns, R. E.
110 Kelnhofer, F.
111 Kelnhofer, M.
112 Koller, Mike
113 Lilly, Bert
114 Kocian, James
115 Kocian, Edward
116 Russ, Paul
117 Bickel, F. H.

VILLAGE OF NEKOOSA PRECINCT

No.
1 Arnold, John
2 Sorenson, Nels G.
3 Fagan, Ralph E.
4 Milka, F. W.
5 Handt, Chas. E.
6 Rohde, Frank F.
8 Crowns, Geo. H.
7 Brown, Gottlieb
9 Brooks, S. E.
10 Harring, Chas. L.
11 Packenham, Edw.
12 Denis, Ross M.
13 Friedrich, Robt.
14 Paap, John Fred
15 Huber, Leo J.
16 Henderson, R. O.
17 Baroz, Stanley
18 King, Walter N.
19 Wonelk, Joseph
20 Koth, Herman
21 Marquardt, L.
22 Lafler, Harold
23 Sarver, Arthur L.
24 Regan, John Joe
25 Bentz, Fred A.
26 VanKuth, J. H.
27 Mans, Walter N.
28 Wellner, Roy E.
29 Schliebe, M. E. F.
30 Lurzer, Julius
31 Weinfurter, I. K.
32 Milka, John A.
33 Johns, E. L. C.
34 Jochem, Nicholas
35 Windl, Alf. D.
36 Houden, Emil A.
37 Packenham, H. G.
38 Woods, Lewis J.
39 Rohde, Edwin E.
40 Houden, A. T.
41 Nolan, Geo. W.
42 Huggins, Harold
43 Damper, H. J.
44 Friesch, S. J.
45 Finegan, E. J.
46 Arnett, Geo. C.
47 Houden, Wm. F.
48 McLean, Jay Joe
49 Drews, Alb. W.
50 Piekarski, Louie
51 Garske, Walter E.
52 Kaja, Jos. F.
53 Simmet, A. L.
54 Arntz, Henry A.
55 Youngchild, E. E.
56 Billings, J. D.
57 Vilas, Thos. P.
58 Ruskowske, W. E.
59 Powers, John B.
60 Scott, Myron L.
61 McLean, C. W.
62 Ruskowske, W. F.
63 Shafman, H. F.
64 Hook, Edward
65 Edwards, Jos. C.
66 Czech, Joseph
67 McLean, Geo. A.
68 Treleven, Chas. E.
69 Kinas, Edward

No.
70 Champley, C. C.
71 Yeager, Anton J.
72 Simmel, Edw. H.
73 Smolarek, P. J.
74 Papenfus, H. J.
75 Craig, Sam E.
76 Minkey, Hugo C.
77 Arendt, Jos. P.
78 Ulrich, John J.
79 Jochem, Matt
80 Rubss, Mike J.
81 Anderson, G. A.
82 Holdorf, A. J.
83 Foley, Geo. H.
84 Lwser, Arthur T.
85 Kirst, Peter N.
86 Gladding, G. A.
87 Buchanan, D. A.
88 Bogo, August
89 Robinson, A. H.
90 Youngchild, L. F.
91 Harring, Jacob W.
92 Engwall, Oscar R.
93 Boyles, Frank E.
94 Hamel, John
95 Rogenski, John
96 Wright, Edgar I.
97 Withers, C. E.
98 Martinson, L. H.
99 Smith, Irvin L.
100 Crowns, C. R.
101 Wresinsky, F. S.
102 McLellan, L. G.
103 Johnston, R. A.
104 Neunfeldt, E.
105 McLellan, F. H.
106 Bulgrin, C. W.
107 Blackburn, Thos.
108 Rawlins, H. C. M.
109 Freiberg, E. P.
110 Belgert, G. C.
111 Koller, I. K.
112 Hinkley, P. L.
113 Frozler, Wm. W.
114 Lee, Charles H.
115 Nelson, Otto C.
116 Henry, Geo. P.
117 Hodges Wm. H.
118 Milka, Thos. G.
119 Smith, Jesse
120 Youngchild, R. A.
121 Hoyt, Lester J.
122 Schmidt, H. A.
123 Martinson, Edw.
124 Ruder, Alb. A.
125 Damuder, L. S.
126 Gould, Arelle E.
127 Martinson, Frank
128 Timlin, E. C.
129 Barrand, C. A.
130 Hansen, Carl F.
131 Mann, Harry B.
132 Wyjyck, Jos.
133 Hovnoski, J.
134 Vandeberg, A.
135 Siwick, Stanley
136 Royer, Renan
137 Mohlke, Geo. C.

TOWN OF PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.
1 Steinert, Herman
2 Thilond, Peter
3 Chultz, Nick
4 Mills, Ralph V.
5 Rautman, E. F.
6 Rautman, O. R.
7 Anderson, R. T.
8 Arendt, Geo. J.
9 Arendt, Peter J.
10 Gulbronson, S. C.
11 Gulbronson, C. J.
12 Holz, Emil H.
13 Neinfeldt, Otto
14 Dugan, Harry J.
15 Kirst, John J.
16 Greene, Patrick
17 Marth, Louis F.
18 Schaffenberger, E. H.
19 Schaffenberger, A. W.
20 Babcock, R. R.
21 Wittenberg, W. C.
22 Arendt, John
23 Reichert, Jos. J.

No.
24 Schlaupitz, H. A.
25 Darling, Alb. T.
26 Haase, Henry F.
27 Schaner, C. P. A.
28 Schaner, W. A. T.
29 Follmann, V. P.
30 Vehrs, R. J. G.
31 Graf, Charles E.
32 Haase, Alb. W.
33 Ganike, Geo. A.
34 Arendt, Frank
35 Pataska, S.
36 Schmidt, G. A.
37 Kershasky, F. J.
38 Tazelaar, D. M.
39 Follmann, Geo.
40 Kleneinski, J. O.
41 Larsen, Oscar
42 Beye, Cornelius
43 Woodcock, C. T.
44 (Veld)
45 Protteau, C. L.
46 Rautman, A. R. W.

VILLAGE PORT EDWARDS PRECINCT

No.
1 Alexander, J. E.
2 Shinn, Harlo O.
3 Jantz, Edw. F.
4 Pyrne, A. C.
5 Sipes, Robert A.
6 Bryant, O. F.
7 Struelewicz, D.
8 Janke, Carl E.
9 Lampe, Alexius Jr.
10 Borskey, S. C.
11 Shepinski, Frank
12 Shepinski, A.
13 Paulson, Martin
14 Roland, B. H. Jr.
15 Vickery, Irving
16 Bardeleben, H.
17 Neuman, A. Jr.
18 Hiltz, Lloyd A.
19 Stewart, Michael
20 Kraske, Carl L.
21 Pac, Joseph
22 Sauter, Frank J.
23 Deyo, Harry
24 Bruener, James
25 Merrick, L. E.
26 Case, Theny
27 Kuhn, H. F. A.
28 Wilhorn, R. F.
29 Foote, Walter F.
30 Hinkley, Ervin G.
31 Smallbrook, H. A.
32 Stone, Nels P.
33 Leverence, Alb.
35 Arnold, Jos. A.
36 Johnson, Edmund
37 Westover, Jesse
38 Ahlgren, John
39 Lezotte, Walter
40 Telemko, H.
41 Shimanski, John
42 Zintek Walter
43 Schiller, Gustav
44 Leverance, John
45 Tucker, David W.
46 Paulson, Henry

No.
47 Jackson, Alvin R.
48 Cahill, Edw. O.
49 Brennan, Neil M.
50 Jero, Walter C.
51 Swanson, Harry
52 Padgham, L. J.
53 VerBunker, E. M.
54 Dailey, Irving
55 Gleason, Edw. P.
56 Dagnean, Benj.
57 Wendland, H. E.
58 Stone, Irving D.
59 Millenbach, C. P.
60 Tibbs, Morritt L.
61 Krebnke, A. W.
62 Howe, Tom F.
63 Panzer, John
64 Rehman, Rudolph
65 Pluke, Andrew
66 Dusterdeck, Wm.
67 Pryne, C. E.
68 Zaleski, Alex
69 Hierl, M. Jr.
70 Arendt, Paul
71 Sovinski, Alex
72 Draper, Roy
73 Platz, John
74 Cwiklinski, P.
75 Paulson, G.
76 Prorkowski, S.
77 Smith, Bill
78 Swiercesko, Felix
79 Flisakowske, W.
80 Wollock, John
81 Becker, Lewis
82 Capitain, John
83 King, George E.
85 Wendland, Otto
86 Stelzer, Matt
87 Bender, George
88 Lande, John
89 Nelson, Carl
90 Wanta, Peter
91 Pryne, Jesse E.
92 Noel, Frank A.

CITY OF PITTSVILLE PRECINCT

No.
1 Smith, Eddie A.
2 Ludewig, Carl J.
3 Leach, Robert W.
4 McCoy, LuVerne
5 Hammel, Ansil
6 Haumschild, R.
7 Domke, Theo. B.
8 Lunday, R. E.
9 Covey, Marvin C.
10 Burns, Harry R.
11 Parker, Geo. J.
12 Burns, Albert L.
13 Speich, Edw. W.
14 Karbowski, Alex
15 Peak, Melvin A.
16 Rowlee, Frank W.
17 Hammel, Roy
18 Arntz, Louis N.
19 Fishbeck, Geo. F.
20 Brown, Fred M.
21 Agrimson, J. A.
22 Landford, Bert H.

No.
23 McBurney, W. D.
24 Brown, Robt. E.
25 Cleary, Thos. M.
26 Adamsbeck, W. R.
27 Bullough, Sam'l
28 Salter, John F.
29 Stewert, Hubert
30 Salter, Geo. H.
31 Janz, George H.
32 Heath, Roy M.
33 Favell, C. A.
34 Lust, Wm. John
35 Speich, Fred G.
36 Bragstad, John O.
37 Baum, John
38 O'Boyle, M. J.
39 Duckey, O. M.
40 Whittingham, G.
41 Smith, Fred E.
42 Hammel, Daniel
43 Newhall, Harry A.

TOWN OF REMINGTON PRECINCT

No.
1 Lubbers, L. E.
2 Joyce, Redmond
3 Ammer, Wm. F.
4 James, Andy
5 Karbowski, S.
6 Kammerled, O. P.
7 Pratt, James, C.
8 Boden, C. S.
9 Stout, Alpha R.
10 VanWormer, H. C.
11 Boden, Crl H.
12 Levin, Edwin
13 Seebruck, Joseph
14 Seebruck, John
15 Tiffany, E. A.
16 Wales, Geo. A.
17 Crowley, C. C.
18 Bratley, Fred C.
19 Galloway, J. C.
20 Fate, Julius H.
21 Zimmerman, J. G.
22 Zimmerman, W. L.
23 McGlinn, James
24 Groerich, F. W.
25 Bear Chief Jos.

No.
Meier, Willie
27 Woehlert, Otto
28 Hand, Percy
29 Wilson, Edward
30 Wilson, William
31 Bear Chief, Fred
32 Bear Chief, C.
33 Kotlewski, S. F.
34 Kotlewski, J. B.
35 Bowden, Jas. R.
36 Thomas, C. J.
37 Brost, L. J.
38 Wright, John A.
39 Walters, J. E.
40 Rutz, A. W. A.
41 Long, Eugene L.
42 Meirs, Rudolph
43 Meier, Walter
44 Sundet, A. O.
45 Caylor, Algon L.
46 Brost, L. F.
47 Karbowski, B.
48 Landig, John
49 Griffith, Lawrence

(Continued next week)

Divergent Opinion

Men's difference brings complaining
That frets us more and more.
What one calls entertaining,
Another calls a bore.

Every girl knows a lot of things that she doesn't want her fellow to know that she knows.

THE FARMER KICKED

But Some Figures Gave Him a Different Point of View

A merchant in a western town showed a farmer a buggy priced at $90, and the farmer kicked because twenty years ago his father bought one just like it for $60.

Then the merchant looked up the sale and found that the father had turned in 300 bushels of corn for that buggy, and he told the farmer's son to deliver him 300 bushels of corn and he would give him:

One $90 buggy.
One $75 wagon.
One $20 suit of clothes.
One $20 dress.
One $5 baby dress.
One $5 crib.
One $3 box of cigars.
$10 worth of sugar.
$10 worth of tea.
$100 worth of gasoline.
$15 worth of lubricating oil.

The total figures $365, as the value of 300 bushels of corn, and it is needless to say the high cost of living disappeared from the farmer's mind and he bought the buggy.

Some such reckoning as this might be a good thing for those people who are "throwing fits" over the proposition to tax excess profits, with inevitable result of speedy cure.—Chicago News.

GRIDDLE CAKE SUPPLY LARGE ONE THIS YEAR

Consumers of griddle cakes! Word has gone out that Wisconsin farmers this year are listening to the voice of the shrewd Guinea hen, the burden of whose call is—

"Buckwheat! Buckwheat!"

Not since 1889-90, when the buckwheat acreage of Wisconsin reached its highest point, and the fame of Badger buckwheat flour spread to all the kitchens of the northwest, has there been such an apparent statewide interest in this important short-season cereal.

According to the most recent map of the United States department of agriculture, Wisconsin is one of the few states in the country which is depended upon to grow buckwheat. The New England group, some of the Middle Atlantic states, and the North and South Central divisions, comprising in all about 22 states, represent the favored buckwheat areas.

On newly cleared or recently drained spots, or on sandy sections of a farm, this quick maturing cereal will make good returns. Further, buckwheat is a handy catch crop to use where corn or other field crops fail.

From June 10 to June 25 is said to be the proper time for sowing buckwheat, the two most suitable varieties for this state being the Silver Hull and Japanese. Thoro cultivation of the ground before planting is advised in "Why Not Buckwheat?" a circular issued by the Agricultural Extension service, University of Wisconsin.

Harvest time is usually determined by the number of ripened seeds. The cereal is shocked like any other grain and threshed with an ordinary separator.

As large Wisconsin mills have been obliged lately to send outside of the state for buckwheat, there seems to be no danger of an over-supply or of not finding a ready market through local dealers. In case of doubt about disposing of a contemplated acreage of this crop, farmers are being invited to write to the Agricultural Experiment station for complete information.

A FAMOUS RACE IN PIONEER WISCONSIN

How the President's message was brought to Milwaukee.

The twentieth century American reads at his breakfast table the whole world's doing of the day before. This is a privilege which was denied to our forefathers, yet the modern spirit of journalistic enterprise and competition was not unknown to them. Althought Milwaukee was but a small town in 1846, the rivalry of the local editors to be first to publish the President's annual message led the editors of the Sentinel and the Courier to anticipate the regular express service by journeying to Chicago to meet and from there forward the message to Milwaukee by private conveyance. The message was received in Chicago by Wells-Fargo Express at four o'clock p. m. Fifteen minutes later the editor of the Courier was on his way to Milwaukee with it. Eight miles out the Sentinel editor passed him and "the run became exciting." The editor of the Courier, who won the race, thus humorously concludes his account of it: "We arrived at Milwaukee a few minutes before two o'clock; making nine hours and forty minutes from the Tremont House in Chicago to the United States Hotel in Milwaukee—a little the quickest run ever made over the same route by any white man. Mr. Fillmore is a hard one to beat, and with our four inches advantage of legs we were but little more than an hour and a half ahead of them. We issued the Message in an extra at ten o'clock the same day."

LET NO MILK BE WASTED

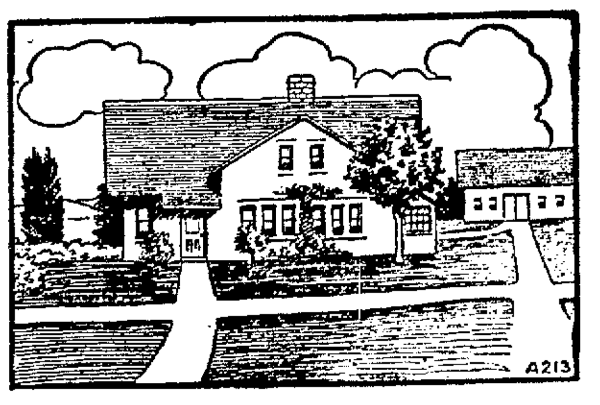
Not all the causes for spoiled milk can be charged against the dairyman. Large quantities of good milk have been spoiled in the home by impoper treatment. Had consumers always observed the following simple rules in taking care of daily milk deliveries during warm weather, much of the product could have been kept sweet and wholesome:

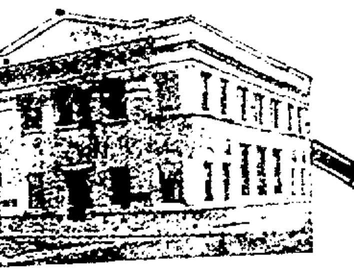
1. Milk must not stand in a warm place for any length of time, but should be put in a clean ice-box or refrigerator as soon as possible.
2. Keep milk or cream in the original package until needed.
3. Carefully wipe the mouth of the bottle before pouring milk or cream from it.
4. Do not pour back into the bottle any milk or cream which has been exposed to the air.
5. Keep the bottle covered with a cap or inverted tumbler as long as any milk remains in it.
6. Do not expose uncovered milk in a refrigerator holding foods having a strong odor.
7. Wash milk bottles as soon as empty and do not use such containers for any other purpose. Use pure water, and do not wipe with a dish towel. Scalding and air drying are better.
8. In case of contagious disease, return no milk bottles to the dairyman without the permission of the health officer.

Remember that skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milk except fat or cream. Sour milk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or it can be turned into cottage cheese or clabber. Never waste milk in any form.—E. H. Farrington, Dairy School, University of Wisconsin.

ESTRAYED

—The Arpin Cranberry Company recently received several carloads of two-year-old Herefords, Black Polls and Red Durham steers. Seven head evidently strayed from the bunch while being driven to their farm near Babcock. A suitable reward will be paid for any information in regard to these cattle. Advise the Arpin Cranberry Company, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. 2t





EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

ALTDORF

At the school meeting Monday evening Wm. Peters was re-elected treasurer. It was voted to have eight months school, to begin the first Monday in October.

Mrs. Amanda Kundert who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gasch, and other relatives for several weeks, departed for her home Monday.

John Withelm, Adam Kundert, C. Huser and O. J. Leu attended the Crosland auction sale last week, in the town of Sigel.

BIRON

Pay your dog tax.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kempfert are the proud parents of a baby boy, born June 21, 1917.

Mrs. Frank Sweet from Racine visited Mrs. Carlson Sunday.

Lloyd Barton left Monday for Milwaukee where he will visit friends for some time.

The Biron Parks played with the Never-Sweats Sunday, winning by a score of 18 to 2.

Mrs. Bart Gaffney visited friends in Mauston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Barton attended a surprise party on Mrs. John Omholt Friday evening, the occasion being her 63rd birthday.

Miss Harriet Barton visited her parents one day last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilman on Friday, June 29, 1917, a daughter.

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

Lawrence Domach, a former resident here, but who is now living at Amherst Junction, was married on Monday to Helen Slidziski of the town of Plover. The wedding was an elaborate affair, followed by a big dance in the opera house at Amherst Junction. They will reside at Amherst where Mr. Domach owns a garage.

A. Saeger has purchased a new Buick Six.

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

F. W. Jones has sold out his milk route to Mott & Wood Co., giving up the work July 1st. Mr. Jones thinks after over two years of service in that line he is entitled to a rest. He will take his milk to the cheese factory at Seneca Corners. P. Petersen and D. M. Smith will also patronize the factory as a result of the change.

Myrtle Graham of Sigel was a caller at the R. P. Viland home one day last week.

Strawberry picking is in order at the Robinson place and they report the crop unusually fine.

Charlotte Viland spent a few days with her friend Edna Ostermeyer last week.

W. M. Jackson, Will Teske, J. R. Merriam and F. W. Jones are hauling the stone for the new concrete road.

Wm. Sprofka has the excavating and the stone work nearly finished for the new house which is to be built on his farm this summer.

The annual school meeting for the Jackson district was held Monday evening. The usual business was transacted and the applications of teachers considered. There were three applicants for the position but no selection was made, the matter being left to the judgment of the school board. Mrs. F. W. Jones was elected clerk to succeed R. P. Viland.

Mat Petersen returned last week from Rochester, Minnesota, where he has been for some time taking treatmetn in the Mayo Bros. hospital. His friends will be glad to learn that his health is much improved.

EAST NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holtz were visitors in Grand Rapids Friday.

Mrs. Roy Potts and Miss Gladys Potts were afternoon visitors at the J. S. Irwin home on Friday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz were Plainfield visitors on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid and family spent Sunday at Big Flats.

Eva, Lulu and Louis Irwin spent Sunday at the Fred Irwin home.

Mrs. Ed Holtz and son Leslie visited at the August Saeger home near Kellner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lord spent Sunday at the Cordts home.

The Misses Lela Irwin and Mabel Holtz were afternoon visitors at the Pierson home Sunday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz and Edwin and Ellen Pierson spent Sunday evening at the Robt. Reid home.

Mrs. Elbe Cordts and children spent Wednesday afternoon of last week at the W. G. Lord home.

SIGEL

Mrs. Anna Johnson and son left last week for Ludington, Michigan, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Dora Larson who is employed in Grand Rapids, spent a few days at her home here last week.

Eric Crunstedt of Grand Rapids spent Sunday of last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Steve Green.

Mrs. Geo. Coombs entertained several of her friends at an ice cream social at her home last Thursday evening.

Miss Elsa Anderson who has been employed in Grand Rapids, is home for a short visit.

Mrs. J. B. Atkins is visiting relatives and friends at Fond du Lac.

Arthur Berg left for his home in Grand Rapids Thursday after spending six weeks here.

The members of the Dorcas society met at the Jens Larson home Tuesday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served and a fine time is reported.

Mrs. Matt Crunstedt of Grand Rapids visited last week at the home of her daughter here.

Mrs. Chas. Bealer of Grand Rapids visited her parents here last week.

A large crowd attended the auction sale at the Crossland farm on Wednesday.

Frank Worlund has gone to his home in Grand Rapids after spending some time at the E. Kronholm home.

NEW ROME

Misses Louise and Anna Hoeft of Stratford, South Dakota, are visiting with their aunt, Mrs. E. J. Hoeft.

Oliver Olnes from Armenia was a Sunday caller at the Arne Amundson home.

A party from Nekoosa picnicked in the E. J. Hoeft woods Sunday afternoon.

Arthur Amundson who has been working in Armenia for a few weeks past has returned home.

Walter Hoeft and cousins Louise and Anna Hoeft autoed to Friendship Saturday to get Freda Hoeft.

Tom and Mary Petersen and Arthur Blaszczyk were Necedah visitors on Saturday.

FIVE MILE CREEK

Annie Hansen, Nellie Eckerman, Helga Hansen and Roy Warren were callers at the Odehnal home Sunday.

Mike Kramer who has been employed by R. C. Schultz the past six months, departed for Chicago Saturday.

Mrs Clarence Miller and children of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. James Knutson.

Miss Louise Hansen who has been employed at Grand Rapids, came home Friday and intends to remain for the summer.

A number of young people gathered at the Odehnal home Saturday night in honor of Mayme Odehnal's birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, and at midnight refreshments were served and all reported a fine time. The guests were: Misses Hattie Braune, Annie Hansen, Laura Biron, Clara Hanneman, Nellie Eckerman, Louise Hansen, Helga Hansen, Messrs. Paul Hansen, Victor Hansen, Mike Lontkowsky, Martin Hanneman, Ole Hansen, Jack Hanson, Roy Warren, Harloy Warren and William Lontkowsky.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cepress and Mrs. Zabawa and family of Grand Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kryzkowski and family and Miss Pauline and Evelyne Schuetz were guests at the John Kryzkowski home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shymansky and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were guests at the Konieczka home Sunday.

Misses Stella Konieczka and Evelyne Schuetz and Messrs Paul, Ernest, George Schuetz and John Humphrey, Louis Konieczka were some of our young people who attended the dance at the Waczinski home Sunday evening.

Wm. Fischer was a guest at the Habeck home Sunday evening.

Mr. Habeck had the misfortune to lose one of his horses one day last week.

Mr. Peters of this town held a shingling bee Monday and Tuesday.

Louis Martin and Ben Knuth have taken the job of shingling the Albert Konieczka barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kolojesky and sons were guests at the Konieczka home last Friday.

Jake Kissinger, who has been laid up for the past couple of weeks with a bad case of blood poison on the back of his left hand, is reported to be improving, and there is every indication that he will soon be all right again.

ARPIN

A large crowd from here attended the auction sale at the Wm. Crossland farm Wednesday. It was one of the largest sales of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Crossland have moved to Grand Rapids where they will reside.

Miss Margaret Morris returned home Wednesday from Grand Rapids after spending a week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson.

C. W. Bluett of Grand Rapids was a business visitor in these parts one day last week.

One of the leading social events in this vicinity the past week was the double wedding of one of Arpin's and Sherry's most popular young ladies, when Miss Mabel McKenzie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKenzie of East Arpin became the bride of Thomas Davis of Sherry, and Miss Marie Davis of Sherry became the bride of Thomas Davis of Waukesha. The ceremony which joined them in holy wedlock being performed by Rev. Williams of Waukesha and Rev. Everest of Wausau at the Sherry Presbyterianchurch. After the ceremony a reception was given from four to six o'clock at the David Davis home where the happy couples received the congratulations of their many friends and the best wishes of a happy and prosperous journey thru life.

Mrs. Laurence Searls and baby of Grand Rapids came up to attend the wedding of the Misses McKenzie and Davis and the Messrs. Thomas and Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dingeldein and family motored to Grand Rapids one day the past week and visited at the A. J. Cowell home.

Mrs. Wm. Grimm who was taken very ill Saturday with an attack of appendicitis, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and operated on that same afternoon. The last report was that she is getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cutler motored to Marshfield Tuesday.

Lester Cutler spent the Fourth at Knapp.

KELLNER

Arthur Hannaman returned to Grand Rapids Friday after a few days visit at the E. Zettler home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns are entertaining company from Chicago.

G. H. Munroe and family spent Sunday at the H. L. Moffet home at Arpin.

Fred Rickoff purchased a Briscoe car last week.

Miss Fahl of Grand Rapids is visiting at the Wm. Witt home.

Mr. Mohring returned to Chicago last week after visiting at the Mr. Stender home.

Mrs. Zimmerman returned home from Grand Rapids Friday after a weeks visit with relatives.

Jessie and Esther Buss of Grand Rapids visited over Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. A. Buss.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Eberhardt and children who have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. A. O'Day at Milwaukee, returned home Monday.

Henry J. Brahmstedt purchased an automobile last week.

Mrs. Ed Greene of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Buss.

SARATOGA

Mr. Madsen while working on his farm, fell from his buggy and was badly hurt. He is being cared for at the Nels Jensen home.

Henry Brahmstedt has purchased a new car.

Dr. Looze was called to see Mrs. Wm. Anderson last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burmeister and family attended the Burmeister-Rickman wedding at Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mrs. Juhl of Chicago arrived here Monday to care for her father, Mr. Madsen, who was hurt some days ago by falling from his buggy.

Pete Knuteson and family and Emmett Knuteson autoed to Kilbourn where they spent the Fourth.

RUDOLPH

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

The Warner boys received a full-blooded Holstein bull by express from Minnesota Tuesday.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	25
Hens	16
Ducks	14
Roosters	10
Turkeys	20
Geese	14
Hides	16
Beef	14-15
Pork, dressed	19-20
Veal	14-16
Hay, timothy	18.00
Oats	.72
Rye	2.20
Eggs	.30
Butter	26-30
Patent Flour	13.75
Rye Flour	13.00

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE.—Set of demountable rims and wheels for Ford car cheap. Phone 509. 1tpd

FOR SALE.—Residence lot 72x135 on street car line. Fine location. Opposite the J. B. Nash residence. Price $750 for cash sale. Geo. R. Houston, Dentist.

TAKEN UP.—Three head of cattle at the Byron Nieman place in the town of Rudolph. Owner will call for same and pay charges. tf

FOR SALE.—My residence property on First avenue. Right on the street car line. Best location in the city. E. M. Hayes.

FOR SALE.—Ford runabout in first class condition, cheap. Joe Staub.

FOR SALE—A $50 Edison Phonograph, horn attachment, with 70 records, all in first class condition, $15. Address C. 21, Tribune office. 2t.

FOR SALE.—Bargain in 1916 Ford. A1 condition. See John Coddington. 1t

FOR SALE.—A Holstein bull nearly six month sold, mostly white, fine individual; also a couple of cows or heifers. Will sell my 80-acre farm in Section 9 very cheap; also a nice 40 of hardwood timber land on the Hemlock creek. O. J. Leu, R. 3.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportations, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building. E. N. Pomainville, local agent. 26t

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Will Make Potash.—The Mohr Lumber company are erecting a building along the C. M. & St. P. right of way in this city where they will start the manufacture of potash. The firm has decided upon this venture because of the prevailing high prices of this chemical which prior to the war was largely obtained from Germany. Now that the supply has been shut off we have been forced to the manufacture of the commodity ourselves in the face of exhorbitant prices. The process of manufacture, while not complicated, is quite a long one and is dependent solely upon the amount of wood ashes that can be secured. The Mohr Lumber company derive their power from the waste slabs of wood and saw dust which is also burned. This makes a large quantity of wood ashes which are to be used in the manufacture of the potash. The ashes are contained in a large vat thru which water is percolated "just like grandmother used to do when she made soft soap." The lye water is then boiled down, the solids collected from this process being potash in the raw state. It is necessary to use ten tons of ashes to secure one barrel of potash. Similar plants are now in operation in neighboring cities where there are large lumbering mills.—Tomahawk Leader.

Saloon Men Lost.—New Lisbon saloon keepers attempted to set aside the license election of that city which went dry last spring by a score or more of votes. The grounds for their action were taken upon the claim that notice of the election was not properly published and posted, and that the returns of the election were not properly canvassed. The case came up for hearing before Circuit Judge E. Ray Stevens of Mardison, Senator Frank Hanson looking after the saloon keepers case. The drys won, however, and after July 1 New Lisbon thirst parlors will close their doors for a year at least.—Necedah Republican.

Illegal Hunters Fined.—A fine of two hundred dollars and costs or 90 days in jail was the sentence handed out to Edward Baxter, a Monico Woodsman, by Judge Charles F. Smith in municipal court Tuesday when Baxter pleaded guilty to three charges; hunting deer out of season, killing a doe and killing a fawn. The compalint against Baxter was made by S. J. Gwidt, conservation warden, who also caused the man's arrest, assisted by Warden H. W. McKenzie. Baxter was caught with the goods by the wardens. In sentencing Baxter Judge Smith severely reprimanded him, saying he regretted that he was unable to send him to the state prison.—Rhinelander New North.

Pearl Button Works.—The Fremont Pearl Button Works has a building erected, has machinery ordered and soon to be installed for the manufacture of pearl buttons from the shells that are daily being taken from the rich beds of clam shells along Wolf river. The incorporators are George H. Dobbins, John Steiger, Charles Pitt and Dr. Greina, all of Fremont. This corporation has been obliged to ship some shells that have come in before they could be manufactured at the new factory. In two days last week shipments amounting to $4,000 were made from the Fremont station. At least twenty expert workmen will be required at the turn of the first wheel in the new factory and it is expected that forty machines will be installed within a few months.

This means an increase of many families in the population of Fremont as both clam gatherers, and expert workmen are likely to be attracted to the town by this new industry. Houses are in great demand already and it is likely that this demand will increase as the industry progresses. Mr. Dobbins has disposed of his stock of general merchandise so as to give more of his attention to the management of the button works.—Waupaca Post.

Killed by Lightning.—Richard Walsh, town clerk of the town of Stockbridge was instantly killed by lightning early Saturday morning, June 23. At the time of his death Mr. Walsh was going after the cows and was in a small orchard about eight rods from the house. Neighbors heard the crash of thunder which followed the lightning and looking out saw smoke coming from the field. They investigated the cause of the smoke and found the body of Mr. Walsh. A physician was summoned but could not do anything as Mr. Walsh was dead. The body was discovered by Simon Wettstein and a hired man. Mr. Wettstein and the doctor carried the body to the house. Mr. Walsh was burned about the head face and down the front of the body. He leaves to mourn his untimely death, his wife, six children, his mother, five sisters and three brothers. The oldest child is seven years old and the youngest is two weeks old.—Chilton Journal.

SILO FOR CHICKENS THE LATEST

The theory of the silo for chickens, so that they may be fed food in winter which will increase their egg laying is being urged generally by the expert poultrymen who have experiments in silage, and promises to bring about an evolution in the industry. So much interest has been taken that the lumber industry has taken up the problem in an effort to develop a simply built wooden chicken silo which will be as much of a success in the poultry industry as the wooden silo has become in the dairy branch of the agricultural field. The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers association which made a special study of the dairy silo is especially interested in the new chicken silo.

The lumbermen are planning to develop a practical silo and to have it ready for demonstration and use the coming summer in preparation for the winter egg market.

Now that they have gotten to demonstrating obstetrics and prenatal influence in the movie fillums, there isn't much left for the girl to blush over. And by the way, why hasn't some enterprising fillum company grabbed the rights to produce Anomalies of Sex and the works of Have Ellis?

DIED AT THE SANITARIUM

Mrs. Kate Kuhn of the town of Port Edwards, died at the River Pines sanitarium on Sunday after an illness of some length from tuberculosis. The funeral was held Tuesday, the remains being interred in the Nekoosa cemetery.

A TRIBUTE TO BOYS

I have a profound respect for boys. Grimy, ragged, tousled boys in the street often attract me strangely. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what he is going to become—his life is big with many possibilities. He can make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

Wouldn't you like to turn Time backward and see Abraham Lincoln at twelve, when he had never worn a pair of boots The lean, lank, yellow hungry boy—hungry for love, hungry for learning, tramping thru the woods twenty miles to borrow a book, and crouched before the glare of burning logs!

Then there was the Corsican boy, one of goodly blood, weighed only 50 pounds when 10 years old; who was thin and pale and perverse, and had tantrums, and had to be sent supperless to bed or locked in a dark closet because he wouldn't "mind"—who would have thought he would have mastered every cause of warfare at 26, and when told the exchequer of France was in dire confusion would say: "Finances?" I will arrange them!"

Very distinctly I remember a slim freckled boy who was born in the "Patch" and used to pick up coal along the railroad track at Buffalo. A few months ago I had a motion to make before the supreme court and that boy from the "Patch" was the judge who wrote the opinion granting my petition.

Yesterday I rode horseback past a field where a boy was plowing. The lad's hair stuck thru the top of his hat; his bare legs and arms were brown and sunburned and briar scarred. He swung his horses around just as I passed by, and from under the flapping brim of his hat cast a quick glance out of dark, half-bashful eyes, and modestly returned my salute Who knows?—I may go to that boy to borrow money yet, or to hear him preach, or beg him to defend me in a lawsuit, or he may stand with pulse unhastened, bare of arm, in white apron, ready to do his duty, while the cone is placed over my face, and Night and Death come creeping into my veins.

Be patient with the boys—you are dealing with soul-stuff. Destiny awaits just around the corner.

LAZINESS

Studious physicians are beginning to question if laziness is ever a natural characteristic of otherwise healthy individuals. Too often they have found it to be a symptom of an obscure disease which is not easy to recognize. Consider the plight of the "poor white trash" and the "lazy good-for-nothing negroes" of the south for example.

Industrious and well-to-do people of the north and of the south, too, for that matter, have looked upon these people with what they have thought to be well merited contempt. But a few well-trained physicians, well equipped with microscopes, have turned that contempt into sympathy and pity By their exact methods of investigation they have established the fact that millions of people are the victims of a serious disease due to infection by hookworm.

The hookworm attacks people thru the feet. Poor people in the south, therefore, who, because of poverty go barefoot, are especially liable to infection Victims discharge the worms from their bowels. The wretchedly unsanitary privies which characterize poverty stricken neighborhoods make it possible for generation after generation of these worms to circulate from old victims to new ones. We have, then, another instance of an endless and deadly chain of cause and effect.

The chief symptoms of the disease are weakness, anemia and a tired, listless feeling. Inasmuch as it is estimated that at least a third of the southern population is infected, it is easy to see how this disease, alone, could have given the south the reputation of being the home of a lazy and shiftless people Fortunately, a cure has been found which is quite certain, speedy and cheap. Unfortunately, the people have become so poverty stricken as a result of the Civil War and this disease that many haven't the means of paying even the small cost of their successful treatment.

More than any of us know perhaps, tuberculosis, both in the north and in the south, is responsible for apparent laziness. In a great number of instances I have observed and wondered at what seemed like laziness of friends and acquaintances who later were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Nowadays I question if lazy people aren't almost invariably the victims of some disease which, unknown to themselves, their families and friends, is slowly draining their energy and life away.

The moral is that people who are uneccountably tired and listless should be searched by a competent physician for a possible obscure, blood-sucking disease.

BIDS FOR HEATING & PLUMBING

—Notice is hereby given that the city of Grand Rapids, thru its Board of Public Works, will receive sealed proposals up to 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of July 9, 1917, for the following public building improvements. For the complete heating system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said heating system complete in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Also for the complete plumbing system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said plumbing system complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Each bid to be entirely separate from the other.

The Board of Public Works, shall not consider any bids unless accompanied by a contract with sureties as prescribed by the form furnished and reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

A certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid shall accompany each bid.

Dated June 22nd, 1917.

Board of Public Works,
E. W. Ellis
Otto Roenius,
Herman Plenke,
Fred Jackson,
Albert Gilmastor.

2t

Little Eleanor had been to chur for the first time and on her retu home her grandmother asked her h she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all righ she replied, "but the men didn't act bit fair." "What did they do?" "Wh one man did all the hard work a another man came around and got the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any dist guished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only other day the sheriff of the neighb ing county stopped off here on his w to the state prison with one of most notorious safe-blowers in country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the governm has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they

LOCAL ITEMS

Mike Hazza has purchased a Saxon touring car.

Miss Evelyn Fahrner has accepted a position in the City News Stand.

Mrs. Oscar Roosen visited with relatives in Tomah the past week.

Miss Olga Buerger is confined to her home by an attack of diphtheria.

Guy Nash was up from Fort Sheridan to spend Sunday with his family.

Miss Mabel Klug is attending summer school at Stevens Point for the present.

Gerald Fritzsinger returned Saturday from a weeks business trip to New York.

Miss Fern Knoll has gone to Chicago for an extended visit with friends.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill and wife spent the Fourth with relatives in New London.

Miss Ethel Sutor returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Joe Fritchie and children returned Saturday from a ten days visit at Pittsville.

Otto Seiwert has purchased an Overland touring car of the Nash Hardware Co.

Dr. N. B. Wagner of Port Edwards was a business visitor in Racine on Friday and Saturday.

A. B. Moberg of Emily, Nevada, is in the city for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Peter Moberg.

Mrs. C. E. Boles has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Reilly of Marshfield, the past week.

Peter Holberg who is operating a dredge in Minnesota is home to spend a week with his family.

Mrs. R. Hansen of Shawnee, Wyo. is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hansen this week.

Mrs Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho, is visiting with Mrs. A. F. Bandelin for several weeks.

Misses Esther Hanson and Elsie Podawiltz are spending several weeks visiting at Macatawa, Michigan.

Mrs Chas. Laramie and daughter Ruth visited with relatives in Marshfield several days the past week.

Pete Marceau of Minneapolis spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives and friends

Charles L. Larson of the town of Saratoga was among the business callers at the Tribune office Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hamm of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Relland and Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ernser autoed to Rosholt Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Wilbur Horschlob came up from Fort Sheridan Saturday to visit with relatives and friends in this city over Sunday.

Wesley Natwick returned Saturday from Chicago where he spent a week visiting with his brother, Grimm Natwick.

Albert Wood and Margaret Scott of Almond autoed over Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lain.

Hank Karnatz, who has been employed on a dredge in Minnesota the past two months, is home for a visit with his parents.

According to the Tomah Journal, the strawberry crop in that vicinity will be a big one with favorable weather conditions.

Mrs. Wenger of Beaver Dam, who has been visiting at the Julius Engel home at the South Side, left on Tuesday for her home.

Walter Stamm of Minneapolis arrived in the city Saturday to spend two weeks visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stamm.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Welland and son George drove to Appleton Monday in their auto and visited with relatives until Thursday.

The Frank Linderman family, who have been in quarantine on account of scarlet fever in the family, have been released during the past week.

Miss Irma Dickoff who is spending the summer at Evanston, Illinois, went to Green Lake Saturday where she will spend several weeks at the lake with Evanston people.

James Glennon was in Stevens Point on Saturday where he went to attend the wedding of his cousin, George L. Glennon to Miss Nellie Gilnes, at St. Stephens Catholic church.

Mrs. Frank Jellinek and son of Minneapolis are visiting friends and relatives in this city and vicinity. Mrs. Jellinek was formerly Mrs. Jas. Keyes and was formerly a resident of this city.

Andrew Bissig of Berlin spent Monday in the city looking after some business matters and visiting his friends. Mr. Bissig reports the cranberry crop very backward this summer.

Miss Margaret Sterchl, who has been employed at the Consolidated office for some time past, has recently resigned her position and gone to Chicago, where she has accepted a position.

Harry Hagerstrom who is braking on the Soo railway out of Stevens Point, is in the city to spend a week's vacation with his parents. Harry reports that things are booming in the railway business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coyle spent several days in Milwaukee last week where Mr. Coyle was attending the state druggists' convention. Mrs. Coyle will visit relatives at Markesan before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Odegard of Fond du Lac visited with relatives in the city several days this week, going from here to Adams county where they will visit with her parents before returning to their home.

Miss Agnes Bronkalla who has been employed as waitress at the Hotel Beaumont at Green Bay for some time has resigned her position and arrived home on Saturday for an extended visit with her parents.

Miss Hannah Langer, daughter of J. A. Langer, broke her left ankle Sunday by falling from a swing. The hurt was necessarily quite a painful one, but it is not expected that there will be any serious complications.

Senator Isaac P. Witter arrived home from Madison on Thursday, having finished his labors in the legislature. Mr. Witter seems to have stood the grind in pretty good shape and says that he even enjoyed most of the work down there.

John Hammer of Stevens Point, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents. John now has charge of the printing department in the John Alpine tablet factory, this concern having recently put in a printing outfit to take care of their increasing business.

Vesper has an unusual snake story to relate. It appears that a cow belonging to Julius Kluge had been falling off in its flow of milk which caused Mr. Kluge to investigate. He noticed when turning the cow into the pasture that it made for a certain tree. Soon after turning the cow out he see that a large snake coiled about the cow's leg, and it had acquired the habit of sucking the cow. The snake was killed and measured something over five feet in length. This is the first time that any such occurrence ever came to our notice, but other people seem to have heard of similar cases.—The State Center.

Miss Dora Eberhart of Appleton is a guest at the A. Perrodin home.

George Kellner of Appleton is in the city for a short visit with his parents.

Mrs. Chas Bunde of Glidden is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Tomske.

Attorney Frank Calkins and wife have returned from a weeks visit at Chicago.

Miss Clara Garski of Racine is in the city for a weeks visit with Agnes Bronkalla.

Dr. D. A. Telfer and family are attending the Home Coming at New Lisbon this week.

Mrs. Nelson Laramie is visiting with her daughter, Mrs Belle Anderson, at Milwaukee.

Will George picked 51 cases of fine strawberries at one picking on an acre patch Monday.

Ed Gleason and Miss Irene Sommers spent the Fourth at Merrill at the Poirer cottage.

Mrs. O. R. Moore left on Saturday for Baraboo where she will visit her mother for a week or more.

Mrs. R. Demro and granddaughter Rachel, are at New Lisbon this week attending the Home Coming.

Fred Rockwood of Madison is in the city for a few days visit with his brother, Arthur Rockwood.

Mrs. M. P. Nisson and Miss Irma Nisson returned on Saturday from a three weeks visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yeske are visiting with their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brilhart at Kenosha.

Miss Celia Burr, who is teaching in the city schools of Milwaukee is visiting with friends in the city.

Mike Zabawa who is operating a dredge in Minnesota, was in the city to spend the Fourth with his family.

Misses Ruth Kellner and Helen Gee have returned from a visit at the George Sherman home at Appleton.

Misses Ruth and Harriet Blackburn are visiting with relatives at New Lisbon and attending the Home Coming.

Lester Fawcett and Nina Warren departed Saturday for an extended visit at the Al Grignon home at Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Purnell and son George left Tuesday for Meridian where they visited with friends and relatives over the Fourth.

Misses Vinnie Witte, Olga and Ella Dahlke and Lawrence Eberhart have been in Milwaukee the past week attending a C. E. convention.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalaher have been entertaining guests from Flint, Mich., the past week, they being Mr. and Mrs. B. Waite and Miss Kate Kalaher.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mulchey of Park Falls were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tomske Monday while enroute to Kaukauna in their auto to spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nason of Nasonville arrived in the city Sunday for an extended visit with their daughter, Miss Calla Nason and son B. F. Nason.

Mesdames Wm. Donaldson and Eugene Carron of Bloomer, who have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Link, returned to their home Monday.

Miss Anna Kirkland who has been visiting her parents for three weeks has gone to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where she has taken a position as bookkeeper in a ten-cent store.

George Richards, who is employed in the munition department of the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, spent the Fourth in the city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards.

The police and fire commission of the city of Marshfield are arranging to retire Chief of Police A. F. Gerwing on a pension. Mr. Gerwing has been in the service over 26 years.

Branstad & Muller, who operate a strawberry farm down river, report a large crop this year, and the berries were never finer in quality. They report that they are in need of a number of more pickers in order to harvest the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nash took their son Garrison to Chicago the past week where the little fellow underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Nash returned home on Saturday, Mrs. Nash remaining to take care of her son.

Word received from Miss Gertrude Kuntz, who is now located at Portland, Oregon, is to the effect that she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis and was quite sick Miss Kuntz is a trained nurse by profession and was formerly a resident of this city

James Varney of Marshfield and County Supt. G. A. Varney of Vesper were in the city on Friday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. James Varney is operating the Mansion Hotel at Marshfield and reports that business is good up there.

The Soldiers' Relief Commission held a meeting in this city on Friday for the purpose of cleaning up the business that generally comes before that body. The members of the commission are C. R. Olin of Marshfield, A. P. Bean of Hansen and Ed Smith of this city.

Dr. Mortenson, who has been located in the Nash block since he came to this city, has during the past week moved to new apartments in the Citizens National Bank building, and is now nicely located in his new quarters. His new rooms are finished up in nice shape and are laid out especially for the purpose.

Judge W. J. Conway departed on Wednesday for Boston where he will attend the National Elks convention. Mr. Conway is a member of the National Judiciary committee of the Elks. He will visit New York and Washington, D. C. before returning, and expects to be gone about three weeks.

Work was commenced on the concrete on Baker street hill last week, and it has been carried forward so rapidly that it is nearly completed at the present time. That part of the hill lying in front of the court house will be paved with brick, as the county dads felt that this was a better pavement and more lasting than concrete, which is a fact. The brick will be laid on a cement foundation.

Roy Sweet has taken the job to build a new machine for the extermination of potato bugs. The machine works on the vacuum system and while it is not exactly a new scheme, having been found successful in removing the boll-weevil from cotton plants, it has never been tried on the potato bug. There is certainly a field for a machine of this sort in Wisconsin, provided it can be made to work successfully.

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CELEBRATED 63d BIRTHDAY

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On Friday evening, June 29th, the children of Mrs. John Omholt and their friends gathered at her home on 11th Street and gently reminded her of her 63d birthday. Some of the children who lived too far away could not attend, but they did not forget her and all remembered her by contributing toward a black silk dress.

The evening was spent in visiting and playing cards. Delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

Mrs. Omholt received many beautiful presents, among them being a large bunch of carnations.

The guests departed at an early hour declaring Mrs. Omholt a remarkable hostess in spite of her 63 years, and wishing her many more happy birthdays to come.

SHERRY

Probably one of the most important events which ever took place in Sherry was the double wedding solemnized last Thursday afternoon at the Presbyterian church, when Miss Marie Davis of Sherry and Tom F. Davis of Waukesha; Miss Mabel McKenzie of Vesper and Tom B. Davis of Sherry were united in marriage. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and roses, the bridal party standing beneath large flower trimmed arches. At three o'clock the wedding party took their places to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Hazel Parks. Miss Edna Becker then rendered most beautifully the solo, "O Promise Me." The ceremonies were performed by Rev. D. Jenkins Williams, Ph. D. of Wausau, and Rev. Morris Everst of Green Bay. Following the wedding, a reception was given to two hundred and fifty guests at the home of David Davis. Long tables were placed on the lawnat which the guests were served to a delicious repast. Each couple received many beautiful gifts in linen, china and silver. The out of town guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexton and Mrs. Sexton from Milwaukee; James Griffiths, an uncle of the two grooms, and one o fthe brides; Mr. and Mrs. Evan Griffiths and baby, Dave Griffiths, Miss Anna Griffiths, E. Griffiths, John L. Williamson, all of Waukesha; Mrs. S. Searls of Grand Rapids; several guests from Vesper and from Arpin. Mr. and Mrs. Tom F. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Tom B. Davis are now on their honeymoon trip, visiting friends in the southern part of the state.

July 5. July 10.

Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax

County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Lemke, Deceased.

Notice is Hereby Given, that at a general term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 14th day) of August, A. D. 1917, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of H. J. Lemke, executor of the will of John Lemke, deceased, late of Grand Rapids in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto; and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated July 5, A. D. 1917.

By the Court:
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Crowns & Crowns,
Attorneys for Estate.

Mrs. Ed Bodette, Jr. is confined to her bed for the past three weeks with illness, the cause of which the local physicians cannot solve.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey of Cranmoor were in the city Monday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report that while everything looks good on the marsh, the cranberries are fully two weeks behind what they generally are at this time of the year, the vines not being in blossom as yet. Last year, however, the berries were fully as backward as they are this season, and they caught up before the summer was over and turned out a good crop.

Mrs. A. Chounard of Rudolph was in the city on Tuesday visiting with friends.

The concrete work between this city and Port Edwards has been finished and a part of the new road has been in use for some time past, altho it was necessary to take one of the back streets thru the south side in order to get by that part of the work. This back part was rather rough and muddy at times, but it was possible to use it and there was no serious inconvenience. When all of the road has been opened to the public, this will be a nice stretch of pavement, but will need some work between this city and the south side to make it first class.

Miss Ina Podawiltz departed Tuesday for Minneapolis to visit several weeks.

George W. Walenter of the town of Grant was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city looking after some business matters. Mr. Walanter is a recent arrival in this section of the country, having come here from Waukegan where he was formerly working at the printing trade, but onaccount of poor health he decided to go to farming for a time to see if the outside work would not benefit him. He reports that all crops are looking pretty good out his way with the exception of corn, which is somewhat backward.

DIED AT THE SANITARIUM

Mrs. Kate Kuhn of the town of Port Edwards, died at the River Pines sanitarium on Sunday after an illness of some length from tuberculosis. The funeral was held Tuesday, the remains being interred in the Nekoosa cemetery.

A TRIBUTE TO BOYS

I have a profound respect for boys. Grimy, ragged, tousled boys in the street often attract me strangely. A boy is a man in the cocoon—you do not know what he is going to become—his life is big with many possibilities. He can make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states write books that will mould characters, or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

Wouldn't you like to turn Time backward and see Abraham Lincoln at twelve, when he had never worn a pair of boots. The lean, lank, yellow hungry boy—hungry for love, hungry for learning, tramping thru the woods twenty miles to borrow a book, and crouched before the glare of burning logs!

Then there was the Corsican boy, one of goodly brood, weighed only 50 pounds when 10 years old; who was thin and pale and perverse, and had tantrums, and had to be sent supperless to bed or locked in a dark closet because he wouldn't "mind"—who would have thought he would have mastered every cause of warfare at 26, and when told the exchequer of France was in dire confusion would say: "Finances?" I will arrange them!"

Very distinctly I remember a slim freckled boy who was born in the "Patch" and used to pick up coal along the railroad track at Buffalo. A few months ago I had a motion to make before the supreme court and that boy from the "Patch" was the judge who wrote the opinion granting my petition.

Yesterday I rode horseback past a field where a boy was plowing. The lad's hair stuck thru the top of his hat; his bare legs and arms were brown and sunburned and briar scatred. He swung his horses around just as I passed by, and from under the flapping brim of his hat cast a quick glance out of dark, half-bashful eyes, and modestly returned my salute. Who knows?—I may go to that boy to borrow money yet, or to hear him preach, or beg him to defend me in a lawsuit, or he may stand with pulse unhastened, bare of arm, in white apron, ready to do his duty, while the cone is placed over my face, and Night and Death come creeping into my veins.

Be patient with the boys—you are dealing with soul-stuff. Destiny awaits just around the corner.

LAZINESS

Studious physicians are beginning to question if laziness is ever a natural characteristic of otherwise healthy individuals. Too often they have found it to be a symptom of an obscure disease which is not easy to recognize. Consider the plight of the "poor white trash" and the "lazy good-for-nothing negroes" of the south for example.

Industrious and well-to-do people of the north and of the south, too, for that matter, have looked upon these people with what they have thought to be well merited contempt. But a few well-trained physicians, well equipped with microscopes, have turned that contempt into sympathy and pity. By their exact methods of investigation they have established the fact that millions of people are the victims of a serious disease due to infection by hookworm.

The hookworm attacks people thru the feet. Poor people in the south, therefore, who, because of poverty go barefoot, are especially diable to infection. Victims discharge the worms from their bowels. The wretchedly unsanitary privies which characterize poverty stricken neighborhoods make it possible for generation after generation of these worms to circulare from old victims to new ones. We have, then, another instance of an endless and deadly chain of cause and effect.

The chief symptoms of the disease are weakness, anemia and a tired, listless feeling. Inasmuch as it is estimated that at least a third of the southern population is infected, it is easy to see how this disease, alone, could have given the south the reputation of being the home of a lazy and shiftless people. Fortunately, a cure has been found which is quite certain, speedy and cheap. Unfortunately, the people have become so poverty stricken as a result of the Civil War and this disease that many haven't the means of paying even the small cost of their successful treatment.

More than any of us know perhaps, tuberculosis, both in the north and in the south, is responsible for apparent laziness. In a great number of instances I have observed and wondered at what seemed like laziness of friends and acquaintances who later were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. Nowadays I question if lazy people aren't almost invariably the victims of some disease which, unknown to themselves, their families and friends, is slowly draining their energy and life away.

The moral is that people who are uneccountably tired and listless should be searched by a competent physician for a possible obscure, blood-sucking disease.

BIDS FOR HEATING & PLUMBING

—Notice is hereby given that the city of Grand Rapids, thru its Board of Public Works, will receive sealed proposals up to 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of July 9, 1917, for the following public building improvements. For the complete heating system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said heating system complete in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Also for the complete plumbing system in the new city hall; for the furnishing of all materials and labor and installing said plumbing system complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city clerk.

Each bid to be entirely separate from the other.

The Board of Public Works, shall not consider any bids unless accompanied by a contract with sureties as prescribed by the form furnished and reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

A certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid shall accompany each bid.

Dated June 22nd, 1917.

Board of Public Works,
E. W. Ellis
Otto Roenius,
Herman Plenke,
Fred Jackson,
Albert Gilmaster.

2t

Little Eleanor had been to chur for the first time and on her retu home her grandmother asked her h she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all righ she replied, "but the men didn't ac bit fair." "What did they do?" "W one man did all the hard work a another man came around and got the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any dist guished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only other day the sheriff of the neighb ing county stopped off here on his w to the state prison with one of most notorious safe-blowers in country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the governm has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they

LOCAL ITEMS

Mike Hazza has purchased a Saxon touring car.

Miss Evelyn Fahrner has accepted a position in the City News Stand.

Mrs. Oscar Roosen visited with relatives in Tomah the past week.

Miss Olga Buerger is confined to her home by an attack of diphtheria.

Guy Nash was up from Fort Sheridan to spend Sunday with his family.

Miss Mabel Klug is attending summer school at Stevens Point for the present.

Gerald Fritzsinger returned Saturday from a weeks business trip to New York.

Miss Fern Knoll has gone to Chicago for an extended visit with friends.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill and wife spent the Fourth with relatives in New London.

Miss Ethel Sutor returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with relatives in Marshfield.

Mrs. Joe Fritchie and children returned Saturday from a ten days visit at Pittsville.

Otto Seiwert has purchased an Overland touring car of the Nash Hardware Co.

Dr. N. B. Wagner of Port Edwards was a business visitor in Racine on Friday and Saturday.

A. B. Moberg of Emily, Nevada, is in the city for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Peter Moberg.

Mrs. C. E. Boles has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Reilly of Marshfield, the past week.

Peter Holberg who is operating a dredge in Minnesota is home to spend a week with his family.

Mrs. R. Hansen of Shawnee, Wyo. is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hansen this week.

Mrs. Oscar Bandelin of Sand Point, Idaho, is visiting with Mrs. A. F. Bandelin for several weeks.

Misses Esther Hanson and Elsie Podawiltz are spending several weeks visiting at Macatawa, Michigan.

Mrs. Chas. Laramie and daughter Ruth visited with relatives in Marshfield several days the past week.

Pete Marceau of Minneapolis spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives and friends.

Charles L. Larson of the town of Saratoga was among the business callers at the Tribune office Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hamm of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Reiland and Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ernser autoed to Rosholt Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Wilbur Herschleb came up from Fort Sheridan Saturday to visit with relatives and friends in this city over Sunday.

Wesley Natwick returned Saturday from Chicago where he spent a week visiting with his brother, Grimm Natwick.

Albert Wood and Margaret Scott of Almond autoed over Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lain.

Hank Karnatz, who has been employed on a dredge in Minnesota the past two months, is home for a visit with his parents.

According to the Tomah Journal, the strawberry crop in that vicinity will be a big one with favorable weather conditions.

Mrs. Wenger of Beaver Dam, who has been visiting at the Julius Engel home at the South Side, left on Tuesday for her home.

Walter Stamm of Minneapolis arrived in the city Saturday to spend two weeks visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stamm.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Weiland and son George drove to Appleton Monday in their auto and visited with relatives until Thursday.

The Frank Linderman family, who have been in quarantine on account of scarlet fever in the family, have been released during the past week.

Miss Irma Dickoff who is spending the summer at Evanston, Illinois, went to Green Lake Saturday where she will spend several weeks at the lake with Evanston people.

James Glennon was in Stevens Point on Saturday where he went to attend the wedding of his cousin, George L. Glennon to Miss Nellie Glines, at St. Stephens Catholic church.

Mrs. Frank Jellinek and son of Minneapolis are visiting friends and relatives in this city and vicinity. Mrs. Jellinek was formerly Mrs. Jas. Keyes and was formerly a resident of this city.

Andrew Bissig of Berlin spent Monday in the city looking after some business matters and visiting his friends. Mr. Bissig reports the cranberry crop very backward this summer.

Miss Margaret Sterchi, who has been employed at the Consolidated office for some time past, has recently resigned her position and gone to Chicago, where she has accepted a position.

Harry Hagerstrom who is braking on the Soo railway out of Stevens Point, is in the city to spend a week's vecation with his parents. Harry reports that things are booming in the railway business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Coyle spent several days in Milwaukee last week where Mr. Coyle was attending the state druggists' convention. Mrs. Coyle will visit relatives at Markesan before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Odegard of Fond du Lac visited with relatives in the city several days this week, going from here to Adams county where they will visit with her parents before returning to their home.

Miss Agnes Bronkalla who has been employed as waitress at the Hotel Beaumont at Green Bay for some time has resigned her position and arrived home on Saturday for an extended visit with her parents.

Miss Hannah Langer, daughter of J. A. Langer, broke her left ankle Sunday by falling from a swing. The hurt was necessarily quite a painful one, but it is not expected that there will be any serious complications.

Senator Isaac P. Witter arrived home from Madison on Thursday, having finished his labors in the legislature. Mr. Witter seems to have stood the grind in pretty good shape and says that he even enjoyed most of the work down there.

John Hammer of Stevens Point, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents. John now has charge of the printing department in the John Alpine tablet factory, this concern having recently put in a printing outfit to take care of their increasing business.

Vesper has an unusual snake story to relate. It appears that a cow belonging to Julius Kluge had been falling off in its flow of milk which caused Mr. Kluge to investigate. He noticed when turning the cow into the pasture that it made for a certain tree. Soon after turning the cow out he see that a large snake coiled about the cow's leg, and it had acquired the habit of sucking the cow. The snake was killed and measured something over five feet in length. This is the first time that any such occurrence ever came to our notice, but other people seem to have heard of similar cases.—The State Center.

Miss Dora Eberhart of Appleton is a guest at the A. Perrodin home.

George Kellner of Appleton is in the city for a short visit with his parents.

Mrs. Chas Bunde of Glidden is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Tomske.

Attorney Frank Calkins and wife have returned from a weeks visit at Chicago.

Miss Clara Garski of Racine is in the city for a weeks visit with Agnes Bronkalla.

Dr. D. A. Telfer and family are attending the Home Coming at New Lisbon this week.

Mrs. Nelson Laramie is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Belle Anderson, at Milwaukee.

Will George picked 51 cases of fine strawberries at one picking on an acre patch Monday.

Ed Gleason and Miss Irene Sommers spent the Fourth at Merrill at the Poirer cottage.

Mrs. O. R. Moore left on Saturday for Baraboo where she will visit her mother for a week or more.

Mrs. R. Demro and granddaughter Rachel, are at New Lisbon this week attending the Home Coming.

Fred Rockwood of Madison is in the city for a few days visit with his brother, Arthur Rockwood.

Mrs. M. P. Nisson and Miss Irma Nisson returned on Saturday from a three weeks visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yeske are visiting with their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brilhart at Kenosha.

Miss Celia Burr, who is teaching in the city schools of Milwaukee is visiting with friends in the city.

Mike Zabawa who is operating a dredge in Minnesota, was in the city to spend the Fourth with his family.

Misses Ruth Kellner and Helen Gee have returned from a visit at the George Sherman home at Appleton.

Misses Ruth and Harriet Blackburn are visiting with relatives at New Lisbon and attending the Home Coming.

Lester Fawcett and Nina Warren departed Saturday for an extended visit at the Al Grignon home at Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Purnell and son George left Tuesday for Merillan where they visited with friends and relatives over the Fourth.

Misses Vinnie Witte, Olga and Ella Dahlke and Lawrence Eberhart have been in Milwaukee the past week attending a C. E. convention.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kalaher have been entertaining guests from Flint, Mich., the past week, they being Mr. and Mrs. B. Waite and Miss Kate Kalaher.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mulchey of Park Falls were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tomske Monday while enroute to Kaukauna in their auto to spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nason of Nasonville arrived in the city Sunday for an extended visit with their daughter, Miss Calla Nason and son B. F. Nason.

Mesdames Wm. Donaldson and Eugene Carron of Bloomer, who have been visiting with their sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Link, returned to their home Monday.

Miss Anna Kirkland who has been visiting her parents for three weeks has gone to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where she has taken a position as bookkeeper in a ten-cent store.

George Richards, who is employed in the munition department of the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, spent the Fourth in the city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards.

The police and fire commission of the city of Marshfield are arranging to retire Chief of Police A. F. Gerwing on a pension. Mr. Gerwing has been in the service over 26 years.

Branstad & Muller, who operate a strawberry farm down river, report a large crop this year, and the berries were never finer in quality. They report that they are in need of a number of more pickers in order to harvest the crop.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nash took their son Garrison to Chicago the past week where the little fellow underwent an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Nash returned home on Saturday, Mrs. Nash remaining to take care of her son.

Word received from Miss Gertrude Kuntz, who is now located at Portland, Oregon, is to the effect that she recently underwent an operation for appendicitis and was quite sick. Miss Kuntz is a trained nurse by profession and was formerly a resident of this city.

James Varney of Marshfield and County Supt. G. A. Varney of Vesper were in the city on Friday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. James Varney is operating the Mansion Hotel at Marshfield and reports that business is good up there.

The Soldiers' Relief Commission held a meeting in this city on Friday for the purpose of cleaning up the business that generally comes before that body. The members of the commission are C. R. Olin of Marshfield, A. P. Bean of Hansen and Ed Smith of this city.

Dr. Mortensen, who has been located in the Nash block since he came to this city, has during the past week moved to new apartments in the Citiens National Bank building, and is now nicely located in his new quarters. His new rooms are finished up in nice shape and are laid out especially for the purpose.

Judge W. J. Conway departed on Wednesday for Boston where he will attend the National Elks convention. Mr. Conway is a member of the National Judiciary committee of the Elks. He will visit New York and Washington, D. C. before returning, and expects to be gone about three weeks.

Work was commenced on the concrete on Baker street hill last week, and it has been carried forward so rapidly that it is nearly completed at the present time. That part of the hill lying in front of the court house will be paved with brick, as the county dads felt that this was a better pavement and more lasting than concrete, which is a fact. The brick will be laid on a cement foundation.

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The guests departed at an early hour declaring Mrs. Omholt a remarkable hostess in spite of her 63 years, and wishing her many more happy birthdays to come.

SHERRY

Probably one of the most important events which ever took place in Sherry was the double wedding solemnized last Thursday afternoon at the Presbyterian church, when Miss Marie Davis of Sherry and Tom F. Davis of Waukesha; Msis Mabel McKenzie of Vesper and Tom B. Davis of Sherry were united in marriage. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and roses, the bridal party standing beneath large flower trimmed arches. At three o'clock the wedding party took their places to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Hazel Parks. Miss Edna Becker then rendered most beautifully the solo, "O Promise Me." The ceremonies were performed by Rev. D. Jenkins Williams, Ph. D. of Wausau, and Rev. Morris Everst of Green Bay. Following the wedding, a reception was given to two hundred and fifty guests at the home of David Davis. Long tables were placed on the lawnat which the guests were served to a delicious repast. Each couple received many beautiful gifts in linen, china and silver. The out of town guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexton and Mrs. Sexton from Milwaukee; James Griffiths, an uncle of the two grooms, and one o fthe brides; Mr. and Mrs. Evan Griffiths and baby, Dave Griffiths, Miss Anna Griffiths, E. Griffiths, John L. Williamson, all of Waukesha; Mrs. S. Searls of Grand Rapids; several guests from Vesper and from Arpin. Mr. and Mrs. Tom F. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Tom B. Davis are now on their honeymoon trip, visiting friends in the southern part of the state.

July 5. July 10.

Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax

County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Lemke, Deceased.

Notice Is Hereby Given, that at a general term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 14th day) of August, A. D. 1917, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of H. J. Lemke, executor of the will of John Lemke, deceased, late of Grand Rapids in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto: and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated July 3, A. D. 1917.

By the Court:
W. J. CONWAY,
County Judge.

Crowns & Crowns,
Attorneys for Estate.

Mrs. Ed Bodette, Jr. is confined to her bed for the past three weeks with illness, the cause of which the local physicians cannot solve.

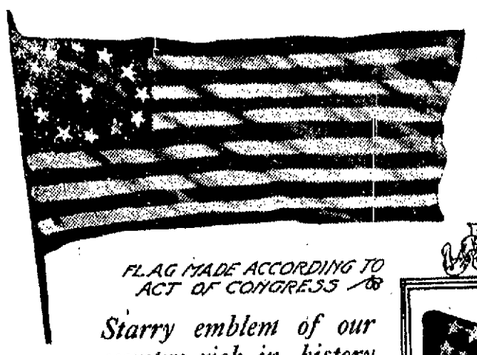
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey of Cranmoor were in the city Monday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. They report that while everything looks good on the marsh, the cranberries are fully two weeks behind what they generally are at this time of the year, the vines not being in blossom as yet. Last year, however, the berries were fully as backward as they are this season, and they caught up before the summer was over and turned out a good crop.

Mrs. A. Chounard of Rudolph was in the city on Tuesday visiting with friends.

The concrete work between this city and Port Edwards has been finished and a part of the new road has been in use for some time past, altho it was necessary to take one of the back streets thru the south side in order to get by that part of the work. This back part was rather rough and muddy at times, but it was possible to use it and there was no serious inconvenience. When all of the road has been opened to the public, this will be a nice stretch of pavement, but will need some work between this city and the south side to make it first class.

Miss Ina Podawiltz departed Tuesday for Minneapolis to visit several weeks.

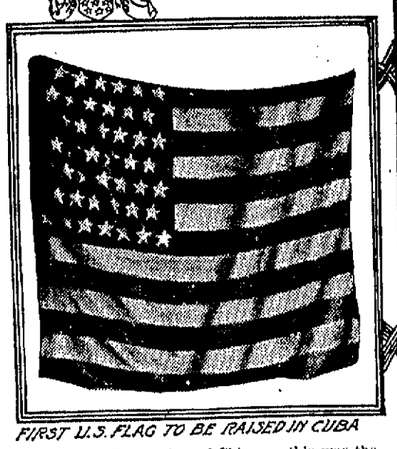
George W. Walenter of the town of Grant was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday while in the city looking after some business matters. Mr. Walanter is a recent arrival in this section of the country, having come here from Waukegan where he was formerly working at the printing trade, but onaccount of poor health he decided to go to farming for a time to see if the outside work would not benefit him. He reports that all crops are looking pretty good out his way with the exception of corn, which is somewhat backward.



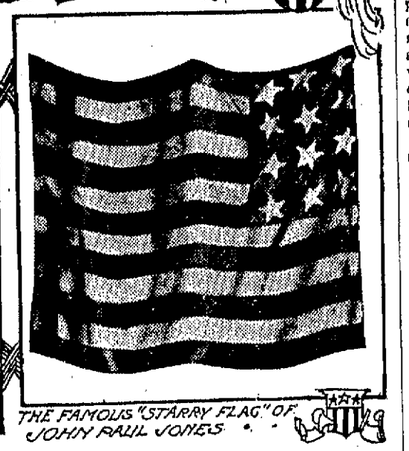
FAMOUS AMERICAN FLAGS

FLAG MADE ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS

Starry emblem of our country rich in history and honor :: And the grand old banner will soon be making more history and receiving greater honor on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium



FIRST U.S. FLAG TO BE RAISED IN CUBA



THE FAMOUS "STARRY FLAG" OF JOHN PAUL JONES

THOUGH as yet the baby of nations, Uncle Sam has many flags of which he has reason to be proud. Most of them are in the possession of the government, but a few are owned by individuals or army posts.

One of them, now kept at the statehouse at Annapolis, Md., was carried by the Maryland troops during the war of the American Revolution, and is made in accordance with the act of congress, June 14, 1777. It is positively known to have been the regimental flag of the Third Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. John Eager Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, in which fight it was held by William Bachelor. Bachelor was sent home to Baltimore wounded and took his flag with him.

After Bachelor's death in March, 1781, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814 this same flag was carried by William, Bachelor's son, in the battle of North Point, as a banner for the Twenty-seventh Maryland regiment. This William Bachelor died in 1885. The flag, in 1907, was presented to the state of Maryland and has since then reposed in its capital building at Annapolis.

Another famous banner is the battle flag of Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, the same which flew successively on the masts of his flagships, the Niagara and the Lawrence, in the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813. This flag had been made at Perry's express command, but at the suggestion of Purser Hambleton, he added the words it bore, "Don't give up the ship," the last uttered by Captain Lawrence, killed in the fight in June, 1813, between the English and American forces. These words have erroneously been attributed to Perry, but are, in fact, an adoption of Lawrence's sentence to Perry's flag. The banner is a bunting of one solid color bearing its famous motto in large letters across its face, and is now kept at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

A British Trophy.

In the same chamber at the academy is a gorgeous royal British standard which was captured from the parliament house when the capital of Canada fell, in 1813, into American hands. It is a magnificent ensign with five quarterings, all in radiant tones, the heraldic blazonry being such as was used in the time of George III. In one corner is a red lion poised in air, to denote Scotland; in another is the golden harp of Ireland; two other quarters contain three golden rampant lions for England, while in the central quartering is a combination of the arms of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick and Lunenburg, with some emblems of the Holy Roman empire.

In the National museum in Washington is the real Star Spangled Banner, the same flag which floated over Fort McHenry in September, 1814, when it was attacked by the British, and the one around which Key wrote his immortal poem. Being 36 by 26 feet, it will hang from the second story of a building to the first floor. In spite of time it is well preserved, and the stars and stripes which "gleamed through the perilous fight" are still plainly to be seen.

Mexican trophies are to be seen at the Naval academy. These flags are all unique in design, bearing the Mexican condor standing on a cactus, with a snake in its mouth. There are several of this war, one of them being the flag captured by Gen. Winfield Scott and Commodore Matthew Perry at the fall of Vera Cruz in 1847.

In the antechamber to the rooms of the secretary of war, in Washington, is the famous flag which flew over Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when it was fired on by the Confederate batteries. This was the shot which opened the great war between the states.

The flag of the Merrimac is now owned by the family of the late Capt. Beverly Littlepage, formerly of Washington.

Another flag of the Merrimac is in the possession of Mr. C. F. Gunther of Chicago; this was the first one raised, but was shot away. The flag owned by the Littlepages is the second one run up.

Regan's Flag.

In the rooms of the Stevenson Post at Roxbury, Mass., is preserved one of the strangest banners the world has ever seen. In a tobacco factory in Richmond, in Civil war times, many Federal soldiers were prisoners, among them a Timothy J. Regan. Regan conceived the idea of making a flag of Federal Stars and Stripes even in the close confinement of their prison. There were about 20 men and they secretly got together the material.

A flannel shirt made the blue ground, a shirt of white cotton furnished the white stars, and goods were bought sufficient to make the red and white stripes. In hiding, they worked at their task till at last it was finished. It was thrown to the wind at once in a place which was sheltered from the view of the guards, then torn into strips and divided among the men. After the war, Regan, by persistent effort, managed to get together all the pieces and had them sewn into a flag, which is now at Roxbury.

The flag of the Maine, the ship whose sinking precipitated the Spanish-American war in 1898, is kept at Annapolis. Near by the banners captured by Dewey at Manila from the Spanish, as well as trophies of the battle of Santiago.

The banner which floated over the North pole, raised there April 6, 1909, by Commander Robert E. Peary, now lies for safekeeping in the vaults of a safe deposit company in Washington. It was made by Mrs. Peary, the stars being worked in silk embroidery. It was flown in the wind on the shores of the Polar sea for more than a fourth of its circumference. The bits of white with which it is dotted indicate the fragments which the explorer left with records at different places in his journey. Some were deposited at Cape Morris K. Jessup, the farthest northern point of land on earth; one was left at Cape Thomas Hubbard, another at the starting point of the dash for the pole—Cape Columbia—five bits are in the ice of "Peary's Farthest North," in 1906, and one is yet in the eternal stillness of the North pole itself.

Oldest Flag in Museum.

The oldest flag in the National museum, at Washington, is the first United States flag of which there is authentic record. This is the banner of John Paul Jones. On the very day the law was enacted establishing a national flag for the United States of America, June 4, 1777, congress appointed John Paul Jones to be commander of the Ranger. History does not relate, with authority, the exact date of the making of the Ranger's flag, but it must have been very soon after the congressional enactment, because the war department states that "The ship Ranger, bearing the Stars and Stripes and commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, arrived at a French port about December 1, 1777, and her flag received, on February 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to an American flag by foreign naval vessels."

Later, Paul Jones set his loved ensign high above the Bon Homme Richard and it waved triumphant over many a fierce encounter with the foes of the new country. The most notable of these was when it came in contact with the British ship Serapis in 1779 and went down. Commodor Jones rescued his precious "starry flag" and hoisted it over the captured Serapis, bringing it home covered with honor.

The museum authorities believe this to be the first American flag that came into existence after the enactment of congress. As evidence of the theory they point to the 12 stars instead of 13. Had this flag had an official predecessor the mistake in the number of stars would hardly have occurred.

This historic standard, kept intact by long and loving care, shows its age in much-frayed edges and worn patches. The 12 stars, arranged in three parallel perpendicular rows, still stand out stanchly on their unstable foundation, for the blue field and the 13 red and white stripes have grown pathetically threadbare.

The National museum contains a collection of remnants of flags that participated in naval engagements from the time of the Revolutionary war to the war with Mexico; also those of foreign vessels of war captured by the navy during those periods. This display of fragments is quite interesting. It was collected by Peter Force of Washington, and presented by him to the library of congress, which transferred it to the National museum.

Among these remnants is a piece of the British flag of La Guerriere, used during her encounter with the Constitution, and of the Java, worsted by the same indomitable American, as well as a fragment of the flag of the Algerine brig Zonra, captured under Decatur.

A division of the museum's flag collection relates to the Civil war, and the most interesting of these is the garrison flag of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. This flag was lowered December 26, 1860, when Maj. Robert Anderson, First United States artillery, moved his forces to Fort Sumter. The flag was secured by his second in command, Capt. Abner Doubleday, and remained in his possession until presented to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

In the National museum also is the United States flag raised in New Orleans by the volunteer flag committee after the occupation in 1862. This was the first Federal flag raised by citizens of any of the Confederate states after the commencement of hostilities. Here, too, is the flag of the United States ship Kearsarge, in use at the time of the surrender of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, also the first United States flag raised in Richmond after the surrender. This was used as headquarters flag by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., when he took possession of the city.

The history of our war with Spain is illustrated at the National museum by a series of flags of picturesque interest. There is here the Spanish garrison flag used at Fort San Cristobal, San Juan, Porto Rico, during the entire war, and floated over the fort during the bombardment by the American fleet, May 12, 1898. There is, too, the flag lowered from the customhouse at the plaza, Ponce, Porto Rico, when it surrendered to the United States. The yellow stripe in this flag was painted red to give it a chance to escape identification. Another flag here was taken from the trenches before Santiago, and still another is a guidon used by Spanish infantry at Porto Rico.

The museum is also custodian of the pennant flown by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago.

The United States Marine corps has a number of flags of vital import. It is proud of its trophies, and well it may be, for it was the foremost in winning them. The Marine corps possesses the first American flag under fire in Cuba. This flag was raised by the Marine battalion at Guantanamo, the tenth of June, 1898, and flew during the hundred hours of continuous fighting by the marines at that point. After its use in this engagement it was hauled down and sent to headquarters at Washington.

Another noteworthy flag belonging to the corps is the signal flag used by Sergeant Quick at the battle of Cuzco. During the engagement the fleet stationed in the bay, while firing on the enemy, was seriously endangering the unseen marines on land, who already had the Spaniards surrounded. A volunteer was requested to go out and signal to the fleet to stop firing. Sergeant Quick immediately responded, and in full view of the enemy stood and wig-wagged the Dolphin to stop firing. The signal flag was rent in several places, but the sergeant escaped injury. For this act he received a medal and honorable mention.

Among some later flags to come into possession of the Marine corps is the large United States flag used by the marines during the siege of the legation in Peking at the time of the Boxer riots. It may be recalled that the guard of the Oregon served in Peking. This was their post flag and was planted on the Tartar city wall, where it was jealously guarded. Later it was hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces, and it has the honor of being the first signal the latter had that their friends were still living. The flag shows its hard usage at the hands of its enemies, being torn in several places by volleys of shot and shell assailing it.

Another Chinese memento possessed by the Marine corps is a large imperial flag captured on the walls of Tientsin by the marines when they attacked the city. This is a large pennant-shaped affair of turkey red, with enigmatical Chinese characters in its center.

FUNERAL OF TURKISH CROWN PRINCE

The following account of the funeral cortege of the Turkish crown prince is given by Alexander Brody, who saw the ceremony:

On the scarlet covered coffin in which the body of Jussuf Izzeddin, the crown prince of Turkey, who had killed himself in his harem, was carried to the grave lay his fez, or "kalbag," in token of his military career.

The coffin was made of wood, for metal is too scarce even for a prince, and it was borne by the eunuchs of the royal household. Jussuf had been kind to his servants although stern with their peers.

A gigantic negro with the eyes of a faithful hound constantly smoothed the red cloth lest a wrinkle might dishonor the seemliness of the occasion, and he kept constant watch on the pallbearers. The 500 burly negro eunuchs were as one in their grief. Following them were the chamberlains and attendants of the household, with red caps on their black heads.

The coffin was gently laid on the Mussala tasay, a prayer stone, fragments of an old Greek column dating back to the days of the victorious emperors. The holy prayer was chanted: "Bissm Illah Irrahman, elhamd ve Illahi, robbi ul alemin" ("In the name of God, the merciful and gracious"). Then the holy men approached, dervishes of all ranks, nevleys and raputis, the monks who impose punishment on themselves by imposing camel's-hair bushles two feet high on their heads. The fanatical death song is heartrending. The green cloth about the heads of some indicates that they have arrived at sainthood through a visit to the tomb of the prophet at Mecca.

After the dervishes came the members of "Union and Progress," the Young Turks, in Parisian dress. Some of the faces were milk white; now and then one saw a gray head among them.

In the eyes of the dervishes burned the fire of the past; in the Young Turks that of the future. Which one is approaching his last hour in the Ozman lands?

The head of a more conservative Turk came in view, that of the new heir to the sultan's throne, Vahdeddin, of Persian type, long, narrow-nosed features resembling Abdul Hamid's.

One may only conjecture concerning this representative of royalty, grown up in the shade of the harem walls, in constant companionship of women of the Orient, who never divulge anything about their lords and masters. The new crown prince is long past middle age. Behind him rode Prince Medsid, aged and worn; in fact, the whole royal family has left youth behind.

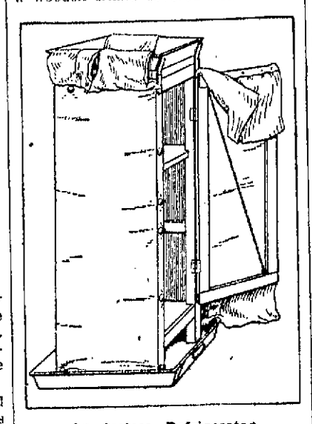
A group of Arabs came next. The rays of the cold spring sunlight threw pale gold over the fancy costumes of these men of the desert.

A prominent merchant whispered: "They are the Arabs, of the faith, yet they do not obey Allah because he is merciful, but because they fear him, and not without reason. I fear that we cannot trust them in this holy war, at least some of them. They value money too highly, especially silver, although they have no contempt for gold."—New York Herald.

Rapid Evaporation of Water Secret of Success of The Iceless Refrigerator

Milk and other perishable foods can be kept cool and so preserved for considerable periods, even where ice is unobtainable. This can be accomplished by the use of iceless refrigerators, which are dependent on the rapid evaporation of water for the creation of low temperatures. These devices have been perfected by woman demonstrators in extension work, South, of the United States department of agriculture.

The iceless refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with canton



An Iceless Refrigerator.

flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary. Wicks, made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moistened covering causes a lower temperature inside. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 degrees has been known to be obtained in the cooler. This is the way to build it:

Make a screened case 3½ feet high, with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white canton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening, with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering, and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place, where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost will be reduced.

I've Wished Time Away.

Since I can remember and all through my life,
With its pleasures and sorrows, its troubles and strife,
There's something we wanted, I must wait day by day,
To come by it quickly, I've wished life away.

How in my schooldays I envied the men,
And wished I were grown up, to be just like them.
I was so impatient I could brook no delay;
The time passed so slowly, I wished life away.

When I grew to a man, and I became married,
With a family around me, and life's burden I carried,
So hard did I labor, I scarcely could stay
Till my day's work was done; I wished life away.

And now in my old age I look back with tears
On the time that is past, fully three score of years,
I'm growing quite feeble, my hair's turned to gray,
My race's about run; I've wished life away.

—William E. Burke.

Some Observations.

The first shock the average bride gets is that which follows the discovery of a half-used ping of chewing tobacco in her husband's pocket.

A man has enough faults as it is without making himself disagreeable.

The people who enter matrimony with the idea that the divorce court will help them out if they happen to make a bad bargain usually land in the divorce court.

About the only time the average man doesn't pull his money out of his pocket with a flourish so that everybody can see the $20 bill that is being used as a wrapper is when his wife is in the room.

Spring seems to be having difficulty getting its big guns into action.

Cure for "Strawberry Nose" Found in Simple Operation

That most distressing of facial deformities which doctors call rhinophyma, characterized by a much-swollen and reddened tip of the nose, making this look like a huge strawberry or a piece of cauliflower that has been dipped in beet juice, may be cured by a simple operation. Sir William Milligan of the Royal infirmary, Manchester, describes this in the London Lancet.

The operation consists in cutting off all the hypertrophied tissue, while the nasal passages are kept extended with absorbent wool in order to preserve their contour. The raw surface is covered with two thin grafts of skin cut from the patient's thigh, over which a sheet of gold leaf is placed and a dry dressing fastened with adhesive plaster. It should be possible to remove the dressing in five days.

Specification.

"Kings in many respects are not like other men."

"No; for instance, they can be bald and yet have heirs apparent."

Says College Women Will Have Big Part in the Work Of Rebuilding the World

Any young woman who neglects the opportunity in this war time to prepare for the rebuilding of the world will be a world slacker, in the opinion of Miss Ada Rice, secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural College Alumni association.

Miss Rice points out that at the close of the war there must be a rebuilding of national and international life. This will call for the best qualities of leadership and the best training, and in this work the college woman can play a part of great importance.

College women must not wait until the end of the war for service, however, states Miss Rice. "The time is now at hand," she declares, "when the world must depend upon woman for carrying forward progressive movements." She urges college women to take an active interest and perform active service in the big movements now in progress.

Wise and Otherwise.

Look out for things that won't bear looking into.

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

A boy in the schoolroom is worth a dozen in the poolroom.

Naturally a man would rather part his hair than part with it.

Meet people with a smile unless they want to borrow something.

Stocks usually recover from a fall quicker than the speculator does.

Even when they weigh their words rash people give short weight.

An airplane engine with 12 cylinders has been invented that makes more than 2,000 revolutions a minute.

Three asbestos mines have been opened in China, where extensive deposits of the mineral have been found.

FOLLOW UP.

By GEORGE M. ADAMS.

How common it is in games of football and other sports, some quick-thinking player dashes off a thrilling play, only to fall back for the remainder of the game into obscurity and be forgotten—and for no other reason than that he failed to—Follow Up.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Follow Up. When you think a Worthy Thought, follow it up. When you do a Useful Thing, Follow it up. When you strike an effective blow for a Right Cause, Follow it up. It's the man with the Courage, first to start a thing and then follow it up, that after a while, has an accumulation of points that stamp him Great and Masterful. Follow up or else you will fall back.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

The Great man is simply the Small man become great. Every Great man at some time or other is the unknown, obscure man. Make your life count by compelling every single effort to Figure in the final summing up. For after all, Success itself is nothing more nor less than work well performed and Followed Up day after day, year after year.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Facts in Figures.

Hawaii has two mountains 14,000 feet high.

United States received 208,000 immigrants last year.

Turlock, Cal., will can 25,000 tons of peaches this year.

Wilmington, Cal., is to have a $5,000,000 shipbuilding plant.

United States in 1916 exported $150,000,000 worth of leather.

Southern California is gathering $1,000,000 a day from tourists.

United States last year exported glass bottles valued at $2,500,000.

Glen county, California, will devote 14,123 acres of land to rice-growing.

War Service of Y. M. C. A. Requires Vast Expenditure

The service which the Y. M. C. A. is planning to give the selective national army in its cantonments is going to require 1,100 secretaries and $3,000,000 of which nearly $2,000,000 has already been paid in or pledged. It is to be noted that an army of 1,000,000 men, which the 200 buildings the Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect will accommodate, will require an equipment of 200 pianos and piano players, 208,000 feet of films a day, 3,000,000 sheets of writing paper daily, 10,000 pens a day and a barrel of ink, 95 automobiles and trucks, 200 moving-picture machines, 200 graphophones and 10,000 records, 40,000 pounds of ice per day, a Bible to every man, magazines by the hundred tons.

Lightships and Weather Bureau.

The United States Weather bureau in co-operation with the bureau of lighthouses, department of commerce, recently equipped a number of lightships with apparatus for recording weather conditions. These observations are then reported by wireless and are of service to the bureau in its preparation of storm and other warnings to ships at sea.

One iron mine only has been discovered in Egypt which was worked by the ancients.

Mother's Cook Book

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harm, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good; so find we profit
By losing of our prayers.
—Shakespeare.

Seasonable Dishes.

A tasty sandwich is made by mixing a few finely chopped olives with a little cottage cheese. The bread need not be buttered for these sandwiches.

Onion Sandwich.—Soak for an hour finely cut Bermudas in ice water which has been well sweetened and salted. Drain and mix with slightly seasoned mayonnaise. Serve on rounds of buttered bread.

Ham finely chopped and mixed with chopped pickles or olives makes a change from the ordinary ham sandwich.

Rhubarb Marmalade.

Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of rhubarb. Cut in short lengths without peeling, cook slowly, stirring often to keep it from sticking or burning. After an hour place in the jars in the usual way.

Iced Cocoa.

Boil a half cupful of cocoa, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and one cupful of water to make a rich sirup. Put this in a jar on ice and it is ready to serve at a moment's notice. Add a tablespoonful of the sirup to a glass of cold milk.

Mint Jelly Sauce.

Combine a cupful of currant or any tart jelly, beaten with the juice of one orange and a half cupful of finely minced mint. Let stand in a cold place for an hour before using.

Strawberries Preserved Whole.

Crush two quarts of strawberries, using the small ones, and simmer gently for twenty minutes, then strain. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Heat the sugar and add the juice as soon as it is strained. Return to the stove and boil until thick, skimming carefully when necessary. Fill hot glasses with hulled fine berries and cover with the boiling sirup, then put on the sterilized covers.

Pineapples and strawberries is a combination well liked. Cut the pineapple in dice and add twice as many strawberries. Fill the jars with this mixture using the usual amount of sugar in cooking.

Nellie Maxwell

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have arrived at the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done methodically, carefully and with full regard for the resources to be called on.

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position.

"With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an infinitesimal part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests.

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities.

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: It makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strain at any one point.

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these held to an attitude of saneness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance.

That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks, both branch and independent, to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness.

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1913, they are, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1913	$622,928,968
1914	663,650,230
1915	683,761,432
1916	738,169,212
1917	888,765,698

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues.

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Tradesmen generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness.

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiency. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way.

"One of the best things we did," said one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, "was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble.

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way.

"And yet Canadians are not overburdened with taxes nor are they complaining of them. For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, if any, in a direct way. Indirect payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period."—Advertisement.

Water-Wagon Revolutionists.

In the course of a conversation with one who was in Petrograd at the time, staying at the hotel which served as headquarters for the revolutionary party, I heard two or three significant facts, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette. One throws light on the morale of the troops who carried out the coup d'etat. The Hotel Astoria, three doors off, had served as a nest for the reactionaries, and was sacked by order, but when the troops came to its extensive wine cellars, they carried every drop of its contents to the street and poured them into the gutter.

The Proper Place.

"The post office department ought to have charge, instead of the war office, of this conscription."

"The post office? Why so?"

"Isn't it a matter of registered females?"

If there is one thing sensible people dislike more than another it is to hear a man boast of what he is going to do.

SHELLS CORN WITH HIS AUTO

Farmer Tells of Work Done by Twenty Horse Power Car With a Belt-Power Attachment.

"The recent reference in Farm and Fireside to the use of automobiles for doing farm work," says a writer in that paper, "leads me to give my own experience with a belt-power attachment. I bought it last fall and put it on my twenty horse power car.

"We ground corn and oats with it, also sawed wood and it worked finely. The engine had power to waste. Finally our new four-hole corn sheller arrived. We put it together, put on the belt and lined it up.

"I said, 'John, do you think it will pull her?' John said, 'I do not know; let us try.' I said, 'All right,' and so we started the engine going, slipped the belt on the pulley of the engine and the sheller speeded up right away. We threw in a scoopful of corn, and to our surprise it was gone. We threw in a hopperful, and in a few minutes we had fifty bushels of corn shelled. This was just for a test; the engine had power to spare.

"Since the first of last December we have shelled 40,000 bushels of corn, besides doing some jobs of wood-sawing."

Generosity.

"Is Bliggins an expert gardener?"

"Yes. But he's too generous. His own back yard is filling up with weeds while he wanders around telling the neighbors what they ought to do."

Overcoming Sorrows.

Unrequited love was given as the reason for the suicide of a pretty Japanese girl at Long Beach. No blame can justly be attached to anyone under such circumstances, but it is a pity that men and women might not more often have the strength to overcome such sorrows by a life of unselfish service to the world. "I loved a woman," says Whitman, "and she did not return my love—yet out of this love and this sorrow I have written these songs."—Los Angeles Times.

Her "Boy" Was Not Lost.

The last good-by kiss and the home-coming embrace must be given on the upper platform of the Pennsylvania station in New York. The company refuses to allow people without a ticket to pass the entrance and exit gates to the train platform. The war is the excuse given for the new rule. Until recently anyone who wanted to see a friend off or meet one was not refused. Now no one is given permission. The new rule is all right, but the particular exits from the incoming trains are so arranged that unless one wears a reflector the persons they are to meet will escape them. There are two stairs from each track and an elevator between. Yesterday a little old lady who had been waiting to meet her boy, was horror-stricken because he had been swallowed up in the arriving throng without seeing her. A policeman and several guards began a search for the lost one. He was found on the outside of the station. The "boy," however, could not have lost himself very well, for he was fifty, and carried considerable avoirdupois tissue.

Guanches.

The early inhabitants of the Canary islands, known as the Guanches, had attained some progress in civilization, as shown by remains still extant. No doubt they were of Berber stock. The present inhabitants of the islands are mainly of Spanish blood, though it is said the Guanche element may be detected. The Canaries were known to the ancients but they fell out of the knowledge of the Europeans until the twelfth or thirteenth century. They were claimed by the Spanish in the fourteenth century. By the end of the fifteenth century the Spaniards had subdued the islands entirely, and they almost extirpated them at a later period.

Time-saving is the chief feature of a new ironing board cover that can be quickly strapped to clamps permanently attached to the underside of a board.

Novel Deep-Sea Sounder.

A novel deep-sea sounder patented in England is based on the time elapsing between the sinking of a small bomb and the return of the sound of its explosion on the bottom. The bomb, fitted with steadying vanes, sinks at a known rate, and on striking is exploded by a contained mechanical or electrical device. The time interval may be recorded automatically. The launching of the bomb closes an electric circuit, starting a clock-controlled recording pen and the vibration of a suspended mass by the sound wave from the explosion closes a second contact, starting another pen. Correction, as necessary, can be made for the ship's travel.

Electricity Polishes Floors.

A device of great importance has just been invented for practical use in the home, says Scientific American. The task of keeping a floor polished to the required brightness was perhaps the most difficult task of the horse, and the little machine which does the work without any effort on the part of the operator is a welcome addition to the household appliances.

Hours were once spent to spread the wax evenly and give the floor surface the required brilliancy. Now with this little machine, fastened to the nearest electric-light socket, the work loses its drudgery and the floor is finished in much better condition than was possible by hand. An applicator which goes with the outfit, spreads the wax on the floor, and the polisher which consists of a massive bristle brush revolving at 3,000 revolutions per minute, does the work. All the operator does is to guide the polisher across the floor. No pressure is required.

Not Negatives.

Penurious Papa—Where is Maybelle.

Designing Mamma—She took some photos a little while ago and she and young Mucheash are in the dark room.

Penurious Papa—Developing negatives?

Designing Mamma—No, an affirmative, I hope.

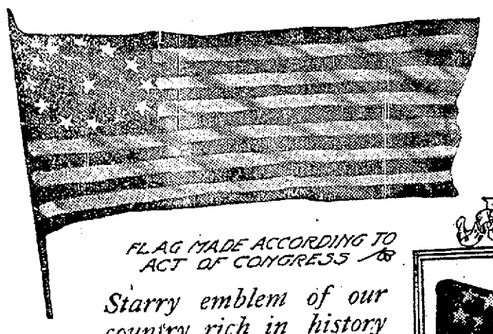
"Women's Town" in France.

A new "women's town" in the Valley of the Romanche, a few miles from

be placed in a Savings Accou
it will earn compound intere

Bank of Gran
West Sid

FAMOUS AMERICAN FLAGS



FLAG MADE ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS

Starry emblem of our country rich in history and honor :: And the grand old banner will soon be making more history and receiving greater honor on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium

THOUGH as yet the baby of nations, Uncle Sam has many flags of which he has reason to be proud. Most of them are in the possession of the government, but a few are owned by individuals or army posts.

One of them, now kept at the statehouse at Annapolis, Md., was carried by the Maryland troops during the war of the American Revolution, and is made in accordance with the act of congress, June 14, 1777. It is positively known to have been the regimental flag of the Third Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. John Eager Howard, at the battle of Cowpens, S. C., in January, 1778, in which fight it was held by William Bachelor. Bachelor was sent home to Baltimore wounded and took his flag with him.

After Bachelor's death in March, 1781, the flag remained in his family, and when the British invaded Maryland in 1814 this same flag was carried by William, Bachelor's son, in the battle of North Point, as a banner for the Twenty-seventh Maryland regiment. This William Bachelor died in 1885. The flag, in 1907, was presented to the state of Maryland and has since then reposed in its capital building at Annapolis.

Another famous banner is the battle flag of Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry, the same which flew successively on the masts of his flagships, the Niagara and the Lawrence, in the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813. This flag had been made at Perry's express command, but at the suggestion of Purser Hambleton, he added the words it bore, "Don't give up the ship," the last uttered by Captain Lawrence, killed in the fight in June, 1813, between the English and American forces. These words have erroneously been attributed to Perry, but are, in fact, an adoption of Lawrence's sentence to Perry's flag. The banner is a bunting of one solid color bearing its famous motto in large letters across its face, and is now kept at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

A British Trophy.

In the same chamber at the academy is a gorgeous royal British standard which was captured from the parliament house when the capital of Canada fell, in 1813, into American hands. It is a magnificent ensign with five quarterings, all in radiant tones, the heraldic blazonry being such as was used in the time of George III. In one corner is a red lion poised in air, to denote Scotland; in another is the golden harp of Ireland; two other quarters contain three golden rampant lions for England, while in the central quartering is a combination of the arms of Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick and Luneburg, with some emblems of the Holy Roman empire.

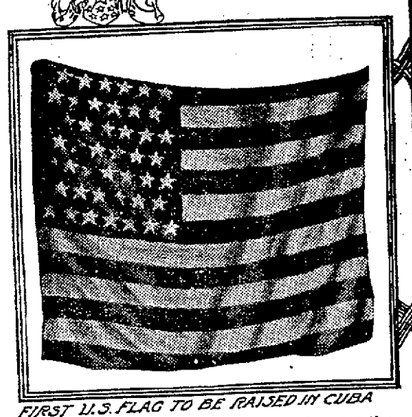
In the National museum in Washington is the real Star Spangled Banner, the same flag which floated over Fort McHenry in September, 1814, when it was attacked by the British, and the one around which Key wrote his immortal poem. Being 36 by 26 feet, it will hang from the second story of a building to the first floor. In spite of time it is well preserved, and the stars and stripes which "gleamed through the perilous fight" are still plainly to be seen.

Mexican trophies are to be seen at the Naval academy. These flags are all unique in design, bearing the Mexican condor standing on a cactus, with a snake in its mouth. There are several of this war, one of them being the flag captured by Gen. Winfield Scott and Commodore Matthew Perry at the fall of Vera Cruz in 1847.

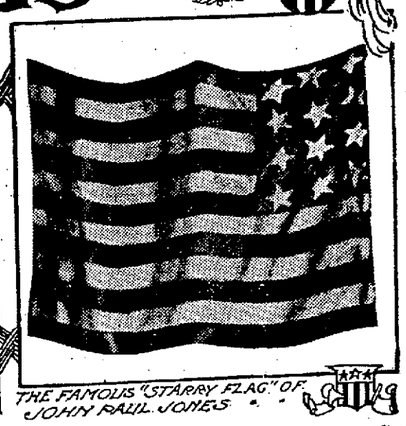
In the antechamber to the rooms of the secretary of war, in Washington, is the famous flag which flew over Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when it was fired on by the Confederate batteries. This was the shot which opened the great war between the states.

The flag of the Merrimac is now owned by the family of the late Capt. Beverly Littlepage, formerly of Washington.

Another flag of the Merrimac is in the possession of Mr. C. F. Gunther of Chicago; this was the first one raised, but was shot away. The flag owned by the Littlepages is the second one run up.



FIRST U.S. FLAG TO BE RAISED IN CUBA



THE FAMOUS "STARRY FLAG" OF JOHN PAUL JONES

Regan's Flag.

In the rooms of the Stevenson Post at Roxbury, Mass., is preserved one of the strangest banners the world has ever seen. In a tobacco factory in Richmond, in Civil war times, many Federal soldiers were prisoners, among them a Timothy J. Regan. Regan conceived the idea of making a flag of Federal Stars and Stripes even in the close confinement of their prison. There were about 20 men and they secretly got together the material.

A flannel shirt made the blue ground, a shirt of white cotton furnished the white stars, and goods were bought sufficient to make the red and white stripes. In hiding, they worked at their task till at last it was finished. It was thrown to the wind at once in a place which was sheltered from the view of the guards, then torn into strips and divided among the men. After the war, Regan, by persistent effort, managed to get together all the pieces and had them sewn into a flag, which is now at Roxbury.

The flag of the Maine, the ship whose sinking precipitated the Spanish-American war in 1898, is kept at Annapolis. Near by the banners captured by Dewey at Manila from the Spanish, as well as trophies of the battle of Santiago.

The banner which floated over the North pole, raised there April 6, 1909, by Commander Robert E. Peary, now lies for safekeeping in the vaults of a safe deposit company in Washington. It was made by Mrs. Peary, the stars being worked in silk embroidery. It was flown in the wind on the shores of the Polar sea for more than a fourth of its circumference. The bits of white with which it is dotted indicate the fragments which the explorer left with records at different places in his journey. Some were deposited at Cape Morris K. Jessup, the farthest northern point of land on earth; one was left at Cape Thomas Hubbard, another at the starting point of the dash for the pole—Cape Columbia—five bits are in the ice of "Peary's Farthest North," in 1906, and one is yet in the eternal stillness of the North pole itself.

Oldest Flag in Museum.

The oldest flag in the National museum, at Washington, is the first United States flag of which there is authentic record. This is the banner of John Paul Jones. On the very day the law was enacted establishing a national flag for the United States of America, June 4, 1777, congress appointed John Paul Jones to be commander of the Ranger. History does not relate, with authority, the exact date of the making of the Ranger's flag, but it must have been very soon after the congressional enactment, because the war department states that "The ship Ranger, bearing the Stars and Stripes and commanded by Capt. Paul Jones, arrived at a French port about December 1, 1777, and her flag received, on February 14, 1778, the first salute ever paid to an American flag by foreign naval vessels."

Later, Paul Jones set his loved ensign high above the Bon Homme Richard and it waved triumphant over many a fierce encounter with the foes of the new country. The most notable of these was when it came in contact with the British ship Serapis in 1779 and went down. Commodor Jones rescued his precious "starry flag" and hoisted it over the captured Serapis, bringing it home covered with honor.

The museum authorities believe this to be the first American flag that came into existence after the enactment of congress. As evidence of the theory they point to the 12 stars instead of 13. Had this flag had an official predecessor the mistake in the number of stars would hardly have occurred.

This historic standard, kept intact by long and loving care, shows its age in much-frayed edges and worn patches. The 12 stars, arranged in three parallel perpendicular rows, still stand out stanchly on their unstable foundation, for the blue field and the 13 red and white stripes have grown pathetically threadbare.

The National museum contains a collection of remnants of flags that participated in naval engagements from the time of the Revolutionary war to the war with Mexico; also those of foreign vessels of war captured by the navy during those periods. This display of fragments is quite interesting. It was collected by Peter Force of Washington, and presented by him to the library of congress, which transferred it to the National museum.

Among these remnants is a piece of the British flag of La Guerriere, used during her encounter with the Constitution, and of the Java, worsted by the same indomitable American, as well as a fragment of the flag of the Algerine brig Zoura, captured under Decatur.

A division of the museum's flag collection relates to the Civil war, and the most interesting of these is the garrison flag of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. This flag was lowered December 26, 1860, when Maj. Robert Anderson, First United States artillery, moved his forces to Fort Sumter. The flag was secured by his second in command, Capt. Abner Doubleday, and remained in his possession until presented to the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

In the National museum also is the United States flag raised in New Orleans by the volunteer flag committee after the occupation in 1862. This was the first Federal flag raised by citizens of any of the Confederate states after the commencement of hostilities. Here, too, is the flag of the United States ship Kearsarge, in use at the time of the surrender of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, also the first United States flag raised in Richmond after the surrender. This was used as headquarters flag by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., when he took possession of the city.

The history of our war with Spain is illustrated at the National museum by a series of flags of picturesque interest. There is here the Spanish garrison flag used at Fort San Cristobal, San Juan, Porto Rico, during the entire war, and floated over the fort during the bombardment by the American fleet, May 12, 1898. There is, too, the flag lowered from the customhouse at the plaza, Ponce, Porto Rico, when it surrendered to the United States. The yellow stripe in this flag was painted red to give it a chance to escape identification. Another flag here was taken from the trenches before Santiago, and still another is a guidon used by Spanish infantry at Porto Rico.

The museum is also custodian of the pennant flown by Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago.

The United States Marine corps has a number of flags of vital import. It is proud of its trophies, and well it may be, for it was the foremost in winning them. The Marine corps possesses the first American flag under fire in Cuba. This flag was raised by the Marine battalion at Guantanamo, the tenth of June, 1898, and flew during the hundred hours of continuous fighting by the marines at that point. After its use in this engagement it was hauled down and sent to headquarters at Washington.

Another noteworthy flag belonging to the corps is the signal flag used by Sergeant Quick at the battle of Cuzco. During the engagement the fleet stationed in the bay, while firing on the enemy, was seriously endangering the unseen marines on land, who already had the Spaniards surrounded. A volunteer was requested to go out and signal to the fleet to stop firing. Sergeant Quick immediately responded, and in full view of the enemy stood and wig-wagged the Dolphin to stop firing. The signal flag was rent in several places, but the sergeant escaped injury. For this act he received a medal and honorable mention.

Among some later flags to come into possession of the Marine corps is the large United States flag used by the marines during the siege of the legation in Peking at the time of the Boxer riots. It may be recalled that the guard of the Oregon served in Peking. This was their post flag and was planted on the Tartar city wall, where it was jealously guarded. Later it was hoisted on the ruins of the Imperial Chien Men as a signal to the allied forces, and it has the honor of being the first signal the latter had that their friends were still living. The flag shows its hard usage at the hands of its enemies, being torn in several places by volleys of shot and shell assailing it.

Another Chinese memento possessed by the Marine corps is a large imperial flag captured on the walls of Tientsin by the marines when they attacked the city. This is a large pennant-shaped affair of turkey red, with enigmatical Chinese characters in its center.

FUNERAL OF TURKISH CROWN PRINCE

The following account of the funeral cortege of the Turkish crown prince is given by Alexander Brody, who saw the ceremony:

On the scarlet covered coffin in which the body of Jussuf Izzeddin, the crown prince of Turkey, who had killed himself in his harem, was carried to the grave lay his fez, or "kalbag," in token of his military career.

The coffin was made of wood, for metal is too scarce even for a prince, and it was borne by the eunuchs of the royal household. Jussuf had been kind to his servants although stern with their peers.

A gigantic negro with the eyes of a faithful hound constantly smoothed the red cloth lest a wrinkle might dishonor the seemliness of the occasion, and he kept constant watch on the pallbearers. The 500 burly negro eunuchs were as one in their grief. Following them were the chamberlains and attendants of the household, with red caps on their black heads.

The coffin was gently laid on the Mussala tasay, a prayer stone, fragments of an old Greek column dating back to the days of the victorious emperors. The holy prayer was chanted: "Bissm Illah irrahman, elhamd ve Illahi, rebbi ul alemin" ("In the name of God, the merciful and gracious"). Then the holy men approached, dervishes of all ranks, nevlevs and caputis, the monks who impose punishment on themselves by imposing camel's-hair bushles two feet high on their heads. The fanatical death song is heartrending. The green cloth about the heads of some indicates that they have arrived at sainthood through a visit to the tomb of the prophet at Mecca.

After the dervishes came the members of "Union and Progress," the Young Turks, in Parisian dress. Some of the faces were milk white; now and then one saw a gray head among them:

In the eyes of the dervishes burned the fire of the past; in the Young Turks that of the future. Which one is approaching his last hour in the Ozman lands?

The head of a more conservative Turk came in view, that of the new heir to the sultan's throne, Vahdeddin, of Persian type, long, narrow-nosed features resembling Abdul Hamid's.

One may only conjecture concerning this representative of royalty, grown up in the shade of the harem walls, in constant companionship of women of the Orient, who never divulge anything about their lords and masters. The new crown prince is long past middle age. Behind him rode Prince Medsid, aged and worn; in fact, the whole royal family has left youth behind.

A group of Arabs came next. The rays of the cold spring sunlight threw pale gold over the fancy costumes of these men of the desert.

A prominent merchant whispered: "They are the Arabs, of the faith, yet they do not obey Allah because he is merciful, but because they fear him, and not without reason. I fear that we cannot trust them in this holy war, at least some of them. They value money too highly, especially silver, although they have no contempt for gold."
—New York Herald.

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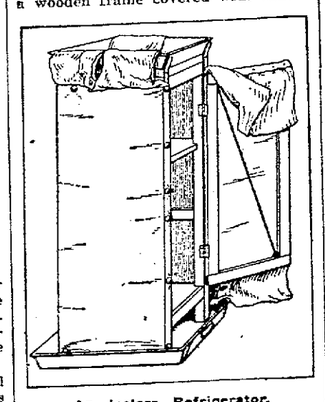
Rapid Evaporation of Water Secret of Success of The Iceless Refrigerator

Milk and other perishable foods can be kept cool and so preserved for considerable periods, even where ice is unobtainable. This can be accomplished by the use of iceless refrigerators, which are dependent on the rapid evaporation of water for the creation of low temperatures. These devices have been perfected by woman demonstrators in extension work, South, of the United States department of agriculture.

The iceless refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with canton flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary. Wicks, made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moistened covering causes a lower temperature inside. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 degrees has been known to be obtained in the cooler. This is the way to build it:



An Iceless Refrigerator.

Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white canton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening, with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering, and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place, where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost will be reduced.

I've Wished Time Away.

Since I can remember and all through my life,
With its pleasures and sorrows, its troubles and strife,
There's something we wanted. I must wait day by day,
To come by it quickly, I've wished life away.

How in my schooldays I envied the men,
And wished I were grown up, to be just like them.
I was so impatient I could brook no delay;
The time passed so slowly, I wished life away.

When I grew to a man, and I became married,
With a family around me, and life's burden I carried,
So hard did I labor, I scarcely could stay
Till my day's work was done; I wished life away.

And now in my old age I look back with tears
On the time that is past, fully three score of years.
I'm growing quite feeble, my hair's turned to gray,
My race's about run; I've wished life away.

—William E. Burke.

Some Observations.

The first shock the average bride gets is that which follows the discovery of a half-used plug of chewing tobacco in her husband's pocket.

A man has enough faults as it is without making himself disagreeable.

The people who enter matrimony with the idea that the divorce court will help them out if they happen to make a bad bargain usually land in the divorce court.

About the only time the average man doesn't pull his money out of his pocket with a flourish so that everybody can see the $20 bill that is being used as a wrapper is when his wife is in the room.

Spring seems to be having difficulty getting its big guns into action.

Cure for "Strawberry Nose" Found in Simple Operation

That most distressing of facial deformities which doctors call rhinophyma, characterized by a much-swollen and reddened tip of the nose, making this look like a huge strawberry or a piece of cauliflower that has been dipped in beet juice, may be cured by a simple operation. Sir William Milligan of the Royal infirmary, Manchester, describes this in the London Lancet.

The operation consists in cutting off all the hypertrophied tissue, while the nasal passages are kept extended with absorbent wool in order to preserve their contour. The raw surface is covered with two thin grafts of skin cut from the patient's thigh, over which a sheet of gold leaf is placed and a dry dressing fastened with adhesive plaster. It should be possible to remove the dressing in five days.

Specification.

"Kings in many respects are not like other men."

"No; for instance, they can be bald and yet have heirs apparent."

Says College Women Will Have Big Part in the Work Of Rebuilding the World

Any young woman who neglects the opportunity in this war time to prepare for the rebuilding of the world will be a world slacker, in the opinion of Miss Ada Rice, secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural College Alumni association.

Miss Rice points out that at the close of the war there must be a rebuilding of national and international life. This will call for the best qualities of leadership and the best training, and in this work the college woman can play a part of great importance.

College women must not wait until the end of the war for service, however, states Miss Rice. "The time is now at hand," she declares, "when the world must depend upon woman for carrying forward progressive movements." She urges college women to take an active interest and perform active service in the big movements now in progress.

Wise and Otherwise.

Look out for things that won't bear looking into.

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

A boy in the schoolroom is worth a dozen in the poolroom.

Naturally a man would rather part his hair than part with it.

Meet people with a smile unless they want to borrow something.

Stocks usually recover from a fall quicker than the speculator does.

Even when they weigh their words rash people give short weight.

An airplane engine with 12 cylinders has been invented that makes more than 2,000 revolutions a minute.

Three asbestos mines have been opened in China, where extensive deposits of the mineral have been found.

Mother's Cook Book

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harm, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good; so find we profit
By losing of our prayers.
—Shakespeare.

Seasonable Dishes.

A tasty sandwich is made by mixing a few finely chopped olives with a little cottage cheese. The bread need not be buttered for these sandwiches.

Onion Sandwich.—Soak for an hour finely cut Bermudas in ice water which has been well sweetened and salted. Drain and mix with slightly seasoned mayonnaise. Serve on rounds of buttered bread.

Ham finely chopped and mixed with chopped pickles or olives makes a change from the ordinary ham sandwich.

Rhubarb Marmalade.

Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of rhubarb. Cut in short lengths without peeling, cook slowly, stirring often to keep it from sticking or burning. After an hour place in the jars in the usual way.

Iced Cocoa.

Boil a half cupful of cocoa, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, and one cupful of water to make a rich sirup. Put this in a jar on ice and it is ready to serve at a moment's notice. Add a tablespoonful of the sirup to a glass of cold milk.

Mint Jelly Sauce.

Combine a cupful of currant or any tart jelly, beaten with the juice of one orange and a half cupful of finely minced mint. Let stand in a cold place for an hour before using.

Strawberries Preserved Whole.

Crush two quarts of strawberries, using the small ones, and simmer gently for twenty minutes, then strain. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice. Heat the sugar and add the juice as soon as it is strained. Return to the stove and boil until thick, skimming carefully when necessary. Fill hot glasses with hulled fine berries and cover with the boiling sirup, then put on the sterilized covers.

Pineapples and strawberries is a combination well liked. Cut the pineapple in dice and add twice as many strawberries. Fill the jars with this mixture using the usual amount of sugar in cooking.

Nellie Maxwell

Novel Deep-Sea Sounder.

A novel deep-sea sounder patented in England is based on the time elapsing between the sinking of a small bomb and the return of the sound of its explosion on the bottom. The bomb, fitted with steadying vanes, sinks at a known rate, and on striking is exploded by a contained mechanical or electrical device. The time interval may be recorded automatically. The launching of the bomb closes an electric circuit, starting a clock-controlled recording pen and the vibration of a suspended mass by the sound wave from the explosion closes a second contact, starting another pen. Correction, as necessary, can be made for the ship's travel.

Electricity Polishes Floors.

A device of great importance has just been invented for practical use in the home, says Scientific American. The task of keeping a floor polished to the required brightness was perhaps the most difficult task of the horse, and the little machine which does the work without any effort on the part of the operator is a welcome addition to the household appliances.

Hours were once spent to spread the wax evenly and give the floor surface the required brilliancy. Now with this little machine, fastened to the nearest electric-light socket, the work loses its drudgery and the floor is finished in much better condition than was possible by hand. An applicator which goes with the outfit, spreads the wax on the floor, and the polisher which consists of a massive bristle brush revolving at 3,000 revolutions per minute, does the work. All the operator does is to guide the polisher across the floor. No pressure is required.

Not Negatives.

Penurious Papa—Where is Maybelle.

Designing Mamma—She took some photos a little while ago and she and young Muchcash are in the dark room.

Penurious Papa—Developing negatives?

Designing Mamma—No, an affirmative, I hope.

FOLLOW UP.

By GEORGE M. ADAMS.

How common it is in games of football and other sports, some quick-thinking player dashes off a thrilling play, only to fall back for the remainder of the game into obscurity and be forgotten—and for no other reason than that he failed to—Follow Up.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Follow Up. When you think a Worthy Thought, follow it up. When you do a Useful Thing, Follow it up. When you strike an effective blow for a Right Cause, Follow it up. It's the man with the Courage, first to start a thing and then follow it up, that after a while, has an accumulation of points that stamp him Great and Masterful. Follow up or else you will fall back.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

The Great man is simply the Small man become great. Every Great man at some time or other is the unknown, obscure man. Make your life count by compelling every single effort to Figure in the final summing up. For after all, Success itself is nothing more nor less than work well performed and Followed Up day after day, year after year.

Periodic Brilliancy is not Success.

Facts in Figures.

Hawaii has two mountains 14,000 feet high.

United States received 298,000 immigrants last year.

Turlock, Cal., will can 25,000 tons of peaches this year.

Wilmington, Cal., is to have a $5,000,000 shipbuilding plant.

United States in 1916 exported $150,000,000 worth of leather.

Southern California is gathering $1,000,000 a day from tourists.

United States last year exported glass bottles valued at $2,500,000.

Glen county, California, will devote 14,123 acres of land to rice-growing.

War Service of Y. M. C. A. Requires Vast Expenditure

The service which the Y. M. C. A. is planning to give the selective national army in its cantonments is going to require 1,100 secretaries and $3,000,000 of which nearly $2,000,000 has already been paid in or pledged. It is to be noted that an army of 1,000,000 men, which the 200 buildings the Y. M. C. A. proposes to erect will accommodate, will require an equipment of 200 pianos and piano players, 268,000 feet of films a day, 3,000,000 sheets of writing paper daily, 10,000 pens a day and a barrel of ink, 95 automobiles and trucks, 200 moving-picture machines, 200 graphophones and 10,000 records, 40,000 pounds of ice per day, a Bible to every man, magazines by the hundred tons.

Lightships and Weather Bureau.

The United States Weather bureau in co-operation with the bureau of lighthouses, department of commerce, recently equipped a number of lightships with apparatus for recording weather conditions. These observations are then reported by wireless and are of service to the bureau in its preparation of storm and other warnings to ships at sea.

One iron mine only has been discovered in Egypt which was worked by the ancients.

"Women's Town" in France.

A new "women's town" in the Valley of the Romanche, a few miles from

be placed in a Savings Accou
it will earn compound intere

Bank of Gran
West Sid

BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA

No Financial Depression, and None Since the War Began.

A well-known correspondent of an important Western daily paper recently made an extended visit to Western Canada, and in summing up the results, after going thoroughly into conditions there, says there is no financial depression in Canada, nor has there been anything of the sort since the war began. Anyone who has watched the barometer of trade, and seen the bank clearings of the different cities grow and continue to grow will have arrived at the same conclusion. The trade statistics reveal a like situation. The progress that the farmers are making is highly satisfactory. As this correspondent says: "It is true there have been adaptations to meet new conditions, and taxes have been revised, and that a very large burden of added expense in many lines has been assumed, but it has all been done methodically, carefully and with full regard for the resources to be called on.

"That this has been done fairly and wisely is proved by the present comfortable financial position.

"With the exception of a restricted area in the east, Canada is not an industrial country. The greater portion of the Dominion must be classed as agricultural area, with only an infinitesimal part of it fully developed.

"Lacking complete development, the agricultural portion of Canada has naturally placed its main dependence upon fewer resources than would be the case in the States. Even in peace times, business would be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations, due to the narrower foundation upon which it rests.

"Thus, Canada has been able to come up to the war with efficiency and sufficiency and to maintain and even advance its civilian activities.

"Canada's first element of financial strength lay in its branch bank system. This system has two great advantages: it makes the financial resources of the Dominion fluid so that supplies of capital can run quickly from the high spots to the low spots; also, it places at the command of each individual branch the combined resources of the whole institution so that there is an efficient safeguard against severe strain at any one point.

"Here in Winnipeg, the all-Canada banking houses maintain big, strong branches and, as elsewhere in the Dominion, these hold to an attitude of saneness and solidity that prevented even the start of any financial disturbance.

That business generally is now coming strong on an even keel is largely due to the absolute refusal of the banks, both branch and independent, to exhibit the slightest signs of excitement or apprehensiveness.

"For all Canada the savings bank figures are astonishing. Beginning with 1913, they are, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

1913	$622,928,968
1914	663,650,230
1915	683,761,432
1916	738,169,212
1917	888,765,698

"These figures represent what Canadians have put away after paying the increased living cost, which is about the same as in the States, all increases in taxes and imports of all kinds made necessary by the war and generous subscriptions to war bond issues.

"Prohibition has helped greatly in keeping the money supplies circulating in the normal, necessary channels. Tradesmen generally attribute a large part of the good financial condition to the fact that the booze bill has been eliminated. Canada takes law enforcement with true British seriousness.

"Financially, as in every other respect, Canada has developed sufficiency. She has done it in spite of initial conditions which would not look promising in the States and she has done it in a big, strong way.

"One of the best things we did," said one of the leading Winnipeg bankers to me, "was to decide early in the game that we simply would not borrow trouble.

"We started in ignorance of how the war would develop and without knowing exactly what our resources were, and had to find the way.

"And yet Canadians are not overburdened with taxes nor are they complaining of them. For the common people there has been but a slight tax increase, if any, in a direct way. Indirect payments, of course, are made in the shape of higher prices for living commodities, but the price advance on such items is no heavier than in the States in the same period."—Advertisement.

Water-Wagon Revolutionists.

In the course of a conversation with one who was in Petrograd at the time, staying at the hotel which served as headquarters for the revolutionary party, I heard two or three significant facts, says a writer in the Westminster Gazette. One throws light on the morale of the troops who carried out the coup d'etat. The Hotel Astoria, three doors off, had served as a nest for the reactionaries, and was sacked by order, but when the troops came to its extensive wine cellars, they carried every drop of its contents to the street and poured them into the gutter.

The Proper Place.

"The post office department ought to have charge, instead of the war office, of this conscription."

"The post office? Why so?"

"Isn't it a matter of registered females?"

If there is one thing sensible people dislike more than another it is to hear a man boast of what he is going to do.

Swiss Producing Alcohol.

The great demand for calcium carbide and the low cost of water power in Switzerland have caused a big increase of the application of the electric furnace for the production of this commodity. The leading Swiss hydro-electric concerns, as well as a concern with its own big power stations at Gampel, Viege, Thusis and Chevres, have now finished their researches for the production of pure alcohol for industrial purposes out of calcium carbide through treatment with hydrogen and by the electrolytic decomposition of water.

As the industrial production and sale of alcohol is under government control in Switzerland, the introduction of this new industry will be a joint work of the confederation and the Lonza concern.

Not a Butcher.

Lady Poore, the wife of Sir Richard Poore, who had just been placed on the retired list at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of younger officers, has published a new volume of reminiscences, "An Admiral's Wife in the Making," which is full of good stories.

Here is one concerning a Lieutenant Thrupp, who was, one gathers, a rather self-important personage.

One morning, writes Lady Poore, he was rung up on the telephone, and the question: "Have you any beef?" surprised his attentive ear.

"No," he replied, "I have no beef."

"Have you any mutton?" followed.

"No, I have no mutton," said Mr. Thrupp.

"Well, then, have you any veal or lamb?"

"No," he answered curtly.

"And you call yourself a butcher!" said the voice, conveying, even through the telephone the contempt of his female interlocutor.

"I don't," roared Mr. Thrupp, "I'm Thrupp of the Royal Artillery," and rang off.

Quite Philosophical.

The maiden looked at her ardent wooer with disdain.

"If you try to kiss me, I'll scream," she declared.

"I'll do it anyhow, and take the risk," he returned, preparing to suit the action to the word.

"In that case," she said, with charming resignation to the inevitable, "I don't see it is any use to scream."

Described.

"Pa, what is a patriot."

"A patriot, my boy, is one who thinks a little more of his country than he does of his personal comfort."

BLUEJACKET AS BILLPOSTER

One of Uncle Sam's Sailors, Although New to Job, Shows Versatility in Handling Paste Brush.

Uncle Sam's sailors are known for their versatility, and many a tar can cook a dinner, repair a pipe, paint a funnel or handle a ledger as well as he can wigwag a message, point a gun or shiver his timbers, but crowds in lower Manhattan the other day saw a bluejacket with an odd job even for a sailor. He was a billposter, says the New York Sun.

Equipped with a pile of blue navy posters calling on patriotic citizens to enlist, he started in at the Battery apparently with the intention of billing the entire island. He was obviously new to the job, but strove manfully with perspiration trickling down his forehead to get the hang of the pastebrush and pot.

When first seen he was engaged in sticking one of the big sheets to a fence surrounding the subway digging operations in Battery park. In the persistent breeze he found an enemy, for the bill refused to cling to the boardings, obstinately preferring to wrap itself about his chest. He made a frantic swipe with the big pastebrush, but only succeeded in gluing the poster to his uniform.

Abandoning the brush, he carefully peeled off the now sodden paper and this time with his hands alone he succeeded in sticking part of it on the fence. Ignoring the wet paste trickling down his chest, he dabbed at the unruly paper with the brush and finally stepped back several feet to view the poster with an air of triumph. It was torn in several places, one corner had been wafted away by the breeze and it was wrinkled all over, but never did artist gaze at his own masterpiece with more satisfaction and admiration.

After his moment of triumph the sailor moved on whistling a tune, and with the aid of both hands, the brush and one knee succeeded in plastering another poster and part of his shirt on the fence. As he continued papering the fence he rapidly incased himself in a film of white paste, but this apparently worried him not.

The World Moves.

A certain downtown business man, who is up to date enough to drive a motor car for business purposes, but who disclaims any desire to be known as a speed demon, was observed to shake his head and mutter to himself as he slid his car into the last space left along the block. "Times have certainly changed," said he to a friend on the sidewalk, "and the ways of the traffic policemen with them. Why, only five or six years ago I drove a little horse to a family surrey. The limit of speed of the animal at a swinging trot was not more than six miles an hour. One evening going home in a hurry I dared to drive across Washington street in a jog trot. The traffic man promptly called to me to slow down to a walk while crossing. Just now I was coming across at the same place about ten or twelve miles an hour, and the 'copper' yelled: 'Well, move along there, and get out of the way,' accompanying the injunction with a jerk of the hand that gave emphasis to official impatience at the way I was blocking traffic in the interest of caution."—Indianapolis News.

Singing Men Are Fighting Men.

The power of music has long been extolled by people who have made that field of art their chosen work. What is of unusual interest, however, is the fact that an appreciation of its value as a builder of strength and courage was voiced by an officer in the army. At the opening day of the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., General Bell, one of the officers at the head of the training corps, made an address before the men gathered there, emphasizing the seriousness of the work undertaken by them. During the course of the talk he made the following statements:

"A soldier must think only of his duty and do it in a way that all who survive him will be proud of the way he gave up his life. You know whom we are going to fight. German soldiers sing while they march. I want you to see that our army beats them at their own game, for singing men are fighting men."

Tongs for the Greedy Fish.

The fish that swallows bait and hook is not a joy to the angler. Getting the hook out is no easy task. But the task is simplified by using a handy device just invented and described in the Popular Science Monthly.

The device is made from one piece of elastic steel wire bent in the shape of a pair of tongs. The ends of the two arms of the tongs are sharpened to a point. When a fish has been caught which has swallowed the hook, the arms of the tongs are compressed and their ends are inserted in the fish's mouth. The arms will then spring apart and hold the jaws open.

Halcyon Days.

"Halcyon days" was the name given by the Greeks to the seven days which precede and follow the shortest day of the year. The reference is to an old fable which states that during this time of year, when the halcyon, or kingfisher, was breeding, there was calm at sea. From this tradition the phrase "halcyon days" has come to signify a period of peace and tranquillity.

"The Terrapin War."

"The Terrapin war" was a nickname used by the opponents of the war of 1812 on account of the embargo against trade with England or commercial intercourse with Canada. They said this cutting of commerce was like a terrapin drawing within its own shell, though as a matter of fact a terrapin always has good reason for such action.

Not Fairly Divided.

Little Eleanor had been to church for the first time and on her return home her grandmother asked her how she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all right," she replied, "but the men didn't act a bit fair." "What did they do?" "Why, one man did all the hard work and another man came around and got all the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any distinguished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only the other day the sheriff of the neighboring county stopped off here on his way to the state prison with one of the most notorious safe-blowers in the country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the government has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they got scent of it?"

The Understudy

By MARY L. PARRISH

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"It looks as though I never in this world would get my chance," said Fuller. "Here I've spent good years of my life training for the stage. I've dragged over the western world in one-night stands, played two a day in stock and worked like a dog for 'experience,' always hoping that some day I would get a part in a new York production. I made good. The papers said so, and I kept my engagements. But what did that do for me in New York? Not a thing. They had never heard of me."

"Oh, but they will," encouraged Eunice.

"I would like to know how," he replied. "You've got to show them the goods. How are you going to do it if they won't let you?"

"Now see here Guy, you just get that discouraged, despondent feeling right out of your system. Start in now, and know you're going to get there. You know when they talked to Napoleon about circumstances, he said he made circumstances."

"Yes Eunice, I know you mean to be comforting and encouraging, but I'll tell you right now, I'm on the point of throwing up the sponge and trying to do something else. I suppose, though, if I did that you'd never marry me."

"Guy! what nonsense!" she exclaimed impatiently. "I only want you to do the thing you can do best, the thing you want to do. You'll never succeed at anything you don't like. I think you have unusual dramatic talent."

"Thank you," he said ironically. Then seriously: "But do you know that the one-night performances in cheap houses, the hurried, perfunctory rehearsals in two-a-day stock after awhile knock out anything like real art in your work? I used to think over one sentence to get the truest meaning longer than I do now with a whole act. A little of that sort of experience is good, but I think I've had enough. I want to get to the top."

A few weeks after this talk, Fuller, in high spirits, met Eunice Charters with some news. He had been given a small part in a good Broadway production, and was to understudy John Carlton, the leading juvenile.

For some time Fuller worked faithfully, and seemed to be in good spirits, but one day with Eunice, she saw that his old despondency had again overtaken him.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing," he smiled. "I wish it would, I'm giving satisfaction, I think, earning my little stipend, and holding down my job. But do you think Carlton will ever give me a chance to play that part? Not on your life! I know every word of it. I've played to all the tables and chairs in my room. I love it! I know I could play it! I think I'd sell my immortal soul to get a whack at that part!"

As time went on Eunice felt that her efforts at encouragement were having very little effect on Fuller. He seemed to be getting morbid on the subject.

One day he experienced a shock which made him forget his other troubles. Strolling into a fashionable restaurant with another man, he saw at one of the tables Eunice Charters dining with John Carlton. She was animatedly talking to him, and the two seemed on exceedingly good terms.

He did not reveal his presence, but at the earliest opportunity afterwards let her know he had seen her.

"I didn't suppose you knew Carlton," he said.

"Well, I haven't known him very long. I met him with some friends, and I like him real well, don't you?"

"Oh, he's a decent chap," answered Fuller, suppressing his growing jealousy as best he could.

But as the weeks went on, and Eunice and Carlton were so frequently seen together that it was even spoken of in company, Fuller came to the conclusion it was about time to have an understanding. Eunice laughed at his jealous insinuations.

"Why, it's nothing but friendship," she protested. "Mr. Carlton is jolly company; he likes someone with him when he goes off for a spin in his car, someone who won't get spoony and silly. That's why he takes me."

Fuller's face expressed both incredulity and suspicion.

"Oh, it's quite natural," he observed, "that a girl should prefer a fellow who's been getting a big salary so long he can afford a car."

"Now, Guy, darling, you know I'm never going to marry anyone but you. But I'm learning a whole lot about a car, so I can run it when we get ours."

Guy refused to look at the situation in a humorous way, and told Eunice she must choose between Carlton and him. If she ever went out with Carlton in his car again, he should consider she had made her choice.

One night there was consternation at the theater. The quarter-hour had been called, and Carlton had not appeared. Fuller was told to make up for the part, and when it was just time to ring up, a telephone message came. Carlton had met with an automobile accident, and they had better let Fuller go on. Fuller played the part with such artistry and distinction that before he had left the theater he had an offer from a prominent manager, who happened to be there, for an important production in two months.

Eunice wrote him a note of congratulation, urging him to come to see her. He appeared, but in place of the happy expression she expected, a deep gloom was on his countenance. In answer to her surprised question, he answered: "I wonder you can ask. It's true I made good—but what do you think it all amounts to without you. I've staked all on you, and now—"

"Now what?" she asked.

"You've chosen him. You were with him in that car!"

"Did he say so?"

"No; but Miss Naylor saw you go."

"Cat!" snorted Eunice. "You see, I wanted a good long ride, and we really went farther than we ought to; then I got awfully hungry, and we looked for a place to eat, and then started for home. The gasoline gave out, and we couldn't find a horse, cart or anything. He was just wild, and asked me if I was game to walk on with him. Well, I couldn't stay in that lonesome road alone, so after awhile we found a place to telephone, and I nearly gave it away when he told them to put you on."

"Well, what kind of a deal are you giving Carlton?"

"Oh, he's engaged to my most intimate friend, and talks all the time about her."

"The devil he is!" exclaimed Fuller. "Well, why didn't you tell me that before?"

"How did I know you were getting jealous, and foolish?"

"I own to being jealous, but I'm not quite so sure yet that I've been foolish."

"Do you mean to doubt my word?" she asked.

There was growing indignation on her face, and her eyes searched his.

"I've never thought I needed to," he said, a bit brokenly. "God knows I don't want to now. But it all looks—"

"I know what you're going to say—and you'd better not say it. I was going to tell you something more to finish the story, but if you can't trust me—if I've got to prove things, why then it might as well all end here."

She rose, as though to finish the interview.

"No, no! I don't mean that!" he cried. "If you really don't care for Carlton, if you won't go on doing this sort of thing—if you do love me, I'll promise not to be jealous again."

"I guess, then, I'll finish the story," said Eunice. "I just enjoyed that long ride, and the longer it lasted the better I liked it. I was sort of hoping we wouldn't get back in time for him to go on."

Experienced a Shock.

"Oh, ha!" exclaimed Fuller, a light suddenly breaking in on him. "Well it was a lucky accident for me!"

"It wasn't an accident," said Eunice, calmly.

"Not an accident?"

"No. You see, as we were sitting down to the table, I remembered something I had left in the car. I insisted on going for it myself, and I got a small boy to help me get away with the most of that gasoline."

"Eunice! You darling little conspirator!"

Individualism Destroying Family.

Mr. Tokutomi, one of Japan's foremost writers, in discussing the question of the family, laments the fact that the advancing individualism of the nation is undermining the power of the family council, so long the social bulwark of Japan. A strong family system, he says, will relieve the police and law courts of many cases and simplify internal administration, thus leaving the state free to devote its energy to world politics. "It must not be forgotten that the Japanese family system is the heart of the Japanese empire where the spirit patriotism is first cultivated, and that it is essential to make this family system perfect and to support its growth."

Queer Hiding Places for Money.

People who distrust banks hide their gold in curious places, and many of these strange hiding places were revealed as the people brought out their money to invest it in the British war loan. One woman hid her savings beneath her mother's tombstone. In another instance a parcel of banknotes was found some time ago in a hole in the belfry of Ely. Nottingham castle was also a popular place for the treasure of hoarders. But one of the most extraordinary methods adopted was that of a vault keeper in one of England's large cities. Within the folds of ancient documents, seldom, if ever, referred to, was discovered seven thousand banknotes!

The Good Old Ways.

There are always conservative souls who cling to the good old ways. Our grandmothers were famous cooks in their day, and we shall never forget how delicious the old-fashioned dishes tasted to our childish palate. In our search for novelty we should be foolish to neglect the achievements of past generations. It is worth while to hold fast to the old favorites, as well as to revive some that are well-nigh forgotten.—Exchange.

Road to Wickedness.

The many prove the wisdom of Hesiod, who says that the road to wickedness is smooth and very short, and there is no need of perspiring. But before virtue the immortal gods have placed the sweat of labor, and long and steep is the way thither, and rugged at first; but when you have reached the top, then, however difficult, it becomes easy.—Plato.

Some Neglected Foods.

Among the foodstuffs that American housekeepers have scarcely utilized are turnip tops, radish tops, mustard plants, sorrel and chick peas, among the vegetables, and the cheese product that can be extracted from whey. The greens mentioned may all be cooked like spinach or they may be made into delicious cream soups, as they have been for centuries by European housewives. Enough sorrel grows in the average vacant lot in every city to make many purees or cream soups.

Chick peas are as nutritious as beans, and when served in a broth are just as tasty. They also can be made into a puree. Radish tops and mustard leaves make a cheap and appetizing salad.

Fine Investment.

"I think I'll invest in some land in the Danish West Indies, we have just acquired."

"What's the inducement?"

"Don't you know the islands are now all Virgin soil?"

Trouser Skirts Gaining Ground

New York.—It is an oft repeated assertion that the French never give up the idea of trousers for women, and the world that is opposed to such an idea always comes back with the statement that France, who adores the feminine in woman more than any other nation in the world, insists upon her wearing a costume that is entirely mannish.

It was France who opposed the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt of worsted material on the ground that it took away from women that alluring femininity which is their chief charm. It was the Paris designers who said that they never cared to perfect themselves in the making of costumery that was not befitting to the soft curves and coquetry of a woman's figure and face.

And yet, it is Paris who, for at least six years, has insistently struck the note of trousers for women throughout the seasons. She points to the trousers of the Orient, however, as the ones to be imitated. The bifurcated garments that she designs are full of feminine touches. They are not the square, rigorous "pants" of the male attire of this generation. And yet, one of the most coquettish things the little girls of Montmartre do in Paris is to swagger about the restaurants in boyish attire—the large trousers of the quarter, the short jacket, the soft shirt with its rolling collar and the flowing student's tie.

It was these little French girls who first bobbed the hair off a la Buster Brown and wore the slouch hat pulled down over the forehead. When this coiffure—or lack of coiffure—was introduced here by Mrs. Vernon Castle and taken up by a thousand and one other women in and out of society, it was thought to be something quite outrageous. France had accepted it for ten years without a quiver. Her people asserted that the bobbed hair of a boy was excessively coquettish against the allurement of a young girl's face. However, in this country, especially in New York, there are now women of fifty with gray hair who have it bobbed to the ears and freshly curled every day; so the antagonism has evidently died down.

Coquettish Ways With Trousers.

America does not seem to be averse to trousers; now that the first shock is over, she looks upon them with calm acceptance, provided they are cut according to the coquettish manner which France insists upon. They are usually part of a skirt, they do not indicate the shape of the leg above the knee and they are managed in some fashion that gives attractiveness to the entire garment.

This summer suit of velour is light green striped with a double black line, the coat and skirt fastened with black bone buttons. There are a directoire collar and revers with Japanese sleeves.

Erte, the young French designer who was with Paul Poiret, invented the white cloth skirt that shaped itself at the hem into tight-fitting gaiters with a strap under the shoe. This was the very first indication of the now famous zouave skirt.

There are already several patterns of walking skirts, and also those used for sports in the open country, which are made of shadow plaid or vague striped worsteds that resolve themselves into a kind of puttee from knee to ankle.

On the stage, and in the restaurants where women dance, there are more extravagant trousered effects in skirts, such as full garments of crepe de chine or satin which drop from a high waistline and end in tight-fitting leggings of jet, crystal beading or gold and silver lace. These leggings inclose only the calf of the leg, the knees being covered by full zouave drapery of the skirt, and the ankles by silk stockings, with high-heeled, brocaded slippers as a finish.

Everyone knows that the new evening slippers designed after the French pattern, are often carried to the calf of the leg by means of wide straps of jeweled leather or gold or silver lace. These strings are folded and interlaced about the ankles and finished at the top without a bow.

Some of the smart women who wear the zouave skirt with the short, jeweled leggings that stop four inches above the ankles, add a jeweled bracelet or a ribbon of black velvet at each ankle, in the Oriental manner.

The fashionable demand for gold and silver lace done in the pattern known as lame, which means that the bullion threads are flattened out by a heavy roller to give the effect of being ironed into the cloth, gives rise to short, tight leggings made of either lace.

This outdoor smock is made of gray jersey with yoke of worsted embroidery. The front, back of sleeves and pockets are laced with colored cord finished with wooden balls.

The metal tissues are not revived for summer, and only chiffons, crepes de chine and thin satins are used for evening gowns; therefore one does not get the impressive Oriental effect from the jeweled leggings that one would receive if the gown itself were full of bullion threads, as it was last winter.

The Zouve Uniform Skirt.

None of these trousered skirts is narrow. Every one that France has sent over and that America has adopted has its trousered effect arranged in the Slavic or Oriental manner. The insistence upon the silhouette of the zouave uniform is conspicuous everywhere. This uniform is used by the Algerian troops fighting for France, and it is most picturesque, with the full trousers like skirts, the colored sash, the short, tight jacket and the wrapped leggings from knee to ankle.

This idea of inclosing the leg with wrappings of any kind goes back to the earliest history of the race. It may be prehistoric, but we know that the earliest garments of men were wrapped about the legs with strings or vines, to keep the material compact against the flesh. Therefore, when we revive this ancient and honorable custom we are going back to the cradle of civilization, and it is only natural that the Oriental races, where civilization began, should have retained this idea in the dress for both man and woman.

France sends us many afternoon gowns as well as walking skirts which hang full from a high waistline in either plaits or fine gathers and are tucked in around the legs in some fashion, to suggest trousers. The bifurcation is often in front, not in back, and some of the great dressmakers in France drop plaited panels of ornate needlework in the Slavic fashion down the front of the garment from bust to hem of skirt, in order to hide the bifurcation; but it is there just the same.

This silhouette, which, keep in mind, is patterned after the Oriental idea of trousers, and not the Anglo-Saxon one, gives rise to an artistic variety of skirts that for the present seem to attract several classes of women.

Possibly, in peace times or in an era of ceremonial social dignity, this idea would not advance so rapidly among the women of two continents, but with millions of women called to take the places of men, with ceremonial society simply gone by the board and with efficiency, utility and the greater degree of comfort being the things that women worship today, the trousered skirt is gaining headway every week.

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Sewing Room Improvement.

The sewing room improvement which has been the most help to me is a small basket which hangs against the end of the sewing machine, its top about on a level with the table top of the machine, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. It is just as easy to brush ends of thread and clippings from the goods, with one motion of the hand into this basket, as to brush them to the floor—resulting in a much cleaner floor. The basket hangs over two small hooks which were screwed into the end of the machine and is easily removed to be emptied.

RICH BROCADES ARE POPULAR

Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese Embroideries Used on Evening Silk and Satin Materials.

Oriental—Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese—embroideries have been used by the French style creators this season as design motifs on the lovely evening silk and satin materials.

These materials, with their interwoven brocaded patterns, are often reembroidered with striking large motifs of gold or silver. Such combinations seem to be about as elaborate and elegant as materials possibly can be. They are reminders of the luxurious brocades one sees in the antique gowns that have been preserved in museums.

When these elaborate silk, satin and velvet fabrics came in style the first of the season the evening gowns looked much too heavy. This mistake was soon corrected. A quantity of tulle or lace was used with such dresses,—long-arm scarfs, underskirts of lace flouncings, tulle-shoulder scarfs and often an over drapery to take away the heavy look. While such tulle or net is sometimes of white or ivory tones, quite as often the gown's color is matched. This is a fashion feature of the season.

Afternoon dresses of rich material do not, of course, need so much tulle or lace. They are made in very simple fashion, always cutting the material as little as possible.

Gay Stockings for Sport.

At the spring races gayly figured and striped black, tan or navy silk stockings are worn with pumps adorned by large cut steel buckles. And as for headgear the navy hat, as in the case of the dresses, was absolutely without a rival. Daisy crowns were quite a feature, both in the white daisy and the black-eyed Susan and quite noticeable was the number of flower-trimmed hats that were worn.

Dyed Filet Lace Trims Frocks.

Paris dressmakers are sending over models trimmed with dyed filet lace. The underskirt of a Japanese kimono gown is entirely of lace, dyed to match the cherry blossom pattern embroidered on the fabric.

MEALS IN CONDENSED FORM

Three Cakes, Similar in Size and Shape to Shaving Soap, One Day's Emergency Rations for Soldiers.

While as yet the war department has not solved the "emergency ration" problem to its satisfaction, it has tried some interesting experiments, one of which is represented in three condensed meals for a soldier, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Three cakes about the size and shape of a cake of shaving soap are composed of cereal and meat, deprived of moisture and pressed to the hardness of a brick. Wrapped about each of them is a piece of tissue paper bearing printed directions to the effect that the contents, if boiled five minutes in three pints of water, will make soup; or, if boiled the same length of time in one pint of water, will make a porridge.

The porridge, if allowed to get cold, may be sliced and fried, if bacon or other fat is obtainable.

The three cakes, supplemented by three disks of chocolate wrapped in tinfoil, are expected to furnish three meals; in other words, to supply one fighting man with sustenance for one day. They (together with the chocolate) are packed in a tin can which is carried by the soldier in his knapsack. A compartment in the bottom of the can contains pepper and salt.

Of course such rations are meant to be used only when the soldier, separated by accidental circumstances from the supply train, is obliged to fall back on them.

How Did He?

The absent-minded professor from the university town was in Indianapolis over Saturday, attending a convention. While here he took a tour of the larger department stores. In one of them he was much perplexed.

He read the sign over the door of the elevator:

"This car express to fifth and sixth floors. Up only."

Absently he read the sign again. Then the car door opened.

"I would like to know," he asked the elevator boy, "if this elevator goes only up how on earth did you get down here?"

The elevator boy grinned, frowned, scrutinized the man closely and then said in a dignified voice: "Oh, I just came down"—Indianapolis News.

Wouldn't Hurt Her.

Frances was mischievous, yet when she wished to send a message to a friend or relative she invariably said, "Tell them I am a good girl." One day a friend had been visiting her mother and was leaving for another city to visit one of Frances' aunts, and she asked her what she should tell her Aunt Mary for her. As usual, Frances said, "Tell her I am a good girl."

"Why, why," said the friend, "how can I tell her that?"

"Oh, well," she said, "it won't hurt you to tell a lie."

Sounds Reasonable.

"What is a furrier, Willard?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the juvenile class.

"A man who deals in furs," answered Willard.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Ralph, you may tell me what a carrier is."

"A man who deals in cars," was the reply.—Minneapolis Tribune.

When She Smiled.

Margery—Mumps—Why that broad grin?

Bobby Bumps—I've just found out that I'm incurable.—Cartoons Magazine.

Wind.

Editor—Was his speech full of atmosphere?

Author—Yes, in motion.—Judge.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 25--1917.

SURPRISE BY WOMAN LAWYER

Opponents at Bar at First Held Her Cheaply, but Soon Began to Take More Time Preparing Cases.

Anna Moscowitz, a successful woman lawyer in New York city, has had many amusing experiences with her opponents, we are told in the American Magazine.

"They are invariably overpolite, calling her 'my fair adversary' and 'our feminine opponent.' At first they held her cheaply; but when Miss Moscowitz began to win case after case, New York lawyers began to take more time in preparing their briefs.

"One distinguished lawyer walked up to her and said she had defeated him because he had thought so little of a woman lawyer that he had been a little careless with his case. She met him in court a few weeks later, and he came over, shook hands, smiled, and said, 'I'm ready this time.'

"Witnesses, judges, attendants, in fact, everyone connected with courts, looked at Miss Moscowitz with great curiosity at first. Witnesses would not talk to her, and one day a man walked up to her in court and said 'Do men really give you cases to try?'

"'Sometimes,' the little lady answered, smiling at the question.

"'Do they pay you?'

"'Sometimes,' was again her rejoinder.

"'Then they must be fools.' And he walked away."

A Real Providence.

Mr. Younghusband reached home late for dinner.

"I got pinched for speeding on the way home," he explained, rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get 'ten dollars or fifteen days.'"

Mrs. Younghusband fervently clapped two blistered little hands. "What a Providence!" she cried, devoutly. "You must take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—Harper's Magazine.

Dad's Choice.

"So your father gave up the idea of making a garden?"

"Yes. He was very enthusiastic at first, but our soil is mostly yellow clay and it blistered his hands to dig in it."

"But I thought he was going to plant vegetables?"

"So he was. Now he says that if next winter's food depends on his digging like that he prefers to die of starvation."

Puzzling.

"It's hard to tell just what to do these times."

"How so?"

"Why, my neighbors are telling me to raise more food in the garden to eat this summer."

"That's good advice."

"But my doctor tells me not to eat so much in the summer."

Starting at the Top.

Barber—Hair getting thin, sir.

Obese Party—Thank goodness! That antifat is beginning to work.

Children make sweet music in a home until they get old enough to take music lessons.

What a man saves rather than what he spends indicates what a man is.

Swiss Producing Alcohol.

The great demand for calcium carbide and the low cost of water power in Switzerland have caused a big increase of the application of the electric furnace for the production of this commodity. The leading Swiss hydro-electric concerns, as well as a concern with its own big power stations at Gampel, Viege, Thusis and Chevres, have now finished their researches for the production of pure alcohol for industrial purposes out of calcium carbide through treatment with hydrogen and by the electrolytic decomposition of water.

As the industrial production and sale of alcohol is under government control in Switzerland, the introduction of this new industry will be a joint work of the confederation and the Lonza concern.

Not a Butcher.

Lady Poore, the wife of Sir Richard Poore, who had just been placed on the retired list at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of younger officers, has published a new volume of reminiscences, "An Admiral's Wife in the Making," which is full of good stories.

Here is one concerning a Lieutenant Thrupp, who was, one gathers, a rather self-important personage.

One morning, writes Lady Poore, he was rung up on the telephone, and the question: "Have you any beef?" surprised his attentive ear.

"No," he replied, "I have no beef."

"Have you any mutton?" followed.

"No, I have no mutton," said Mr. Thrupp.

"Well, then, have you any veal or lamb?"

"No," he answered curtly.

"And you call yourself a butcher!" said the voice, conveying, even through the telephone the contempt of his female interlocutor.

"I don't," roared Mr. Thrupp, "I'm Thrupp, of the Royal Artillery," and rang off.

Quite Philosophical.

The maiden looked at her ardent wooer with disdain.

"If you try to kiss me, I'll scream," she declared.

"I'll do it anyhow, and take the risk," he returned, preparing to suit the action to the word.

"In that case," she said, with charming resignation to the inevitable, "I don't see it is any use to scream."

Described.

"Pa, what is a patriot."

"A patriot, my boy, is one who thinks a little more of his country than he does of his personal comfort."

BLUEJACKET AS BILLPOSTER

One of Uncle Sam's Sailors, Although New to Job, Shows Versatility in Handling Paste Brush.

Uncle Sam's sailors are known for their versatility, and many a tar can cook a dinner, repair a pipe, paint a funnel or handle a ledger as well as he can wigwag a message, point a gun or shiver his timbers, but crowds in lower Manhattan the other day saw a bluejacket with an odd job even for a sailor. He was a billposter, says the New York Sun.

Equipped with a pile of blue navy posters calling on patriotic citizens to enlist, he started in at the Battery apparently with the intention of billing the entire island. He was obviously new to the job, but strove manfully with perspiration trickling down his forehead to get the hang of the paste-brush and pot.

When first seen he was engaged in sticking one of the big sheets to a fence surrounding the subway digging operations in Battery park. In the persistent breeze he found an enemy, for the bill refused to cling to the boardings, obstinately preferring to wrap itself about his chest. He made a frantic swipe with the big pastebrush, but only succeeded in gluing the poster to his uniform.

Abandoning the brush, he carefully peeled off the now sodden paper and this time with his hands alone he succeeded in sticking part of it on the fence. Ignoring the wet paste trickling down his chest, he dabbed at the unruly paper with the brush and finally stepped back several feet to view the poster with an air of triumph. It was torn in several places, one corner had been wafted away by the breeze and it was wrinkled all over, but never did artist gaze at his own masterpiece with more satisfaction and admiration.

After his moment of triumph the sailor moved on whistling a tune, and with the aid of both hands, the brush and one knee succeeded in plastering another poster and part of his shirt on the fence. As he continued papering the fence he rapidly incased himself in a film of white paste, but this apparently worried him not.

The World Moves.

A certain downtown business man, who is up to date enough to drive a motor car for business purposes, but who disclaims any desire to be known as a speed demon, was observed to shake his head and mutter to himself as he slid his car into the last space left along the block. "Times have certainly changed," said he to a friend on the sidewalk, "and the ways of the traffic policemen with them. Why, only five or six years ago I drove a little horse to a family surrey. The limit of speed of the animal at a swinging trot was not more than six miles an hour. One evening going home in a hurry I dared to drive across Washington street in a jog trot. The traffic man promptly called to me to slow down to a walk while crossing. Just now I was coming across at the same place about ten or twelve miles an hour, and the 'copper' yelled: 'Well, move along there, and get out of the way,' accompanying the injunction with a jerk of the hand that gave emphasis to official impatience at the way I was blocking traffic in the interest of caution."—Indianapolis News.

Singing Men Are Fighting Men.

The power of music has long been extolled by people who have made that field of art their chosen work. What is of unusual interest, however, is the fact that an appreciation of its value as a builder of strength and courage was voiced by an officer in the army. At the opening day of the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., General Bell, one of the officers at the head of the training corps, made an address before the men gathered there, emphasizing the seriousness of the work undertaken by them. During the course of the talk he made the following statements:

"A soldier must think only of his duty and do it in a way that all who survive him will be proud of the way he gave up his life. You know whom we are going to fight. German soldiers sing while they march. I want you to see that our army beats them at their own game, for singing men are fighting men."

Tongs for the Greedy Fish.

The fish that swallows bait and hook is not a joy to the angler. Getting the hook out is no easy task. But the task is simplified by using a handy device just invented and described in the Popular Science Monthly.

The device is made from one piece of elastic steel wire bent in the shape of a pair of tongs. The ends of the two arms of the tongs are sharpened to a point. When a fish has been caught which has swallowed the hook, the arms of the tongs are compressed and their ends are inserted in the fish's mouth. The arms will then spring apart and hold the jaws open.

Halcyon Days.

"Halcyon days" was the name given by the Greeks to the seven days which precede and follow the shortest day of the year. The reference is to an old fable which states that during this time of year, when the halcyon, or kingfisher, was breeding, there was calm at sea. From this tradition the phrase "halcyon days" has come to signify a period of peace and tranquillity.

"The Terrapin War."

"The Terrapin war" was a nickname used by the opponents of the war of 1812 on account of the embargo against trade with England or commercial intercourse with Canada. They said this cutting of commerce was like a terrapin drawing within its own shell, though as a matter of fact a terrapin always has good reason for such action.

Not Fairly Divided.

Little Eleanor had been to church for the first time and on her return home her grandmother asked her how she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all right," she replied, "but the men didn't act a bit fair." "What did they do?" "Why, one man did all the hard work and another man came around and got all the money."

Distinguished Visitors.

"Have you ever had any distinguished visitors in this town?"

"I should say so, stranger. Only the other day the sheriff of the neighboring county stopped off here on his way to the state prison with one of the most notorious safe-blowers in the country."

Easy Trail.

"Did you see where the government has unearthed an onion trust?"

"Yes; how do you suppose they got scent of it?"

The Understudy

By MARY L. PARRISH

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

"It looks as though I never in this world would get my chance," said Fuller. "Here I've spent good years of my life training for the stage. I've dragged over the western world in one-night stands, played two a day in stock and worked like a dog for 'experience,' always hoping that some day I would get a part in a new York production. I made good. The papers said so, and I kept my engagements. But what did that do for me in New York? Not a thing. They had never heard of me."

"Oh, but they will," encouraged Eunice.

"I would like to know how," he replied. "You've got to show them the goods. How are you going to do it if they won't let you?"

"Now see here Guy, you just get that discouraged, despondent feeling right out of your system. Start in now, and know you're going to get there. You know when they talked to Napoleon about circumstances, he said he made circumstances."

"Yes Eunice, I know you mean to be comforting and encouraging, but I'll tell you right now, I'm on the point of throwing up the sponge and trying to do something else. I suppose, though, if I did that you'd never marry me."

"Guy! what nonsense!" she exclaimed impatiently. "I only want you to do the thing you can do best, the thing you want to do. You'll never succeed at anything you don't like. I think you have unusual dramatic talent."

"Thank you," he said ironically. Then seriously: "But do you know that the one-night performances in cheap houses, the hurried, perfunctory rehearsals in two-a-day stock after awhile knock out anything like real art in your work? I used to think over one sentence to get the truest meaning longer than I do now with a whole act. A little of that sort of experience is good, but I think I've had enough. I want to get to the top."

A few weeks after this talk, Fuller, in high spirits, met Eunice Charters with some news. He had been given a small part in a good Broadway production, and was to understudy John Carlton, the leading juvenile.

For some time Fuller worked faithfully, and seemed to be in good spirits, but one day with Eunice, she saw that his old despondency had again overtaken him.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing," he smiled. "I wish it would. I'm giving satisfaction. I think, earning my little stipend, and holding down my job. But do you think Carlton will ever give me a chance to play that part? Not on your life! I know every word of it. I've played to all the tables and chairs in my room. I love it! I know I could play it! I think I'd sell my immortal soul to get a whack at that part!"

As time went on Eunice felt that her efforts at encouragement were having very little effect on Fuller. He seemed to be getting morbid on the subject.

One day he experienced a shock which made him forget his other troubles. Strolling into a fashionable restaurant with another man, he saw at one of the tables Eunice Charters dining with John Carlton. She was animatedly talking to him, and the two seemed on exceedingly good terms.

He did not reveal his presence, but at the earliest opportunity afterwards let her know he had seen her.

"I didn't suppose you knew Carlton," he said.

"Well, I haven't known him very long. I met him with some friends, and I like him real well, don't you?"

"Oh, he's a decent chap," answered Fuller, suppressing his growing jealousy as best he could.

But as the weeks went on, and Eunice and Carlton were so frequently seen together that it was even spoken of in company, Fuller came to the conclusion it was about time to have an understanding. Eunice laughed at his jealous insinuations.

"Why, it's nothing but friendship," she protested. "Mr. Carlton is jolly company; he likes someone with him when he goes off for a spin in his car, someone who won't get spoony and silly. That's why he takes me."

Fuller's face expressed both incredulity and suspicion.

"Oh, it's quite natural," he observed, "that a girl should prefer a fellow who's been getting a big salary so long he can afford a car."

"Now, Guy, darling, you know I'm never going to marry anyone but you. But I'm learning a whole lot about a car, so I can run it when we get ours."

Guy refused to look at the situation in a humorous way, and told Eunice she must choose between Carlton and him. If she ever went out with Carlton in his car again, he should consider she had made her choice.

One night there was consternation at the theater. The quarter-hour had been called, and Carlton had not appeared. Fuller was told to make up for the part, and when it was just time to ring up, a telephone message came. Carlton had met with an automobile accident, and they had better let Fuller go on. Fuller played the part with such artistry and distinction that before he had left the theater he had an offer from a prominent manager, who happened to be there, for an important production in two months.

Eunice wrote him a note of congratulation, urging him to come to see her. He appeared, but in place of the happy expression she expected, a deep gloom was on his countenance. In answer to her surprised question, he answered: "I wonder you can ask. It's true I made good—but what do you think it all amounts to without you. I've staked all on you, and now—"

"Now what?" she asked.

"You've chosen him. You were with him in that car!"

"Did he say so?"

"No; but Miss Naylor saw you go."

"Cat!" snorted Eunice. "You see, I wanted a good long ride, and we really went farther than we ought to; then I got awfully hungry, and we looked for a place to eat, and then started for home. The gasoline gave out, and we couldn't find a horse, cart or anything. He was just wild, and asked me if I was game to walk on with him. Well, I couldn't stay in that lonesome road alone, so after awhile we found a place to telephone, and I nearly gave it away when he told them to put you on."

"Well, what kind of a deal are you giving Carlton?"

"Oh, he's engaged to my most intimate friend, and talks all the time about her."

"The devil he is!" exclaimed Fuller. "Well, why didn't you tell me that before?"

"How did I know you were getting jealous, and foolish?"

"I own to being jealous, but I'm not quite so sure yet that I've been foolish."

"Do you mean to doubt my word?" she asked.

There was growing indignation on her face, and her eyes searched his.

"I've never thought I needed to," he said, a bit brokenly. "God knows I don't want to now. But it all looks—"

"I know what you're going to say—and you'd better not say it. I was going to tell you something more to finish the story, but if you can't trust me—if I've got to prove things, why then it might as well all end here."

She rose, as though to finish the interview.

"No, no! I don't mean that!" he cried. "If you really don't care for Carlton, if you won't go on doing this sort of thing—if you do love me, I'll promise not to be jealous again."

"I guess, then, I'll finish the story," said Eunice. "I just enjoyed that long ride, and the longer it lasted the better I liked it. I was sort of hoping we wouldn't get back in time for him to go on."

Experienced a Shock.

"Oh, ho!" exclaimed Fuller, a light suddenly breaking in on him. "Well it was a lucky accident for me!"

"It wasn't an accident," said Eunice, calmly.

"Not an accident?"

"No. You see, as we were sitting down to the table, I remembered something I had left in the car. I insisted on going for it myself, and I got a small boy to help me get away with the most of that gasoline."

"Eunice! You darling little conspirator!"

Individualism Destroying Family.

Mr. Tokutomi, one of Japan's foremost writers, in discussing the question of the family, laments the fact that the advancing individualism of the nation is undermining the power of the family council, so long the social bulwark of Japan. A strong family system, he says, will relieve the police and law courts of many cases and simplify internal administration, thus leaving the state free to devote its energy to world politics. "It must not be forgotten that the Japanese family system is the heart of the Japanese empire where the spirit patriotism is first cultivated, and that it is essential to make this family system perfect and to support its growth."

Queer Hiding Places for Money.

People who distrust banks hide their gold in curious places, and many of these strange hiding places were revealed as the people brought out their money to invest it in the British war loan. One woman hid her savings beneath her mother's tombstone. In another instance a parcel of banknotes was found some time ago in a hole in the belfry of Ely. Nottingham castle was also a popular place for the treasure of hoarders. But one of the most extraordinary methods adopted was that of a vault keeper in one of England's large cities. Within the folds of ancient documents, seldom, if ever, referred to, was discovered seven thousand banknotes!

The Good Old Ways.

There are always conservative souls who cling to the good old ways. Our grandmothers were famous cooks in their day, and we shall never forget how delicious the old-fashioned dishes tasted to our childish palate. In our search for novelty we should be foolish to neglect the achievements of past generations. It is worth while to hold fast to the old favorites, as well as to revive some that are well-nigh forgotten.—Exchange.

Road to Wickedness.

The many prove the wisdom of Hesiod, who says that the road to wickedness is smooth and very short, and there is no need of perspiring. But before virtue the immortal gods have placed the sweat of labor, and long and steep is the way thither, and rugged at first; but when you have reached the top, then, however difficult, it becomes easy.—Plato.

Some Neglected Foods.

Among the foodstuffs that American housekeepers have scarcely utilized are turnip tops, radish tops, mustard plants, sorrel and chick peas, among the vegetables, and the cheese product that can be extracted from whey. The greens mentioned may all be cooked like spinach or they may be made into delicious cream soups, as they have been for centuries by European housewives. Enough sorrel grows in the average vacant lot in every city to make many purees or cream soups.

Chick peas are as nutritious as beans, and when served in a broth are just as tasty. They also can be made into a puree. Radish tops and mustard leaves make a cheap and appetizing salad.

Fine Investment.

"I think I'll invest in some land in the Danish West Indies, we have just acquired."

"What's the inducement?"

"Don't you know the islands are now all Virgin soil?"

Trouser Skirts Gaining Ground

New York.—It is an oft repeated assertion that the French never give up the idea of trousers for women, and the world, that is opposed to such an idea always comes back with the statement that France, who adores the feminine in woman more than any other nation in the world, insists upon her wearing a costume that is entirely mannish.

It was France who opposed the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt of worsted material on the ground that it took away from women that alluring femininity which is their chief charm. It was the Paris designers who said that they never cared to perfect themselves in the making of costumery that was not befitting to the soft curves and coquetry of a woman's figure and face.

And yet, it is Paris who, for at least six years, has insistently struck the note of trousers for women throughout the seasons. She points to the trousers of the Orient, however, as the ones to be imitated. The bifurcated garments that she designs are full of feminine touches. They are not the square, rigorous "pants" of the male attire of this generation. And yet, one of the most coquettish things the little girls of Montmartre do in Paris is to swagger about the restaurants in boyish attire—the large trousers of the quarter, the short jacket, the soft shirt with its rolling collar and the flowing student's tie.

It was these little French girls who first bobbed the hair off a la Buster Brown and wore the slouch hat pulled down over the forehead. When this coiffure—or lack of coiffure—was introduced here by Mrs. Vernon Castle and taken up by a thousand and one other women in and out of society, it was thought to be something quite outrageous. France had accepted it for ten years without a quiver. Her people asserted that the bobbed hair of a boy was excessively coquettish against the allurement of a young girl's face. However, in this country, especially in New York, there are now women of fifty with gray hair who have it bobbed to the ears and freshly curled every day; so the antagonism has evidently died down.

Coquettish Ways With Trousers.

America does not seem to be averse to trousers; now that the first shock is over, she looks upon them with calm acceptance, provided they are cut according to the coquettish manner which France insists upon. They are usually part of a skirt, they do not indicate the shape of the leg above the knee and they are managed in some fashion that gives attractiveness to the entire garment.

This summer suit of velour is light green striped with a double black line, the coat and skirt fastened with black bone buttons. There are a directoire collar and revers with Japanese sleeves.

Erte, the young French designer who was with Paul Poiret, invented the white cloth skirt that shaped itself at the hem into tight-fitting gaiters with a strap under the shoe. This was the very first indication of the now famous zouave skirt.

There are already several patterns of walking skirts, and also those used for sports in the open country, which are made of shadow plaid or vague striped worsteds that resolve themselves into a kind of puttee from knee to ankle.

On the stage, and in the restaurants where women dance, there are more extravagant trousered effects in skirts, such as full garments of crepe de chine or satin which drop from a high waistline and end in tight-fitting leggings of jet, crystal beading or gold and silver lace. These leggings inclose only the calf of the leg, the knees being covered by full zouave drapery of the skirt, and the ankles by silk stockings, with high-heeled, brocaded slippers as a finish.

Everyone knows that the new evening slippers designed after the French pattern, are often carried to the calf of the leg by means of wide straps of jeweled leather or gold or silver lace. These strings are folded and interlaced about the ankles and finished at the top without a bow.

Some of the smart women who wear the zouave skirt with the short, jeweled leggings that stop four inches above the ankles, add a jeweled bracelet or a ribbon of black velvet at each ankle, in the Oriental manner.

The fashionable demand for gold and silver lace done in the pattern known as lame, which means that the bullion threads are flattened out by a heavy roller to give the effect of being ironed into the cloth, gives rise to short, tight leggings made of either lace.

This outdoor smock is made of gray jersey with yoke of worsted embroidery. The front, back of sleeves and pockets are laced with colored cord finished with wooden balls.

The metal tissues are not revived for summer, and only chiffons, crepes de chine and thin satins are used for evening gowns; therefore one does not get the impressive Oriental effect from the jeweled leggings that one would receive if the gown itself were full of bullion threads, as it was last winter.

The Zouve Uniform Skirt.

None of these trousered skirts is narrow. Every one that France has sent over and that America has adopted has its trousered effect arranged in the Slavic or Oriental manner. The insistence upon the silhouette of the zouave uniform is conspicuous everywhere. This uniform is used by the Algerian troops fighting for France, and it is most picturesque, with the full trousers like skirts, the colored sash, the short, tight jacket and the wrapped leggings from knee to ankle.

This idea of inclosing the leg with wrappings of any kind goes back to the earliest history of the race. It may be prehistoric, but we know that the earliest garments of men were wrapped about the legs with strings or vines, to keep the material compact against the flesh. Therefore, when we revive this ancient and honorable custom we are going back to the cradle of civilization, and it is only natural that the Oriental races, where civilization began, should have retained this idea in the dress for both man and woman.

France sends us many afternoon gowns as well as walking skirts which hang full from a high waistline in either plaits or fine gathers and are tucked in around the legs in some fashion, to suggest trousers. The bifurcation is often in front, not in back, and some of the great dressmakers in France drop plaited panels of ornate needlework in the Slavic fashion down the front of the garment from bust to hem of skirt, in order to hide the bifurcation; but it is there just the same.

This silhouette, which, keep in mind, is patterned after the Oriental idea of trousers, and not the Anglo-Saxon one, gives rise to an artistic variety of skirts that for the present seem to attract several classes of women.

Possibly, in peace times or in an era of ceremonial social dignity, this idea would not advance so rapidly among the women of two continents, but with millions of women called to take the places of men, with ceremonial society simply gone by the board and with efficiency, utility and the greater degree of comfort being the things that women worship today, the trousered skirt is gaining headway every week.

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Sewing Room Improvement.

The sewing room improvement which has been the most help to me is a small basket which hangs against the end of the sewing machine, its top about on a level with the table top of the machine, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. It is just as easy to brush ends of thread and clippings from the goods, with one motion of the hand into this basket, as to brush them to the floor—resulting in a much cleaner floor. The basket hangs over two small hooks which were screwed into the end of the machine and is easily removed to be emptied.

RICH BROCADES ARE POPULAR

Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese Embroideries Used on Evening Silk and Satin Materials.

Oriental—Chinese, Egyptian and Japanese—embroideries have been used by the French style creators this season as design motifs on the lovely evening silk and satin materials.

These materials, with their interwoven brocaded patterns, are often re-embroidered with striking large motifs of gold or silver. Such combinations seem to be about as elaborate and elegant as materials possibly can be. They are reminders of the luxurious brocades one sees in the antique gowns that have been preserved in museums.

When these elaborate silk, satin and velvet fabrics came in style the first of the season the evening gowns looked much too heavy. This mistake was soon corrected. A quantity of tulle or lace was used with such dresses—long-arm scarfs, underskirts of lace flouncings, tulle-shoulder scarfs and often an over drapery to take away the heavy look. While such tulle or net is sometimes of white or ivory tones, quite as often the gown's color is matched. This is a fashion feature of the season.

Afternoon dresses of rich material do not, of course, need so much tulle or lace. They are made in very simple fashion, always cutting the material as little as possible.

Gay Stockings for Sport.

At the spring races gayly figured and striped black, tan or navy silk stockings are worn with pumps adorned by large cut steel buckles. And as for headgear the navy hat, as in the case of the dresses, was absolutely without a rival. Daisy crowns were quite a feature, both in the white daisy and the black-eyed Susan and quite noticeable was the number of flower-trimmed hats that were worn.

Dyed Filet Lace Trims Frocks.

Paris dressmakers are sending over models trimmed with dyed filet lace. The underskirt of a Japanese kimono gown is entirely of lace, dyed to match the cherry blossom pattern embroidered on the fabric.

MEALS IN CONDENSED FORM

Three Cakes, Similar in Size and Shape to Shaving Soap, One Day's Emergency Rations for Soldiers.

While as yet the war department has not solved the "emergency ration" problem to its satisfaction, it has tried some interesting experiments, one of which is represented in three condensed meals for a soldier, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Three cakes about the size and shape of a cake of shaving soap are composed of cereal and meat, deprived of moisture and pressed to the hardness of a brick. Wrapped about each of them is a piece of tissue paper bearing printed directions to the effect that the contents, if boiled five minutes in three pints of water, will make soup; or, if boiled the same length of time in one pint of water, will make a porridge.

The porridge, if allowed to get cold, may be sliced and fried, if bacon or other fat is obtainable.

The three cakes, supplemented by three disks of chocolate wrapped in tinfoil, are expected to furnish three meals; in other words, to supply one fighting man with sustenance for one day. They (together with the chocolate) are packed in a tin can which is carried by the soldier in his knapsack. A compartment in the bottom of the can contains pepper and salt.

Of course such rations are meant to be used only when the soldier, separated by accidental circumstances from the supply train, is obliged to fall back on them.

How Did He?

The absent-minded professor from the university town was in Indianapolis over Saturday, attending a convention. While here he took a tour of the larger department stores. In one of them he was much perplexed.

He read the sign over the door of the elevator:

"This car express to fifth and sixth floors. Up only."

Absently he read the sign again. Then the car door opened.

"I would like to know," he asked the elevator boy, "if this elevator goes only up how on earth did you get down here?"

The elevator boy grinned, frowned, scrutinized the man closely and then said in a dignified voice: "Oh, I just came down."—Indianapolis News.

Wouldn't Hurt Her.

Frances was mischievous, yet when she wished to send a message to a friend or relative she invariably said, "Tell them I am a good girl." One day a friend had been visiting her mother and was leaving for another city to visit one of Frances' aunts, and she asked her what she should tell her Aunt Mary for her. As usual, Frances said, "Tell her I am a good girl."

"Why, why," said the friend, "how can I tell her that?"

"Oh, well," she said, "it won't hurt you to tell a lie."

Sounds Reasonable.

"What is a furrier, Willard?" asked the teacher of a pupil in the juvenile class.

"A man who deals in furs," answered Willard.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Ralph, you may tell me what a currier is."

"A man who deals in curs," was the reply.—Minneapolis Tribune.

When She Smiled.

Margery—Mumps—Why that broad grin?

Bobby Bumps—I've just found out that I'm incurable.—Cartoons Magazine.

Wind.

Editor—Was his speech full of atmosphere?

Author—Yes, in motion.—Judge.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 25--1917.

SURPRISE BY WOMAN LAWYER

Opponents at Bar at First Held Her Cheaply, but Soon Began to Take More Time Preparing Cases.

Anna Moscowitz, a successful woman lawyer in New York city, has had many amusing experiences with her opponents, we are told in the American Magazine.

"They are invariably overpolite, calling her 'my fair adversary' and 'our feminine opponent.' At first they held her cheaply; but when Miss Moscowitz began to win case after case, New York lawyers began to take more time in preparing their briefs.

"One distinguished lawyer walked up to her and said she had defeated him because he had thought so little of a woman lawyer that he had been a little careless with his case. She met him in court a few weeks later, and he came over, shook hands, smiled, and said, 'I'm ready this time.'

"Witnesses, judges, attendants, in fact, everyone connected with courts, looked at Miss Moscowitz with great curiosity at first. Witnesses would not talk to her, and one day a man walked up to her in court and said 'Do men really give you cases to try?'

"'Sometimes,' the little lady answered, smiling at the question.

"'Do they pay you?'

"'Sometimes,' was again her rejoinder.

"'Then they must be fools.' And he walked away."

A Real Providence.

Mr. Younghusband reached home late for dinner.

"I got pinched for speeding on the way home," he explained, rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get 'ten dollars or fifteen days.'"

Mrs. Younghusband fervently clapped two blistered little hands. "What a Providence!" she cried, devoutly. "You must take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—Harper's Magazine.

Dad's Choice.

"So your father gave up the idea of making a garden?"

"Yes. He was very enthusiastic at first, but our soil is mostly yellow clay and it blistered his hands to dig in it."

"But I thought he was going to plant vegetables?"

"So he was. Now he says that if next winter's food depends on his digging like that he prefers to die of starvation."

Puzzling.

"It's hard to tell just what to do these times."

"How so?"

"Why, my neighbors are telling me to raise more food in the garden to eat this summer."

"That's good advice."

"But my doctor tells me not to eat so much in the summer."

Starting at the Top.

Barber—Hair getting thin, sir.

Obese Party—Thank goodness! That antifat is beginning to work.

Children make sweet music in a home until they get old enough to take music lessons.

What a man saves rather than what he spends indicates what a man is.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

ALTDORF

At the school meeting Monday evening Wm. Peters was re-elected treasurer. It was voted to have eight months school, to begin the first Monday in October.

Mrs. Amanda Kundert who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gasch, and other relatives for several weeks, departed for her home Monday.

John Witheim, Adam Kundert, C. Huser and O. J. Leu attended the Crosland auction sale last week, in the town of Sigel.

BIRON

Pay your dog tax.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kempfert are the proud parents of a baby boy, born June 21, 1917.

Mrs. Frank Sweet from Racine visited Mrs. Carlson Sunday.

Lloyd Barton left Monday for Milwaukee where he will visit friends for some time.

The Biron Parks played with the Never-Sweats Sunday, winning by a score of 18 to 2.

Mrs. Bart Gaffney visited friends in Mauston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Barton attended a surprise party on Mrs. John Omholt Friday evening, the occasion being her 63rd birthday.

Miss Harriet Barton visited her parents one day last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilman on Friday, June 29, 1917, a daughter.

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

Lawrence Domach, a former resident here, but who is now living at Amherst Junction, was married on Monday to Helen Slidzieki of the town of Plover. The wedding was an elaborate affair, followed by a big dance in the opera house at Amherst Junction. They will reside at Amherst where Mr. Domach owns a garage.

A. Saeger has purchased a new Buick Six.

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

F. W. Jones has sold out his milk route to Mott & Wood Co., giving up the work July 1st. Mr. Jones thinks after over two years of service in that line he is entitled to a rest. He will take his milk to the cheese factory at Seneca Corners. P. Peterson and D. M. Smith will also patronize the factory as a result of the change.

Myrtle Graham of Sigel was a caller at the R. P. Viland home one day last week.

Strawberry picking is in order at the Robinson place and they report the crop unusually fine.

Charlotte Viland spent a few days with her friend Edna Ostermeyer last week.

W. M. Jackson, Will Teske, J. R. Merriam and F. W. Jones are hauling the stone for the new concrete road.

Wm. Sprofka has the excavating and the stone work nearly finished for the new house which is to be built on his farm this summer.

The annual school meeting for the Jackson district was held Monday evening. The usual business was transacted and the applications of teachers considered. There were three applicants for the position but no selection was made, the matter being left to the judgment of the school board. Mrs. F. W. Jones was elected clerk to succeed R. P. Viland.

Mat Petersen returned last week from Rochester, Minnesota, where he has been for some time taking treatments in the Mayo Bros. hospital. His friends will be glad to learn that his health is much improved.

EAST NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holtz were visitors in Grand Rapids Friday.

Mrs. Roy Potts and Miss Gladys Potts were afternoon visitors at the J. S. Irwin home on Friday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz were Plainfield visitors on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid and family spent Sunday at Big Flats.

Eva, Lulu and Louis Irwin spent Sunday at the Fred Irwin home.

Mrs. Ed Holtz and son Leslie visited at the August Saeger home near Kellner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lord spent Sunday at the Cordts home.

The Misses Lela Irwin and Mabel Holtz were afternoon visitors at the Pierson home Sunday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz and Edwin and Ellen Pierson spent Sunday evening at the Robt. Reid home.

Mrs. Elbe Cordts and children spent Wednesday afternoon of last week at the W. G. Lord home.

SIGEL

Mrs. Anna Johnson and son left last week for Ludington, Michigan, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Dora Larson who is employed in Grand Rapids, spent a few days at her home here last week.

Erle Crunstedt of Grand Rapids spent Sunday of last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Steve Green.

Mrs. Geo. Coombs entertained several of her friends at an ice cream social at her home last Thursday evening.

Miss Elsa Anderson who has been employed in Grand Rapids, is home for a short visit.

Mrs. J. B. Atkins is visiting relatives and friends at Fond du Lac.

Arthur Berg left for his home in Grand Rapids Thursday after spending six weeks here.

The members of the Dorcas society met at the Jens Larson home Tuesday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served and a fine time is reported.

Mrs. Matt Crunstedt of Grand Rapids visited last week at the home of her daughter here.

Mrs. Chas. Bender of Grand Rapids visited her parents here last week.

A large crowd attended the auction sale at the Crossland farm on Wednesday.

Frank Worlund has gone to his home in Grand Rapids after spending some time at the E. Kronholm home.

NEW ROME

Misses Louise and Anna Hoeft of Stratford, South Dakota, are visiting with their aunt, Mrs. E. J. Hoeft.

Oliver Olnes from Armenia was a Sunday caller at the Arne Amundson home.

A party from Nekoosa picnicked in the E. J. Hoeft woods Sunday afternoon.

Arthur Amundson who has been working in Armenia for a few weeks past has returned home.

Walter Hoeft and cousins Louise and Anna Hoeft autoed to Friendship Saturday to get Freda Hoeft.

Tom and Mary Peterson and Arthur Blasczyk were Necedah visitors on Saturday.

FIVE MILE CREEK

Annie Hansen, Nellie Eckerman, Holga Hansen and Roy Warren were callers at the Odelmal home Sunday.

Mike Kramer who has been employed by R. C. Schultz the past six months, departed for Chicago Saturday.

Mrs Carence Miller and children of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. James Knutson.

Miss Louise Hansen who has been employed at Grand Rapids, came home Friday and intends to remain for the summer.

A number of young people gathered at the Odelmal home Saturday night in honor of Mayme Odelmal's birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, and at midnight refreshments were served and all reported a fine time. The guests were: Misses Hattie Braune, Annie Hansen, Laura Biron, Clara Hanneman, Nellie Eckerman, Louise Hansen, Holga Hansen, Messrs. Paul Hansen, Victor Hansen, Mike Lontkowsky, Martin Hanneman, Ole Hansen, Jack Hansen, Roy Warren, Harley Warren and William Lontkowsky.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Cepress and Mrs. Zabawa and family of Grand Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kryzkowski and family and Miss Pauline and Evelyne Schuetz were guests at the John Kryzkowski home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shynansky and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were guests at the Konieczka home Sunday.

Misses Stella Konieczka and Evelyne Schuetz and Messrs Paul, Ernest, George Schuetz and John Humphrey, Louis Konieczka were some of our young people who attended the dance at the Waczinski home Sunday evening.

Wm. Fischer was a guest at the Habeck home Sunday evening.

Mr. Habeck had the misfortune to lose one of his horses one day last week.

Mr. Peters of this town held a shingling bee Monday and Tuesday.

Louis Martin and Ben Knuth have taken the job of shingling the Albert Konieczka barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kolojesky and sons were guests at the Konieczka home last Friday.

Jake Kissinger, who has been laid up for the past couple of weeks with a bad case of blood poison on the back of his left hand, is reported to be improving, and there is every indication that he will soon be all right again.

ARPIN

A large crowd from here attended the auction sale at the Wm. Crossland farm Wednesday. It was one of the largest sales of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Crossland have moved to Grand Rapids where they will reside.

Miss Margaret Morris returned home Wednesday from Grand Rapids after spending a week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson.

C. W. Bluett of Grand Rapids was a business visitor in these parts one day last week.

One of the leading social events in this vicinity the past week was the double wedding of one of Arpin's and Sherry's most popular young ladies, when Miss Mabel McKenzie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKenzie of East Arpin became the bride of Thomas Davis of Sherry, and Miss Marie Davis of Sherry became the bride of Thomas Davis of Waukesha. The ceremony which joined them in holy wedlock being performed by Rev. Williams of Waukesha and Rev. Everest of Wausau at the Sherry Presbyterian church. After the ceremony a reception was given from four to six o'clock at the David Davis home where the happy couples received the congratulations of their many friends and the best wishes of a happy and prosperous journey thru life.

Mrs. Laurence Searls and baby of Grand Rapids came up to attend the wedding of the Misses McKenzie and Davis and the Messrs. Thomas and Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dingeldein and family motored to Grand Rapids one day the past week and visited at the A. J. Cowell home.

Mrs. Wm. Grimm who was taken very ill Saturday with an attack of appendicitis, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and operated on that same afternoon. The last report was that she is getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs Percy Cutler motored to Marshfield Tuesday.

Lester Cutler spent the Fourth at Knapp.

KELLNER

Arthur Hannaman returned to Grand Rapids Friday after a few days visit at the E Zettler home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns are entertaining company from Chicago.

G. R. Munroe and family spent Sunday at the H. L. Moffet home at Arpin.

Fred Rickoff purchased a Briscoe car last week.

Miss Fahl of Grand Rapids is visiting at the Wm. Witt home.

Mr. Mohring returned to Chicago last week after visiting at the Mr. Stender home.

Mrs Zimmerman returned home from Grand Rapids Friday after a weeks visit with relatives.

Jessie and Esther Buss of Grand Rapids visited over Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. A. Buss.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Eberhardt and children who have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. A. O'Day at Milwaukee, returned home Monday.

Henry J. Brahmstedt purchased an automobile last week.

Mrs Ed Greene of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Buss.

SARATOGA

Mr. Madsen while working on his farm, fell from his buggy and was badly hurt. He is being cared for at the Nels Jensen home.

Henry Brahmstedt has purchased a new car.

Dr. Looze was called to see Mrs. Wm. Anderson last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burmeister and family attended the Burmeister-Rickman wedding at Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mrs. Juhl of Chicago arrived here Monday to care for her father, Mr. Madsen, who was hurt some days ago by falling from his buggy.

Pete Knutson and family and Emmett Knutson autoed to Kilbourn where they spent the Fourth.

RUDOLPH

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

The Warner boys received a full-blooded Holstein bull by express from Minnesota Tuesday.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	25
Hens	16
Ducks	14
Roosters	10
Turkeys	20
Geese	14
Hides	15
Beef	14-15
Pork, dressed	19-20
Veal	14-16
Hay, timothy	18.00
Oats	72
Rye	2.20
Eggs	30
Butter	26-30
Patent Flour	13.75
Rye Flour	13.00

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE.—Set of demountable rims and wheels for Ford car cheap. Phone 509. 1tpd

FOR SALE.—Residence lot 72x135 on street car line. Fine location. Opposite the J. B. Nash residence. Price $750 for cash sale. Geo. R. Houston, Dentist.

TAKEN UP.—Three head of cattle at the Byron Nieman place in the town of Rudolph. Owner will call for same and pay charges. tf.

FOR SALE.—My residence property on First avenue. Right on the street car line. Best location in the city. E. M. Hayes.

FOR SALE.—Ford runabout in first class condition, cheap. Joe Staub.

FOR SALE—A $50 Edison Phonograph, horn attachment, with 70 records, all in first class condition, $15. Address C. 21, Tribune office. 2t.

FOR SALE.—Bargain in 1916 Ford. A1 condition. See John Coddington. 1t

FOR SALE.—A Holstein bull nearly six month sold, mostly white, fine individual; also a couple of cows or heifers. Will sell my 80-acre farm in Section 9 very cheap; also a nice 40 of hardwood timber land on the Hemlock creek. O. J. Leu, R. 3.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportations, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building. E. N. Pomainville, local agent. 26t

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Will Make Potash.—The Mohr Lumber company are erecting a building along the C. M. & St. P. right of way in this city where they will start the manufacture of potash. The firm has decided upon this venture because of the prevailing high prices of this chemical which prior to the war was largely obtained from Germany. Now that the supply has been shut off we have been forced to the manufacture of the commodity ourselves in the face of exhorbitant prices. The process of manufacture, while not complicated, is quite a long one and is dependent solely upon the amount of wood ashes that can be secured. The Mohr Lumber company derive their power from the waste slabs of wood and saw dust which is also burned. This makes a large quantity of wood ashes which are to be used in the manufacture of the potash. The ashes are contained in a large vat thru which water is percolated "just like grandmother used to do when she made soft soap." The lye water is then boiled down, the solids collected from this process being potash in the raw state. It is necessary to use ten tons of ashes to secure one barrel of potash. Similar plants are now in operation in neighboring cities where there are large lumbering mills.—Tomahawk Leader.

Saloon Men Lost.—New Lisbon saloon keepers attempted to set aside the license election of that city which went dry last spring by a score or more of votes. The grounds for their action were taken upon the claim that notice of the election was not properly published and posted, and that the returns of the election were not properly canvassed. The case came up for hearing before Circuit Judge E. Ray Stevens of Mardison, Senator Frank Hanson looking after the saloon keepers case. The drys won, however, and after July 1 New Lisbon thirst parlors will close their doors for a year at least.—Necedah Republican.

Illegal Hunters Fined.—A fine of two hundred dollars and costs or 90 days in jail was the sentence handed out to Edward Baxter, a Monico Woodsman, by Judge Charles F. Smith in municipal court Tuesday when Baxter pleaded guilty to three charges; hunting deer out of season, killing a doe and killing a fawn. The compaiint against Baxter was made by S. J. Gwidt, conservation warden, who also caused the man's arrest, assisted by Warden H. W. McKenzie. Baxter was caught with the goods by the wardens. In sentencing Baxter Judge Smith severely reprimanded him, saying he regretted that he was unable to send him to the state prison.—Rhinelander New North.

Pearl Button Works.—The Fremont Pearl Button Works has a building erected, has machinery ordered and soon to be installed for the manufacture of pearl buttons from the shells that are daily being taken from the rich beds of clam shells along Wolf river. The incorporators are George H. Dobbins, John Steiger, Charles Pitt and Dr. Greina, all of Fremont. This corporation has been obliged to ship some shells that have come in before they could be manufactured at the new factory. In two days last week shipments amounting to $4,000 were made from the Fremont station. At least twenty expert workmen will be required at the turn of the first wheel in the new factory and it is expected that forty machines will be installed within a few months.

This means an increase of many families in the population of Fremont as both clam gatherers, and expert workmen are likely to be attracted to the town by this new industry. Houses are in great demand already and it is likely that this demand will increase as the industry progresses. Mr. Dobbins has disposed of his stock of general merchandise so as to give more of his attention to the management of the button works.—Waupaca Post.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

ALTDORF

At the school meeting Monday evening Wm. Peters was re-elected treasurer. It was voted to have eight months school, to begin the first Monday in October.

Mrs. Amanda Kundert, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gasch, and other relatives for several weeks, departed for her home Monday.

John Withelm, Adam Kundert, C. Huser and O. J. Leu attended the Crosland auction sale last week, in the town of Sigel.

BIRON

Pay your dog tax.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kempfert are the proud parents of a baby boy, born June 21, 1917.

Mrs. Frank Sweet from Racine visited Mrs. Carlson Sunday.

Lloyd Barton left Monday for Milwaukee where he will visit friends for some time.

The Biron Parks played with the Never-Sweats Sunday, winning by a score of 18 to 2.

Mrs. Bart Gaffney visited friends in Mauston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Barton attended a surprise party on Mrs. John Ombolt Friday evening, the occasion being her 63rd birthday.

Miss Harriet Barton visited her parents one day last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilman on Friday, June 29, 1917, a daughter.

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

Lawrence Domach, a former resident here, but who is now living at Amherst Junction, was married on Monday to Helen Slidziski of the town of Plover. The wedding was an elaborate affair, followed by a big dance in the opera house at Amherst Junction. They will reside at Amherst where Mr. Domach owns a garage.

A. Saeger has purchased a new Buick Six.

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

F. W. Jones has sold out his milk route to Mott & Wood Co., giving up the work July 1st. Mr. Jones thinks after over two years of service in that line he is entitled to a rest. He will take his milk to the cheese factory at Seneca Corners. P. Petersen and D. M. Smith will also patronize the factory as a result of the change.

Myrtle Graham of Sigel was a caller at the R. P. Viland home one day last week.

Strawberry picking is in order at the Robinson place and they report the crop unusually fine.

Charlotte Viland spent a few days with her friend Edna Ostermeyer last week.

W. M. Jackson, Will Teske, J. R. Merriam and F. W. Jones are hauling the stone for the new concrete road.

Wm. Sprafka has the excavating and the stone work nearly finished for the new house which is to be built on his farm this summer.

The annual school meeting for the Jackson district was held Monday evening. The usual business was transacted and the applications of teachers considered. There were three applicants for the position but no selection was made, the matter being left to the judgment of the school board. Mrs. F. W. Jones was elected clerk to succeed R. P. Viland.

Mat Petersen returned last week from Rochester, Minnesota, where he has been for some time taking treatments in the Mayo Bros. hospital. His friends will be glad to learn that his health is much improved.

EAST NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Holtz were visitors in Grand Rapids Friday.

Mrs. Roy Potts and Miss Gladys Potts were afternoon visitors at the J. S. Irwin home on Friday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz were Plainfield visitors on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid and family spent Sunday at Big Flats.

Eva, Lulu and Louis Irwin spent Sunday at the Fred Irwin home.

Mrs. Ed Holtz and son Leslie visited at the August Saeger home near Kellner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lord spent Sunday at the Cordts home.

The Misses Lela Irwin and Mabel Holtz were afternoon visitors at the Pierson home Sunday.

Leslie and Mabel Holtz and Edwin and Ellen Pierson spent Sunday evening at the Robt. Reid home.

Mrs. Eibe Cordts and children spent Wednesday afternoon of last week at the W. G. Lord home.

SIGEL

Mrs. Anna Johnson and son left last week for Ludington, Michigan, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Dora Larson who is employed in Grand Rapids, spent a few days at her home here last week.

Eric Crunstedt of Grand Rapids spent Sunday of last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Steve Green.

Mrs. Geo. Coombs entertained several of her friends at an ice cream social at her home last Thursday evening.

Miss Elsa Anderson who has been employed in Grand Rapids, is home for a short visit.

Mrs. J. B. Atkins is visiting relatives and friends at Fond du Lac.

Arthur Berg left for his home in Grand Rapids Thursday after spending six weeks here.

The members of the Dorcas society met at the Jens Larson home Tuesday afternoon. Delicious refreshments were served and a fine time is reported.

Mrs. Matt Crunstedt of Grand Rapids visited last week at the home of her daughter here.

Mrs. Chas. Bealer of Grand Rapids visited her parents here last week.

A large crowd attended the auction sale at the Crossland farm on Wednesday.

Frank Worlund has gone to his home in Grand Rapids after spending some time at the E. Kronholm home.

NEW ROME

Misses Louise and Anna Hoeft of Stratford, South Dakota, are visiting with their aunt, Mrs. E. J. Hoeft.

Oliver Olnes from Armenia was a Sunday caller at the Arne Amundson home.

A party from Nekoosa picnicked in the E. J. Hoeft woods Sunday afternoon.

Arthur Amundson who has been working in Armenia for a few weeks past has returned home.

Walter Hoeft and cousins Louise and Anna Hoeft autoed to Friendship Saturday to get Freda Hoeft.

Tom and Mary Petersen and Arthur Blaszczyk were Necedah visitors on Saturday.

FIVE MILE CREEK

Annie Hansen, Nellie Eckerman, Helga Hansen and Roy Warren were callers at the Odehnal home Sunday.

Mike Kramer who has been employed by R. C. Schultz the past six months, departed for Chicago Saturday.

Mrs Carence Miller and children of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. James Knuteson.

Miss Louise Hansen who has been employed at Grand Rapids, came home Friday and intends to remain for the summer.

A number of young people gathered at the Odehnal home Saturday night in honor of Mayme Odehnal's birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing games, and at midnight refreshments were served and all reported a fine time. The guests were: Misses Hattie Braune, Annie Hansen, Laura Biron, Clara Hanneman, Nellie Eckerman, Louise Hansen, Helga Hansen, Messrs. Paul Hansen, Victor Hansen, Mike Lontkowsky, Martin Hanneman, Ole Hansen, Jack Hansen, Roy Warren, Harley Warren and William Lontkowsky.

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Copress and Mrs. Zabawa and family of Grand Rapids and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kryzkowski and family and Miss Pauline and Evelyne Schuetz were guests at the John Kryzkowski home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shymansky and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were guests at the Konieczka home Sunday.

Misses Stella Konieczka and Evelyne Schuetz and Messrs Paul, Ernest, George Schuetz and John Humphrey, Louis Konieczka were some of our young people who attended the dance at the Waczinski home Sunday evening.

Wm. Fischer was a guest at the Habeck home Sunday evening.

Mr. Habeck had the misfortune to lose one of his horses one day last week.

Mr. Peters of this town held a shingling bee Monday and Tuesday. Louis Martin and Ben Knuth have taken the job of shingling the Albert Konieczka barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kolojesky and sons were guests at the Konieczka home last Friday.

Jake Kissinger, who has been laid up for the past couple of weeks with a bad case of blood poison on the back of his left hand, is reported to be improving, and there is every indication that he will soon be all right again.

ARPIN

A large crowd from here attended the auction sale at the Wm. Crossland farm Wednesday. It was one of the largest sales of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Crossland have moved to Grand Rapids where they will reside.

Miss Margaret Morris returned home Wednesday from Grand Rapids after spending a week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson.

C. W. Bluett of Grand Rapids was a business visitor in these parts one day last week.

One of the leading social events in this vicinity the past week was the double wedding of one of Arpin's and Sherry's most popular young ladies, when Miss Mabel McKenzie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKenzie of East Arpin became the bride of Thomas Davis of Sherry, and Miss Marie Davis of Sherry became the bride of Thomas Davis of Waukesha. The ceremony which joined them in holy wedlock being performed by Rev. Williams of Waukesha and Rev. Everest of Wausau at the Sherry Presbyterianchurch. After the ceremony a reception was given from four to six o'clock at the David Davis home where the happy couples received the congratulations of their many friends and the best wishes of a happy and prosperous journey thru life.

Mrs. Laurence Searls and baby of Grand Rapids came up to attend the wedding of the Misses McKenzie and Davis and the Messrs. Thomas and Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dingeldein and family motored to Grand Rapids one day the past week and visited at the A. J. Cowell home.

Mrs. Wm. Grimm who was taken very ill Saturday with an attack of appendicitis, was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and operated on that same afternoon. The last report was that she is getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cutler motored to Marshfield Tuesday.

Lester Cutler spent the Fourth at Knapp.

KELLNER

Arthur Hannaman returned to Grand Rapids Friday after a few days visit at the E. Zettler home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns are entertaining company from Chicago.

G. H. Munroe and family spent Sunday at the H. L. Moffet home at Arpin.

Fred Rickoff purchased a Briscoe car last week.

Miss Fahl of Grand Rapids is visiting at the Wm. Witt home.

Mr. Mehring returned to Chicago last week after visiting at the Mr. Stender home.

Mrs. Zimmerman returned home from Grand Rapids Friday after a weeks visit with relatives.

Jessie and Esther Buss of Grand Rapids visited over Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. A. Buss.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Eberhardt and children who have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. A. O'Day at Milwaukee, returned home Monday.

Henry J. Brahmstedt purchased an automobile last week.

Mrs. Ed Greene of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Buss.

SARATOGA

Mr. Madsen while working on his farm, fell from his buggy and was badly hurt. He is being cared for at the Nels Jensen home.

Henry Brahmstedt has purchased a new car.

Dr. Looze was called to see Mrs. Wm. Anderson last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burmeister and family attended the Burmeister-Rickman wedding at Grand Rapids last Wednesday.

Mrs. Juhl of Chicago arrived here Monday to care for her father, Mr. Madsen, who was hurt some days ago by falling from his buggy.

Pete Knuteson and family and Emmett Knuteson autoed to Kilbourn where they spent the Fourth.

RUDOLPH

There will be a big barn dance at the Frank Young place on Sunday evening, July 8. All are cordially invited to attend and have the best time of your life. Good music.

The Warner boys received a full-blooded Holstein bull by express from Minnesota Tuesday.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	.25
Hens	.16
Ducks	.14
Roosters	.10
Turkeys	.20
Geese	.14
Hides	.16
Beef	14-15
Pork, dressed	19-20
Veal	14-16
Hay, timothy	18.00
Oats	.72
Rye	2.20
Eggs	.30
Butter	26-30
Patent Flour	13.75
Rye Flour	13.00

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE.—Set of demountable rims and wheels for Ford car cheap. Phone 509. 1tpd

FOR SALE.—Residence lot 72x135 on street car line. Fine location. Opposite the J. B. Nash residence. Price $750 for cash sale. Geo. R. Houston, Dentist.

TAKEN UP.—Three head of cattle at the Byron Nieman place in the town of Rudolph. Owner will call for same and pay charges. tf

FOR SALE.—My residence property on First avenue. Right on the street car line. Best location in the city. E. M. Hayes.

FOR SALE.—Ford runabout in first class condition, cheap. Joe Staub.

FOR SALE—A $50 Edison Phonograph, horn attachment, with 70 records, all in first class condition, $15. Address C. 21, Tribune office. 2t.

FOR SALE.—Bargain in 1916 Ford. A1 condition. See John Coddington. 1t

FOR SALE.—A Holstein bull nearly six month sold, mostly white, fine individual; also a couple of cows or heifers. Will sell my 80-acre farm in Section 9 very cheap; also a nice 40 of hardwood timber land on the Hemlock creek. O. J. Leu, R. 3.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin cut-over lands and farms, 40 acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt. Best transportations, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address, F. Dunnebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building. E. N. Pomainville, local agent. 26t

NEWS NOTES FROM WISCONSIN PLACES

Will Make Potash.—The Mohr Lumber company are erecting a building along the C. M. & St. P. right of way in this city where they will start the manufacture of potash. The firm has decided upon this venture because of the prevailing high prices of this chemical which prior to the war was largely obtained from Germany. Now that the supply has been shut off we have been forced to the manufacture of the commodity ourselves in the face of exhorbitant prices. The process of manufacture, while not complicated, is quite a long one and is dependent solely upon the amount of wood ashes that can be secured. The Mohr Lumber company derive their power from the waste slabs of wood and saw dust which is also burned. This makes a large quantity of wood ashes which are to be used in the manufacture of the potash. The ashes are contained in a large vat thru which water is percolated "just like grandmother used to do when she made soft soap." The lye water is then boiled down, the solids collected from this process being potash in the raw state. It is necessary to use ten tons of ashes to secure one barrel of potash. Similar plants are now in operation in neighboring cities where there are large lumbering mills.—Tomahawk Leader.

Saloon Men Lost.—New Lisbon saloon keepers attempted to set aside the license election of that city which went dry last spring by a score or more of votes. The grounds for their action were taken upon the claim that notice of the election was not properly published and posted, and that the returns of the election were not properly canvassed. The case came up for hearing before Circuit Judge E. Ray Stevens of Mardison. Senator Frank Hanson looking after the saloon keepers case. The drys won, however, and after July 1 New Lisbon thirst parlors will close their doors for a year at least.—Necedah Republican.

Illegal Hunters Fined.—A fine of two hundred dollars and costs or 90 days in jail was the sentence handed out to Edward Baxter, a Monico Woodsman, by Judge Charles F. Smith in municipal court Tuesday when Baxter pleaded guilty to three charges; hunting deer out of season, killing a doe and killing a fawn. The compalint against Baxter was made by S. J. Gwidt, conservation warden, who also caused the man's arrest, assisted by Warden H. W. McKenzie. Baxter was caught with the goods by the wardens. In sentencing Baxter Judge Smith severely reprimanded him, saying he regretted that he was unable to send him to the state prison.—Rhinelander New North.

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